



**Proceedings of the
71st ANNUAL CONVENTION**

NCAA

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA/JANUARY 10-12, 1977

Proceedings
of the
**71st Annual
Convention**
of the
**National Collegiate
Athletic Association**

**Hotel Fontainebleau
Miami Beach, Florida
January 10-12, 1977**

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New Concord, Ohio 43762

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Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

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The Council is elected by the annual Convention of the Association. The NCAA President and Secretary-Treasurer are ex officio members and serve as chairman and secretary, respectively. Eight members of the Council are the eight district vice-presidents, each of whom is elected for two years and may be immediately re-elected for one additional term. Eight vice-presidents-at-large are elected for terms of three years and may not be re-elected until three years have elapsed.

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Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Robert C. James (Jan. 1976)

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Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

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Professor of Education; Chairman, Athletic Board
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University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Joe L. Singleton (Jan. 1977)

Director of Athletics
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c/o Hickey Gymnasium, Room 264
Davis, California 95616

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 Michigan, University of: Donald B. Canham, Marcus L. Plant
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 Michigan Technological University: K. Ross Johnson, Ted Kearly, William G. Lucier
 Millikin University: Merle Chapman
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth: Ralph A. Romano
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis: Vivian Barfield, Marion Freeman, Robert J. Geary, Paul R. Giel, Merle Loken, C. Peter Magrath
 Monmouth College: D. L. Wills
 Moorhead State University: Ross Fortier
 Muskingum College: Edgar A. Sherman
 North Park College: Lloyd H. Ahlem
 Northern Illinois University: Robert J. Brigham, Richard J. Nelson, Albert R. Penden
 Northern Michigan University: Gll Canale, John X. Jamrich, R. Thomas Peters Jr.
 Northwestern University: Robert Kurz, Laurence H. Nobles, John Pont
 Notre Dame, University of: Rev. Edmund Joyce, Edward W. Krause
 Oakland University: Glenn A. Jackson, Donald D. O'Dowd, Corey Van Fleet
 Oberlin College: George H. Andrews, Joe Gurtis
 Ohio Northern University: Marvin V. English
 Ohio State University: Richard Armitage, Hugh Hindman, James L. Jones, Roy A. Larmee, J. Edward Weaver
 Ohio University: Fred Picard, William D. Rohr
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert M. Strimer
 Otterbein College: Elmer W. Yoest
 Purdue University: George S. King Jr., William E. Newell, Roy L. Whistler
 St. Cloud State University: Wayne Simpson
 St. John's University: John Gagliardi
 St. Joseph's College: Richard F. Scharf
 Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville: Robert M. Guelker
 Toledo, University of: Glen R. Driscoll, Edwin L. Saxer, Vernon M. Smith, Charles Snyder, John W. Stoepler
 Valparaiso University: Norman Amundsen, Richard P. Koenig
 Wayne State University: Chalmer G. Hixson, Joel G. Mason
 Western Illinois University: Bruce H. Carpenter, James E. McKinney, Gll Peterson
 Western Michigan University: Robert W. Hannan, Joseph T. Hoy, Leo G. Vander Beek
 Wheaton College: Jack Swartz
 Wilmington College: Bill Ramseyer
 Wisconsin, University of, Green Bay: Bruce A. Grimes
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison: Otto Breitenbach, Wallace H. Douma, Frank J. Remington, Edwin Young
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee: Jim Harding, Ernest Spaight
 Wisconsin, University of, Whitewater: James R. Connor

Wooster, College of: Robert M. Bruce
Wright State University: Donald J. Mohr, O. Edward Pollock, Gordon
L. Wise
Xavier University: James J. McCafferty
Youngstown State University: Paul V. Amodio, John J. Coffelt

District Five

Augustana College: Ralph Starenko
Bradley University: Orville Nothdurft, Charles K. Orsborn
Central College: Ronald Schipper, Kenneth J. Weller
Central Missouri State University: Warren C. Lovinger
Central State University: Charles W. Murdock
Colorado, University of: William H. Baughn, Edwin B. Crowder, Vic
Geisler
Creighton University: James Doyle, Dan Offenburger, Rev. Jack Walsh
Drake University: Robert D. Karnes, Wilbur C. Miller, Stuart C.
Tiedeman
Iowa State University: John P. Mahlstede, Louis G. McCullough
Kansas, University of: J. Hammond McNish, Clyde L. Walker
Kansas State University: John A. Jermier, Robert R. Snell
Lincoln University: James Frank, Dwight T. Reed
Luther College: Edsel K. Schweizer
Mankato State University: James R. Otto
Missouri, University of, Columbia: Walter C. Daniel, Henry T. Lowe,
Mel R. Sheehan
Missouri, University of, St. Louis: Lawrence D. Friedman
Morningside College: Lowell A. Brockman
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln: Keith L. Broman, Don Bryant,
Robert S. Devaney, Roy A. Young
Nebraska, University of, Omaha: Don Leahy, Robert McCune
Nebraska Wesleyan University: Arthur C. Nicolai
New Mexico State University: Keith Colson, Carl R. Hall
North Dakota, University of: Carl R. Miller, George W. Schubert
North Dakota State University: Ade L. Sponberg
North Texas State University: John B. Carrell, William A. Miller
Northern Iowa, University of: R. C. Johnson, Stan Sheriff
Oklahoma, University of: Daniel G. Gibbens, Wade H. Walker
Oklahoma City University: Lloyd K. Musselman
Oklahoma State University: Raymond E. Chapel, Floyd Gass
Oral Roberts University: Robert T. Brooks, Jack Wallace
St. Louis University: Gerard A. Fowler
South Dakota, University of: Bernard Cooper
South Dakota State University: Stanley J. Marshall
Southeast Missouri State University: Robert Leestamper, John
Schneider
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale: W. D. Klimstra, George
Mace, John Novotny, Gale Sayers
Southwest Missouri State University: Robert K. Gilmore, Aldo A.
Sebben
Tulsa, University of: John P. Dratz, Emery Turner
Wartburg College: John F. Kurtt
Washington University: Donald McCright
West Texas State University: Jack M. Bullock, Lloyd I. Watkins
Wichita State University: Ted C. Bredehoft, Martin Perline

District Six

Alcorn State University: Marino H. Casem, Norris A. Edney
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville: Frank Broyles, Albert M. Witte
Arkansas, University of, Little Rock: Happy Mahfouz, G. Robert Ross
Arkansas State University: Ross J. Pritchard, R. Dean Pryor
Baylor University: Edwin P. Horner, Jack C. Patterson
Bishop College: Shannon D. Little
Centenary College: David Thomas
Grambling State University: John A. Duplantier
Houston, University of: Harry H. Fouke, A. A. White
Houston Baptist University: Ed S. Billings, William B. Crittenden
Jackson State University: Martin L. Epps
Lamar University: Ed Eveland, James B. Higgins
Louisiana Tech University: Maxie T. Lambright, Harold J. Smolinski,
F. Jay Taylor
McNeese State University: Jack V. Doland, Thomas S. Leary, Charley
W. Sparks
Mississippi Valley State University: Davis Weathersby
Pan American University: John W. Hook
Rice University: James A. Castaneda, Alan J. Chapman, Augie
Erfurth, Homer C. Rice
Southern Methodist University: Dick Davis, Douglas Jackson, Dudley
Parker
Southern University, Baton Rouge: Kenneth Elbert, Emory W. Hines,
Jesse N. Stone Jr.
Southwestern Louisiana, University of: Gerard St. Martin, Toby
Warren
Texas, University of, Arlington: Emory D. Estes, Wendell H. Nedder-
man, William E. Reeves
Texas, University of, Austin: Eugene W. Nelson, Lorene L. Rogers,
Darrell K. Royal, J. Neils Thompson
Texas A&M University: Emory Bellard, Wallace W. Groff, Charles
H. Samson Jr., Marvin Tate
Texas Christian University: Kenneth Herrick, James M. Moudy,
Frank Windegger
Texas Tech University: John Cobb, Raymond C. Jackson, J. T. King,
Cecil Mackey, Polk F. Robison
Trinity University: Bob McKinley

District Seven

Arizona, University of: Louis A. Myers, David Strack
Arizona State University: V. Alonzo Metcalf, Fred L. Miller
Boise State University: Norman F. Dahm, Lyle H. Smith
Brigham Young University: Clayne R. Jensen, Glen Tuckett
Colorado School of Mines: R. Bruce Allison, John A. Hogan
Colorado State University: Thurman McGraw, Nancy J. O'Connor,
Harry E. Troxell
Denver, University of: Ronald J. Oyer
Idaho, University of: Roland O. Byers, Leon G. Green
Idaho State University: Darold H. Chambers, Milton W. Holt
Montana, University of: Charles A. Bryan, Harley Lewis
Montana State University: Edward L. Hanson, Tom Parac

New Mexico, University of: William E. Davis, Jose E. Martinez, Lavon McDonald
 Northern Arizona University: T. H. Anderson, Lyle L. Mullens
 Northern Colorado University: Donald Chaloupka, Joe Lindahl
 Regis College: Clarence H. Kellogg
 Texas, University of, El Paso: Jim Bowden, Richard W. Burns
 U.S. Air Force Academy: Col. Philip J. Erdle, Col. John Clune, Col. Thomas L. Moore
 Utah, University of: Arnie Ferrin, James R. Jack, Clifford C. Snyder
 Utah State University: Ladell Andersen, Norman B. Jones, Richard M. Swenson
 Weber State College: Dale L. Gardner, Milton C. Mecham
 Wyoming, University of: Joseph R. Geraud, George C. McCarty, William J. Young

District Eight

Bakersfield, California State College: Rudy Carvajal, Richard W. Graves, George B. Hibbard
 California, University of, Berkeley: David L. Maggard, Robert F. Steidel Jr.
 California, University of, Davis: Hubert Heltman Jr., Joe L. Singleton
 California, University of, Irvine: Raymond H. Thornton
 California, University of, Los Angeles: Douglas S. Hobbs, Judith R. Holland, J. D. Morgan
 California, University of, Riverside: Franklin A. Lindeburg
 California, University of, Santa Barbara: Stephen S. Goodspeed, Albert E. Negratti
 California Lutheran College: Robert F. Shoup
 California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo: Victor A. Buccola, Fred L. Clogston
 California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: Barry A. Knight, Robert C. Kramer, Donald Warhurst
 Chaminade College: Mike Vasconcellos
 Fresno State University: Allen Agnew, Gene Bourdet
 Fullerton, California State University: Andrew F. Montana, L. Donald Shields, Neale Stoner
 Hawaii, University of: Daniel Ghormley, Ray Nagel
 Humboldt State University: Donald G. Clancy
 Long Beach, California State University: Frank Bowman, Stephen Horn, Perry C. Moore, John W. Shainline
 Los Angeles, California State University: Charles L. Clark, John Hermann, Albert Marino
 Nevada, University of, Las Vegas: Bill Ireland, Dallas N. Norton
 Nevada, University of, Reno: Max Milam, Richard M. Trachok
 Northridge, California State University: Glenn W. Arnett, Arthur T. Taitt, Sam Winningham
 Oregon, University of: Wendell M. Basye, William Boyd, John Caine
 Oregon State University: Dee G. Andros, John R. Davis, Robert W. MacVicar
 Pacific, University of: Edward S. Betz, Cedric W. Dempsey
 Pepperdine University: Bob Thomas, Wayne Wright
 Pomona-Pitzer Colleges: Edward W. Malan
 Portland, University of: Joseph A. Etzel

Portland State University: Joseph C. Blumel, Scott Durdan, Roy L. Love
 Puget Sound, University of: Thomas A. Davis
 Sacramento, California State University: J. Michael Bossert, Stanley V. Wright
 St. Mary's College: Donald J. McKillip
 San Diego State University: O. Kenneth Karr
 San Francisco, University of: Philip P. Callaghan
 San Francisco State University: Paul Rundell
 San Jose State University: Robert W. Murphy, Richard Post
 Santa Clara, University of: George P. Malley
 Seattle Pacific University: John L. Cramer
 Seattle University: Edward J. O'Brien
 Southern California, University of: E. John Larsen, Richard H. Perry
 Stanford University: John W. Harbaugh, Richard W. Lyman, Robert B. Huff, Joseph H. Ruetz
 Washington, University of: Harry M. Cross, Milo R. Lude, Donald K. Smith
 Washington State University: Edward M. Bennett, Sam Jankovich

Associate Members

Miami-Dade Community College, South: Howard Hohman
 Texas, University of, Dallas: Robert Knight

Allied Members

Atlantic Coast Conference: Robert C. James
 Big Eight Conference: Charles M. Neinas
 Big Sky Conference: John O. Roning
 Big Ten Conference: Wayne Duke, John D. Dewey, Charles D. Henry
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: Lew Comer
 *Central Collegiate Conference: Sam Bell
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Bob Moorman
 *City of New York Basketball Conference: David Halberstam
 East Coast Conference: Ernest C. Casale
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Robert M. Whitelaw, George R. Bisacca, Clayton W. Chapman
 *Eastern Collegiate Basketball League: Leland E. Byrd
 *Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Ervin C. Delman
 Gulf South Conference: Stanley Galloway
 *Indiana Collegiate Conference: John J. Hinga
 Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Wayne Lichty
 Ivy Group: James M. Litvack
 Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference: Emil G. Reitz Jr.
 Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference: Lawrence K. Albus
 Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Albert L. Deal
 Mid-American Athletic Conference: Fred Jacoby
 *Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference: James W. Younge
 Middle Atlantic State Collegiate Athletic Conference: David B. Eavenson, John M. Tulley
 Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Ron Roberts
 Missouri Valley Conference: A. M. Holmes
 *New England College Athletic Conference: Joseph P. Zabalski

New Jersey State College Athletic Conference: William P. Dioguardi
 North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Richard G. Koppenhaver
 Ohio Athletic Conference: Michael J. Cleary
 Ohio Valley Conference: Bob Vanatta
 Pacific Coast Athletic Association: Jim G. Malik
 Pacific-8 Conference: Wiles Hallock, David Price
 South Atlantic Conference: J. B. Searce Jr.
 Southeastern Conference: H. Boyd McWhorter, C. W. Ingram
 Southern Conference: Kenneth G. Germann
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: George H. Hobson
 Southland Conference: Dick Oliver
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Cliff Speegle, Wilbur Evans, Hal Lahar
 Southwestern Athletic Conference: Andrew Brown
 State University of New York Athletic Conference: Patrick R. Damore
 Sun Belt Conference: Victor A. Bubas
 West Coast Athletic Conference: Robert A. Sunderland
 Western Athletic Conference: Stan Bates
 *Western Collegiate Hockey Association: Burt Smith
 Yankee Conference: Andrew Mooradian
 *Nonvoting

Affiliated Members

American College Health Association: V. Arthur Stevens
 College Athletic Business Managers Association: David A. Winter
 National Association of Basketball Coaches: Joseph R. Vancisin
 National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics: Michael J. Cleary
 National Athletic Steering Committee: William M. Bennett
 National Athletic Trainers Association: Victor D. Recine
 National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Jimmie McDowell
 National Wrestling Coaches Association: Marvin G. Hess
 State of Louisiana Board of Trustees: Irwin Sibille, K. G. Flory, J. Y. Foreman
 U.S. Track Coaches Association: Herman Wilson

Visitors

American Council on Education: James R. Spence
 Astro Bluebonnet Bowl: John R. Cook, J. M. Mettenheimer
 Bedell, Jim
 Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union: Robert W. Pugh, E. D. Zemrau
 C. D. Chesley Company: C. D. Chesley
 College Football Hall of Fame: David Kempton
 Delgado College: Marvin E. Thames
 Cotton Bowl: Field Scovell
 Gator Bowl Association: James L. Ade, Michael D. Howard, John Lanahan, George R. Olsen
 Home Box Office: Marty Glickman
 National Sports Goods Association: J. J. Lanier

New Jersey Sports Authority: Bob Harter, Les Unger
Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: Fred W. Soldwedec
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports: C. Carson Conrad
Robert Wold Company: William C. MacPhail
Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference: Paul W. Brechler
Sugar Bowl: John Boe Binger, A. B. Nickolas
Television Production Center Inc.: Richard L. Clouser
U.S. Olympic Committee: Robert J. Kane
Virginia High School League: William C. Pace
Wisconsin, University of, Parkside: Wayne Dannehl

Working News Media

ABC Sports: Donn Bernstein
Associated Press: Herschel Nissenson, Ed Shearer, John Skinner
Bradley Photographers: Jim Bradley
CBS Sports: Beano Cook, Kevin O'Malley
CBS-TV: Jim Ruskin, Steve Ruskin
Chronicle of Higher Education: Larry Van Dyne
Dallas Times Herald: Bob Galt
Fort Lauderdale News: Steve Wulf
Hollywood Sun-Tattler: Mark Jordan, Ed Plaisted
Jackson Clarion-Ledger: Robert Falkoff
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tim Siler
Lincoln Journal: Virgil Parker
Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Mike Fleming
Memphis Press-Scimitar: John Stamm
Miami Herald: Jonathan Rand
Miami News: Henry Seiden
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
Nashville Tennessean: Jimmy Davy
New York Times: Gordon White
Orlando Sentinel Star: Jerry Greene
Palm Beach Times: Larry Bush, Bill Pinella
President's Commission on Olympic Sports: Carol Armstrong
Salt Lake City Tribune: John Mooney
Scholastic Coach: Arthur Neiman, Bruce Weber
Sports Illustrated: John Underwood
Tupelo Journal: Bill Ross
United Press International: Les Kjos, Dave Moffit
United States Hockey and Arena Biz: Felton Kelsey Jr.
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71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

OPENING SESSION

Monday Morning, January 10, 1977

The 71st Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was called to order at 9:10 a.m. by NCAA President John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University, in the West Ballroom of the Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach, Florida.

1. OPENING REMARKS

President Fuzak: Will the Convention please come to order. We already are past our scheduled starting time. I am going to start the meeting.

It is my pleasure as your President to welcome all of you delegates, alternates and visitors to the 71st Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. We hope that each of you will give careful attention to the many significant issues which are before the Convention. We are confident you will.

A year ago at our Convention in St. Louis, the membership voted to conduct meetings of this Association under the procedures prescribed by Robert's Rules of Order. Many of the procedures suggested in Robert's are superseded by our own customary and traditional procedures. One that is not, is the adoption of the Convention Program prior to beginning the business of the meeting.

In accordance with Executive Regulation 1, the NCAA Council acts as the Program Committee for the NCAA Convention. It has prepared the printed Convention Program which you received when you registered. I would ask now for a motion to adopt the program of this Convention so that we may proceed.

[The motion was made, seconded and approved.]

There are several comments that I should like to make at this time regarding our Convention procedures. First, you will note that many of our basic procedures are included this year for the first time in your Convention Program. You will find a review of our policies and procedures regarding accreditation of delegates, voting procedures, amendments to amendments, and the order of business.

The Council and the Executive Committee have adopted a number of refinements in our Convention operations this year. All of them are designed to keep all of our policies beyond any question of propriety and to expedite your work as delegates to our Conventions. These are printed in your program, but let me call your attention to a couple of them.

We established a visitors' section, which we attempted to do last year. Voting and alternate delegates are seated apart from those who do not vote in our proceedings. This should facilitate vote counting greatly and save time. The accreditation of delegates and visitors was explained thoroughly in the Official Notice of this

Convention and in three separate issues of the NCAA News, all well in advance of the Convention.

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

President Fuzak: We will take the votes on Bylaw issues in a consistent manner in this Convention. Instead of our previous system of alternating the order in which the three divisional votes were taken on each such issue, we will observe the suggestion made by a number of our members that we take the Division I vote first, then Division II and then Division III in each Bylaw vote.

I also will attempt to eyeball as many votes as possible to eliminate counting unless it is absolutely necessary. Upon challenge by any voting delegate, however, we will take a count. I also will assure you that any time that your chairman is in doubt, he will ask for a count.

Let me also call your attention to the topical groupings of amendments as presented in the program and also to the index in the back of the program, which is an innovation designed to be helpful to all of us in locating quickly proposed amendments to certain portions of our legislation.

Another refinement I want to call to your attention is what we call the consent package in the first 27 proposals that appear in your program. The first grouping are those which are constitutional modifications.

Again, by suggestion of many members, we have attempted to group together non-controversial or what seem to be non-controversial items; and we plan to have one vote for the adoption of the constitutional changes represented in Proposals Nos. 1 through 9 and one vote for Bylaw changes in Nos. 10 through 27.

However, if any question arises or any objection to the inclusion of an item comes from a voting delegate, that item will be removed and voted upon by itself. We are experimenting with this, and we hope we will move along the business of the Convention.

We have planned the publications for the Convention so that you may use either your Official Notice or the Convention Program for the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws. The proposal numbers and the page numbers are the same in both books.

The only changes made in reprinting the proposals for the Convention Program were corrections of typographical errors. Each year, we review briefly the voting and speaking privileges for the NCAA Conventions.

Each active member institution may have three accredited delegates, one voting and two alternates. They may exchange the voting privilege among themselves because all have been approved as voters by their institutions. They also may have visiting delegates if they wish. But those visitors must be seated in the visitors' section and may not take part in the business proceedings.

Allied conferences, which have voting privileges in accordance with Constitution 4-3-(b), have the same voting and speaking rights as the active members. That is, one voting delegates, two alternates and visiting delegates who may not participate in the proceedings.

An allied conference which does not have a vote and any af-

affiliated member organization may have one official delegate who is permitted to speak but not to vote. In these cases, we ask that these individuals identify themselves and their affiliation when they desire to speak.

You have a different type of Convention badge this year. Again, it is designed to facilitate the work of the Convention. Only those wearing badges with ribbons will be permitted to speak. Those without ribbons are assigned to the special visitors' section. The allied and affiliated delegates permitted to speak, also may sit in the visitors' section but may approach a microphone and be recognized and speak, as explained earlier.

This keeps the Convention floor, we hope, in orderly fashion, permitting the voting and alternate delegates to transact the business of this Association as efficiently as possible. It also helps your chairman in determining paddle votes. The amendment-to-amendment deadline is 1 p.m. today as prescribed by the Constitution and Bylaws. Amendments to amendments must be submitted on the special form.

You will recall that amendments to amendments may not increase the degree of modification of the original amendment to be in order.

If you intend to withdraw a proposal you have submitted to this Convention, we urge you to notify the staff in advance of the business session. The chair then will announce such withdrawal, saving the time it will take the sponsor to move to a microphone and announce it.

As most of you know, any member institution or allied member with vote, may submit a proposal or amendment to the Convention. Many amendments and proposals come from committees of the Association and are fed through the NCAA Council. The fact that the NCAA Council is identified as a source does not necessarily imply endorsement, nor does the absence of the NCAA Council designation on any submitted proposal imply lack of endorsement.

There is one unusual feature facing us in our legislative deliberations this year. That is Convention approval, actually Division I approval, of the formula specified in Proposal No. 28, in regard to the proposed Division I restructuring program.

To facilitate your consideration of this issue, we are going to distribute the proposed program table which is the formula to be discussed at the General Round Table following this meeting.

The Council has decided that it is only reasonable and fair to the Division I membership to permit those members to submit revisions in that formula for action by the division. By the same token, we believe it is reasonable that some sort of procedural framework be established regarding those revisions. Therefore, proposed revisions must be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, Stan Marshall, not later than 5 p.m. tomorrow.

This is not restricted by the 1 o'clock today deadline. That is 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The table and proposed revisions then will be voted upon as the first item of business Wednesday.

In keeping with our customary legislative program, the proposed revisions may not increase the modification of the original formula. For example, if you are amending the numbers in the

table, you may submit the lower number but not a higher number.

We also will distribute this morning at the General Round Table a resolution adopted by the Council clarifying certain interpretations of the Division I plan. You will have all of this material for your consideration as you discuss this significant proposal.

In your program, there is an indication of items relating to the appointment of special committees. Those committees have been appointed and are listed in your program. They are the special Convention committees, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Voting, the Committee on Memorial Resolutions and the Committee on Credentials.

The reports of sports and general committees will not be given. They are indicated or listed, delineated in your 1975-76 Annual Reports which you received. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer will not be given since it, too, is listed in your Annual Reports.

The Secretary's report really is embodied in the abridged minutes of the Executive Committee. The report of the Treasurer is included in the Annual Reports. We will seek approval or acceptance of these at the opening of our business meeting tomorrow morning. You will have an opportunity, then, to review them prior to the time of their adoption.

At this point, we will move to the report of the NCAA Council, which will be presented by an NCAA Council member, President James Frank, Lincoln University.

3. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

James Frank (Lincoln University): Mr. President and members of the Association: It is my privilege to appear before you this morning to present the annual report of the NCAA Council. The NCAA Constitution provides that the establishment and direction of the Association's general policies between Conventions are the responsibilities of the Council. This yearly report is to inform you of the Council's work during the past year.

Incidentally, one of our objectives in 1976 was to cooperate with the Executive Committee in adopting or refining certain of our Convention procedures. This was done to expedite the work of the Convention which has become more complicated in the past two years because of a continued increase in members (37 new members in 1976) and the constant expansion in the number of delegates who attend our annual meetings. Another improvement probably is the fact that this Council report will be considerably shorter than in the past.

You already have been informed that other reports, previously presented orally, have been abandoned and are printed in the Annual Reports.

You find the abridged minutes of the 1976 Council meetings in this same book—the Annual Reports—which you received at registration. If you read those, you will have a relatively complete summary of the Council's efforts for the past 12 months.

There were certain major developments through the year which deserve special mention. Foremost was probably the continuing consideration of membership classification, culminating in the restructuring plan which is before you at this Convention.

As you know, these problems have been considered by several

NCAA committees and by recent Conventions, particularly our last one in St. Louis, without appreciable progress. Your Council held a special meeting in May to consider the Classification Committee's report regarding creation of a fourth division in the sport of football and considered the work of that Committee again in August. The Council voted not to pursue that concept because it did not adequately address the fundamental problem.

The work done by the Classification Committee, however, was most helpful to the Council and to the Division I Steering Committee. It actually was from that experience that the present restructuring plan was developed.

All of this information has been shared with you in mailings from our national office. In addition, a special meeting of Division I was held November 15 in Chicago to discuss the plan. I will take only a few moments, therefore, to emphasize to you that the members of the NCAA Council believe the problems of Division I are serious and urgent. While the proposed restructuring plan is not a panacea which has been ardently embraced by all, it most certainly provides a solid approach and a plan that essentially leaves the decision up to the individual institution, based upon the type of program commitment it is able and prepared to make.

It also seems appropriate to make brief mention of the Association's current position in regard to women's athletics. Last January, you will recall, the membership of this Association voted overwhelmingly against any direct NCAA involvement in women's athletics. That Convention did mandate the establishment of a new NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. The Committee was established and is pursuing the discussions and study projects conducted by last year's joint NCAA-AIAW committee. The Committee is doing exactly what it was directed to do by this Convention a year ago.

You may be interested to learn that the expanded enforcement program, approved two years ago, was completed this past September. The enforcement staff is now at full complement. Coupled with the more efficient hearing procedures employed by the Committee on Infractions, we now are seeing increased investigative activities and speedier disposition of cases. This process has developed increased evidence of violations and the resultant penalties, in our view, are beginning to have a beneficial impact. You also will notice in your reading of the abridged Council minutes that the restitution provisions of Section 10 of the Enforcement Procedure were applied for the first time in 1976. It should be remembered that those provisions are designed particularly to protect the interests of institutions which have to compete against a team that is using an ineligible player. In the final analysis, NCAA rules and regulations protect the vast majority of the members of the NCAA against possible unfair advantages which might be achieved by one or a few institutions.

Admittedly, there is a certain repetition in some of the problems we face. I'm not going to give specific examples, except to repeat two sentences from last year's Council report to the Convention, "One development which prompts pessimism, however, is the continued tendency of some member institutions, some staff members

of institutions and some athletic representatives of member institutions to frustrate the application of the NCAA rules by testing their validity through state and Federal court proceedings. Not only does this activity drain a substantial amount of money from NCAA funds—money which could be used for more constructive and useful purposes—it also creates an unequal application of rules which is contrary, it seems to the NCAA Council, to the fundamental reason a member institution joins a voluntary association."

The Council also has followed with interest and concern the deliberations of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports throughout the year. That Commission's final report is to be released this week, perhaps before this Convention adjourns. Therefore, detailed comment in this regard is probably inappropriate. It can be said, however, that the Commission's work to date has been discouraging to your Council and we are inclined to question whether it is likely to produce significant results.

As all the member institutions are aware, the Association in February of last year—acting pursuant to authorization of the Council and after written notification to the membership—filed suit against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the purpose of which was to test the validity of HEW's action in implementing sex-discrimination regulations concerning the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, under the purported authority of Title IX of the Federal Education Amendments of 1972. The suit is now pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas.

Following the filing of the NCAA Complaint, motions were made by AIAW, the National Education Association and the National Student Association to intervene in the action on the side of HEW. The NCAA did not oppose the intervention of AIAW (and indeed welcomed it) but did oppose the intervention of NEA and NSA. Opposition to the latter organizations was grounded on the belief that the position of the Government could be fully articulated by the Government itself and by AIAW, and that NEA and NSA lacked a sufficiently specific interest in the controversy to warrant their intervention. The Court ruled against the NCAA and authorized the intervention of all three organizations.

The defendants have filed a number of procedural motions and we anticipate that hearings on these motions will be held within the next few months. A decision on such motions may well dispose of a number of the major issues in the case.

In essence, the suit involves now a very simple question: While the Title IX statute forbids discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity *receiving* Federal financial assistance, HEW in writing the regulations purported to cover not only education programs *receiving* Federal financial assistance, but also education programs, most particularly intercollegiate athletics, which did *not* receive such assistance. The Council believes that the statute is perfectly clear that Congress intended to authorize regulation by HEW only with reference to programs funded by the Federal Government; HEW, on the other hand, has interpreted the statute in effect as saying that, if an educational institution received Federal assistance in one facet of its activities, the rules of Title IX apply to all activi-

ties within the institution—whether they receive direct Federal financial assistance or not.

The Council believes that the question being tested by the present suit is one of major importance to all NCAA members, and to all educational institutions, in that it tests the right of the Federal Government to control educational activities on the college campuses with which the Government has no direct involvement. The suit also tests the ability of HEW, by indirection through its regulations, to dictate to the NCAA itself whether requirements of Title IX will have application to the NCAA's common rules for all member institutions.

In the Council's judgment, there is no inconsistency between the bringing of this suit, on the one hand, and the obvious and highly commendable activities of NCAA member institutions in dramatically increasing athletic opportunities for women. From the Council's perspective, the question is whether the financing and development of athletic programs at a particular institution will be the product of decisions made within that institution's community, or will be the product of directives by HEW in Washington. We believe that a judicial answer to this question is in the interest of the membership.

Those have been a few of the Council's major involvements in the past year. Before closing, let me add that the National Youth Sports Program experienced another successful year in 1976 despite some disruptive changes in procedures. It became necessary, due to demands of the Federal Bureau of Education, to have the Community Services Administration contract directly with the participating institutions, rather than through the NCAA. It is sincerely hoped that something can be done to alleviate that situation in years ahead. As you know, the NYSP, in its eight years, has been a joint undertaking of the NCAA, the sponsoring institutions and the U.S. Government. The cost of the Program is approximately \$6 million per year. In 1976, the Program included 126 institutions in 97 cities and 38 states. The enrollment was just under 50,000 participants.

The NCAA Council also spends an appreciable amount of time in each of its meetings considering interpretations of NCAA legislation. The Council is charged with that responsibility between Conventions. When the Council approves an interpretation, it is circularized to the membership by direct mail or in the NCAA News and is then binding on all members.

The Council remains dedicated to a full program of information and promotion of intercollegiate athletics. For that reason, the Council is responsible for the Association's continuing campaign to keep the Association's various publics informed of the NCAA's policies, goals and activities.

Mr. President, that concludes this report of the Council. Since the oral presentation has been shortened this year, and since the abridged minutes contain the bulk of the Council's record for the year, I would recommend that the delegates be given time to read those minutes. I will present a motion in tomorrow's business session that the full report be accepted and approved by this Convention.

President Fuzak: Thank you very much, Jim, for an excellent report. At this point, I should like to call upon Father John Carven

of Niagara University to present a report of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

4. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

Father John Carven (Niagara University): Mr. President, fellow delegates, if I might paraphrase St. Paul, the following men have fought the good fight, have run the race and have finished the course. The rest is in the hands of God. I ask you to remember in your prayers those men dedicated to athletics who in the past year have passed away. They are:

Louis Alexander, University of Rochester
Oliver Alford, University of Kentucky
Clarence "Swede" Anderson, St. Mary's College
Harry "Hack" Applequist, Washington State University
Samuel Gill Barnes, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill
Clyde Biggers, Richmond University
Matthew Brown, North Carolina A&T State University
Emmett E. Brunson, Rice University
Jerry Bush, University of Toledo
Robert Butler, University of Rhode Island
Roscoe Camp, Bethune-Cookman College
Glen Carberry, St. Bonaventure University
Fendley Collins, Michigan State University
Steve Dean, Catholic University
Fred Dempsey, College of DuPage
Paul Derr, North Carolina State University
William Early, Notre Dame University
George G. "Chick" Evans, Northern Illinois University
Thomas G. Fahy, Seton Hall
Paul Foye, U.S. Coast Guard Academy
Billy Gates, University of Mississippi
Anthony Golembeski, Providence College
Robert Gongola, Harvard University
Frank Grant, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
John Holahan, Duquesne University
Jeffery Kirk, University of Pennsylvania
John Ladd, Norwich University
Emmett Lowery, University of Tennessee
Dick Lyon, Rensselaer Polytechnic University
Ted Malick, Guilford College
John F. "Fritz" Martin, Wesleyan College
Frank McCormick, University of Minnesota
Sam Molinar, Potsdam State University College
John Niemiec, Notre Dame University
James E. Peelle, State University of New York, Buffalo
Edwin Price, University of Texas, Austin
Lionel Purcell, University of Southern California
Paul Riblett, University of Pennsylvania
Ridge Riley, Pennsylvania State University
Earl Risky, University of Michigan
Frank Rispoli, Arizona State University
Fred Sefton, University of Akron

Carey Selph, Baylor University
Tom Sheehan, Rensselaer Polytechnic University
Burton Shipley, University of Maryland
Donald Smelser, Colorado State University
Clyde Smith, Arizona State University
Robert F. Smith, University of Texas, Austin
Anthony Trentini, Temple University

May their souls and all the souls of the fateful departed through the mercy of God rest in peace. We ask that any other members who wish to add to this list, please notify the Council.

President Fuzak: Perhaps we might observe just a moment's silence in their memory.

[The assembly stood in a moment of silence in memory of their departed colleagues]

This completes the agenda for this meeting. The next meeting is the General Round Table to be held in this room under the chairmanship of our Secretary-Treasurer Stan Marshall starting shortly. This meeting is adjourned at this time.

[The Convention recessed at 9:50 a.m.]

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday Morning, January 10, 1977

The General Round Table convened at 10 a.m. in the West Ballroom, Stanley J. Marshall, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer, South Dakota State University, presiding.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: It is 10 o'clock, and will you begin to locate your seats. Welcome to the General Round Table.

The purpose of this meeting this morning is to discuss in depth two issues the Council feels are very, very important and two issues about which we want to make sure everyone has full information.

The first will deal with Division I restructuring plan, and the second is on financial aid based on need. The format will be that we will divide our time in half. We have a panel with us on the restructuring.

We have sent notices to each sponsoring institution or conference relative to the various financial-aids-based-on-need packages, and we assume that each conference or institution will have a person or persons ready to speak as we go through the book and come to its proposal. Be prepared to answer questions or to direct the questions to someone who has those answers.

The first gentleman to appear is a vice-president of the NCAA, professor of civil engineering at the University of Texas, Austin, and chairman of the Division I Steering Committee. It is my pleasure to introduce to you J. Neils Thompson.

J. Neils Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Division I Steering Committee, to present to you an analysis and a review of the plan that has been proposed by the Steering Committee.

Division I membership, in general, is quite conversant with this plan. They have received a great deal of—I might even add probably too much—literature on it.

Nevertheless, we feel that this is a matter affecting the entire Association. It has a major impact on the Association; and from this standpoint, it needs to be presented to you so that Division II and Division III members can understand it and the related necessity that will be apparent in these various actions.

We are going to try to give you a review. There will not be any opportunity for questions at this point in time, but adequate time, at least for Division I members in the Division I Round Table, to deal with this thoroughly. At that time, we can take questions.

We are attempting to explain the major items that are in this package. I am going to ask, after these few introductory remarks, my colleagues to join me in this presentation.

Significant progress was made by the NCAA in 1973 when it re-organized into three divisions. At that time there was a general grouping of 243 members in a University Division and 425 in a College Division. That totalled, of course, 667 members at that time.

As of this Convention, there are 247 members in Division I, 179 members in Division II and 290 members in Division III, totalling 716. A wide difference in institutional objectives, the number of sports sponsored, the extent of commitment to both football and basketball, facilities and annual budgets has resulted in a general Division I. Division I has not been able to perfect a program or to legislate effectively to serve those universities that make commitments to a broad range of sport programs, including both football and basketball, which have wide public acceptance. Most Division I members believe their approach to legislative issues and problems are different from institutions which are not maintaining as broad or as major programs as the larger institutions.

The annual commitment to facility investment required of institutions with both football and basketball and at least six other sports is far more significant and critical than for those institutions with a lesser commitment. It is for this group, with major financial commitments to its institutions as well as to the NCAA, that the restructured Division I is being planned. Each institution has its own special interest and objectives.

It is a credit that not all can be fully accommodating in this plan. To do so would require an infinite number of separate voting divisions which would create a bureaucratic monstrosity out of the NCAA, and some are concerned about too much legislation even now. This plan was conceived with the basic philosophy that each institution approach its own and establish its own athletic way of life. Each should make that determination, and not have it made for it by a committee.

The Division I Steering Committee and the NCAA staff has devoted countless hours in an effort to evolve a plan that would be acceptable to as many institutions as possible. This plan provides for the current Division I members to meet the criteria within a reasonable time frame as well as for others who have an intent to do so but cannot do it immediately.

For those institutions who for one reason or another cannot meet the criteria and must join another division, Proposal No. 29 provides assurances that those sports, which they would like to maintain in Division I competition, can be realized.

This Bylaw is a common Bylaw voted on by all divisions separately. It is beyond the province of the Division I alone to abrogate this provision. The representatives of a number of institutions have indicated to me that they would support this plan if they were assured that they would be able to keep their basketball, as an example, in Division I, even though they cannot meet Division I criteria otherwise.

It is impossible to assure anyone of future actions of the NCAA Conventions; but Proposal No. 29 is a common Bylaw. If it is adopted by this Convention by action of all the divisions, it is the best assurance I know that these institutions' rights will be protected.

I should like to address my remarks to one other group, and that is those institutions which feel Division I should be more limited in size than this proposal, if approved, will provide.

The NCAA has provided its member institutions with immeasurable number of benefits over the years. These benefits not only are

financial but are substantive in each of our own educational programs at our own institutions. All of this easily can be destroyed if we are not willing to institute or join in steps that will be beneficial to all 716 members of the NCAA.

This is not solely a Division I matter but a matter that affects the entire membership of the NCAA. I should like to ask my colleagues to join with me in making presentation of the several proposals that are in this package and will be presented to you.

The first presentation will be made by Charley Scott, faculty representative of the University of Alabama. He will discuss Proposal No. 28 for you.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): No. 28 is basic to the proposed program which has been labeled as restructuring. It resulted from work of the Division I Steering Committee to develop criteria for the membership in Division I and to develop proposed legislation to reduce the initiatives for transfer to Division I.

The passage of No. 28 will eliminate the present language in Bylaw Article 11, Section 1, and will substitute language that is intended to base membership in Division I on a broad athletic program that has a major emphasis on football and a special emphasis on basketball.

No. 28 provides specification for institutions currently having membership in Division I and specifications for institutions that may later seek membership in Division I. These provisions are made in full accord with Bylaw 10-1-(c) for institutions now in Division I.

Bylaw 10-4 refers to institutions in Divisions II and III who may wish to transfer to Division I in the future, and Bylaw 10-2 for institutions seeking membership in the NCAA at Division I level in the future.

One basic requirement in this proposed amendment is that the institution sponsor at least eight sports classified as varsity intercollegiate, as defined by the NCAA regulations. These eight sports must include football and basketball and except for football must be among those in which the NCAA sponsors National Collegiate Championship competition. Division I does not have national championship competition in football.

Another requirement is that the institution must maintain a level of activity in the eight sports that equals or exceeds a designated level. The level of activity is to be measured by means of the size of the traveling squad, the annual number of intercollegiate contests in a sport, the number of financial-aid awards, participation in an NCAA team championship, achievement of medals in NCAA individual championships or sponsorship of additional intercollegiate sports above a fixed minimum.

Provision is made for tentative membership for defined periods where appropriate. Applications and clarifications of these membership relationships will be discussed at the afternoon round table.

The members of the Division I Steering Committee sought to parallel the range of the athletic programs of the major universities with the range of the educational programs of those major universities. We usually think of a university with diversified programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Normally, we do not apply the designation of university to educational institutions with programs in one or a few disciplines.

It seemed appropriate to the members of the Steering Committee, therefore, that the athletic programs of the university should be diversified. Examination of the athletic programs of the universities led us to note that almost all of the institutions that usually are considered a "major" had eight or more sports in their programs. A few did not.

Another characteristic of those athletic programs is a high emphasis on football that attracts large attention from students, alumni and others. Almost parallel to football are outstanding basketball programs. Beyond those two sports, the emphases varies among the institutions.

Following that analysis, the members sought ways in which the commitments to the athletic programs might be measured. The concern was that the commitment be real rather than theoretical. In spite of the recent discussions that have been held in this and other forums on the economy, we knew that the Classification Committee was told over and over that whatever resources were needed by an institution for placing its programs in the current Division I would be provided. That revelation was shocking in terms of the previous discussions on economy, but its persistence led us to establish evaluation of the commitment of the university in terms of factors, some of which relate directly to financial resources.

Those revelations were real and the factors in the proposal will evaluate real commitment as contrasted with theoretical commitment. The formula will be discussed further at this Convention.

One other principle that is contained in the proposal is this thought of freedom of choice of an institution for its athletic way of life. Again, this principle came from many of you who said, "If I am willing to make the investment needed to open a door, that door should be opened for me."

That opportunity is present in this proposal. One final bit of information about No. 28, and that is the proposal is listed as being effective immediately. Provisions in the current Bylaw, Article 10, provides the means for retention of Division I status and for achieving probationary status, both for a defined period of time.

Additionally, No. 28 provides a grace period before action by the Classification Committee may change an institution's divisional status. Proposals are included in subsequent amendments to modify the time frames, and these will be discussed for you.

Mr. Thompson: In regard to the NCAA Division I table that Charley referred to, Proposal No. 28 stipulates that the Council prepare this table but it must be approved by Division I.

It will not be a Bylaw and this is not an exception to the rule in general; but we have other actions of this Convention, such as Executive Regulations and enforcement regulations, et cetera, that are treated in the same manner. Division I will have to approve this table. The procedure for this, of course, will be if Division I approves Proposal No. 28, tomorrow you will then have until 5 o'clock to submit amendments.

As Jack Fuzak indicated to you, these amendments can be submitted in accordance with our normal Bylaw procedure. They must be less restrictive or there is no greater modification. There are

several ways of expressing this, but I think he gave an example.

To deal with the table, I am going to call on Cecil Coleman, athletic director from the University of Illinois, Champaign.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): The table which has been referred to deals with (1) in Proposal No. 28. There are actually four different columns in which you measure your program in each of the eight sports, including football and basketball, against three established main requirements each year to attempt to reach your 80 total points.

Column 2 is in the minimum size of the varsity traveling squad. Then column 3 is the minimum number of athletically related financial aid awards based on head count in football and basketball and the equivalencies in the other six sports.

Column No. 4 is the minimum number of intercollegiate contests played each year. Column 5 is team or individual participation. Also in column 5, if you have an excess of 10 intercollegiate sports, a bonus point is awarded for each one.

The basis for coming up with columns 2 and 4, that is the minimum number of contests and the minimum number on the traveling squad, was actually arrived at from the survey conducted by the NCAA Special Committee on Length of Season in which approximately 73.8 per cent of the membership responded. This was used as a guide in addition to talking to other knowledgeable people, coaches, directors and faculty representatives in relation to each particular sport before these minimums were decided.

In column No. 3, minimum number of aid awards, the basis for this is basically a reduction of 50 per cent in the number of awards permitted by the Bylaws, except in the sport of football and basketball where the reduction is approximately 10 per cent.

In column No. 2, the minimum size of the traveling squad, should not be construed as an average but as the minimum-size squad for any away-from-home competition. I know that some of the track people have been very concerned because of the extremely large number of relays and invitationals that are inherent in our track schedules today; and it is permissible under column 2, under the minimum travel squad, if you go, for example, to relays or an invitational where you would not take that number, you would take a lesser number and that same day or approximately the same period of time you might have a meet away from home but much closer to home, and you could combine those two for that total number.

In column 3, the minimum number of financial aid awards in each sport except football and basketball refers to a minimum-dollar amount based upon the prescribed number in each sport times the number or the commonly accepted educational expenses. For example if you used the sport of baseball which, according to the Bylaws right now, we are allowed 13; and if you used the commonly accepted educational expenses at your institution, \$2,000, approximately 50 per cent, which I indicated earlier we used in this table, would amount to \$13,000. You would have to give at least \$13,000 to meet that minimum in athletically related financial-aid awards in the sport of baseball to get your point in that particular column.

In the sports of football and basketball, the minimums are admin-

istered on the basis of head count with reduction of approximately 10 per cent.

In column No. 4, minimum number of contests, these are contests that an institution actually participates in and competes and must be counted according to the rules of that particular sport. Scheduled contests, which are cancelled or not completed would not count in meeting this minimum requirement.

For the purpose of this table, a contest is defined as any game or meet with an outside intercollegiate institution. It indicates the team sports involvement and classifies that and the individual sports.

One thing that came out of the Chicago meeting is institutions in the colder climates indicated that it would be impossible for them to meet that minimum requirement of contests played in the sport of baseball unless they were able to utilize the split-season concept. This is play in the fall and in the spring and combine the total number of games played to meet that minimum requirement which is built into this table. In arriving at your point totals, there is one point each year for each of the minimum requirements in columns Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in which an institution equals or exceeds in basketball and the six other designated sports.

In football, it would be three points in each column that is equalled or exceeded. In column No. 5, a point for team participation in an NCAA tournament and also one point in a varsity intercollegiate sport by an individual that wins a medal.

Then in excess of 10, there is one sport, and one thing that you should understand is that in no way can you achieve more than one point in any column in any sport except for the three points in the sport of football. The minimum aggregate three-year total of 80 points is required for an institution to retain classification in Division I.

It is possible to obtain 135 total points over a three-year period. If a member fails to register a minimum of 80 points during any three-year period, it will be placed in a tentative Division I membership category without loss of privileges during that two-year period. At the conclusion of the second year of the two-year period if the institution has not achieved the minimum 80 point requirement for three consecutive years, it will be reclassified as a Division II or Division III member by the NCAA Classification Committee. The exception are the sports of football and basketball which must be included in each year's calculation.

An institution has the prerogative of changing the other six sports on an annual basis if it so desires. As to a question that might come up this afternoon about how do we keep track of all this, there is an institutional form which is submitted each year to the national office which each of us fills out. On it we declare the total points, complete the documentation on the points and have that retained in the office of the director of athletics to be shown upon request by anyone from the Association. Thank you very much.

Mr. Thompson: Next, we move to a very important proposal that has impact clear across the entire membership; and as I indicated proposal No. 29, Multi-Division Classification, will be discussed by John Eller, East Stroudsburg State College in Pennsylvania.

John Eller (East Stroudsburg State College): This legislation pro-

poses that a member institution may participate in a division other than the one in which it is a member.

Some Division II and Division III schools have been disenchanted down through the years because they could only move to Division No. I for participation in one sport. This legislation will take care of that. Some Division II and Division III members may petition to participate in Division I in one to four sports other than football, based on the number of varsity NCAA-recognized intercollegiate sports conducted by their institution.

If they conduct four or five NCAA-recognized varsity sports, they may petition to participate in a Division I championship in one sport. If they conduct NCAA-recognized varsity intercollegiate sports in six, seven or eight sports, they may petition to participate in Division I championships in two sports. If they have 9, 10 or 11 recognized sports, they may petition to participate in three Division I championships. If they have 12 or more recognized NCAA intercollegiate sports, they may petition to participate in four Division I tournaments.

I think this will take care of a lot of schools that have been concerned about the fact that they do have more than one sport that has a stature and ability to participate at the Division I level. But past legislation restricted them from participating in more than one Division I tournament. I think this will eliminate that.

Also, Division II may petition to participate in Division III in football, which takes care of those schools who feel that their programs are not at the level of some of the Division II schools who have more aid, more things available for them to enhance their program and who would like to participate at a lower level. They can petition to participate in Division III in football.

Also, you will notice here in the Bylaw to amend Article 9 indicates that this will eliminate the practice of permitting an institution to vote in its football division if that division is different from its membership division.

Mr. Thompson: I want to reiterate this is a vote of the entire membership and by separate divisions. Next we have Proposal No. 30, Automatic Qualification. We will have Ernie Casale, athletic director at Temple University, to make this presentation.

Ernie Casale (Temple University): No. 30—Automatic Qualification—Division I, first, we have an editorial change. Under No. 30, line No. 4, strike the words "Division I." They were not there originally, and they shouldn't be there. It will then read "an allied conference."

This proposal states, basically, that for an allied conference to be considered for the qualification it must satisfy certain requirements. Quickly, they are, sponsor six sports, determine championships in each of those six sports and sponsor inseason conference competition. In addition, the conference must have at least six schools in each of those six sports; and it must have six schools in Division I in the sport for which it seeks automatic qualification.

A conference would have to have six sports, six schools in each sport, and the six schools in the sport for which it is asking for qualification as well as inseason competition.

The amendment will be presented to allow a conference to de-

mine its champion by inseason play or a postseason tournament. This relaxes the original amendment with regard to inseason play. Mr. Thompson: Proposal 31 deals with steering committees, and this is a proposal that has a great deal of importance to all divisions. The importance, of course, is that the steering committees become a planning group and a developing group for programs for their respective divisions. I am going to ask James Frank, president of Lincoln University, to make the presentation.

James Frank (Lincoln University, Mo.): Proposal No. 31 basically deals with the expansion of the steering committees. The intent of this proposal is to formalize present practices of the divisional steering committees and to establish a procedure for broadening the membership of such committees. As it states in the intent, there is a note that a formula to govern the appointment of the expanded committees will be presented at the Convention business session. All member institutions received from the national office the memorandum of December 10. In that memorandum, under Additional Proposals, basically is the formula that is being proposed. Some of you might not have this, so I think I will read what is in that proposal. There are some anticipated changes. Now, this merits to the assertion that the present structure does not give adequate representation in the development of policy. At the same time, it is clear that the present makeup of the NCAA Council meetings, 18 Council members plus one representative from the 10 commissioners' associations respectively, make it undesirable to expand the number of persons on the Council. Thus, it is proposed that each division's steering committee be expanded up to a maximum of twice its present number and that these steering committees meet at least two or, if necessary, three times during the course of the year, either immediately in advance of the regular Council meeting or separate therefrom, as determined by the division's steering committee.

A formula would be applied to assure that the additional members of the respective steering committees would give representation to conferences, independent institutions and geographical areas not represented by members of the Council.

Further, and this is where the change would take place, the total Division I Steering Committee would include a minimum of two chief executive officers.

Division II and Division III would include a minimum of one chief executive officer from the member institutions selected from this list of three nominees submitted by the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

In essence, this proposal is designed to broaden the membership of the steering committees and to broaden the opportunity for other people, other representatives, to participate in the developing of policies. It is also to include more college presidents on the steering committees.

Mr. Thompson: Next is Proposal No. 32, Adoption of Criteria. Harry Coxell, faculty representative at Colorado State University, will make this presentation.

Harry Troxell (Colorado State University): Proposal No. 32 is to adopt criteria for Division I. It is a common Bylaw, and all divisions will vote in a divided manner. The primary effect is to shorten for compliance the divisional membership criteria of Bylaw 11 from five to three years.

If I were to comment on it, I would say that this is in conformance with the Division I table, which if Proposal No. 28 is passed would reflect a similar number of years for compliance. It also reflects the removal of football scheduling as a primary membership criteria for Division I. It recognizes the belief of many members that five years has been too long to wait for effective implementation of the criteria that were adopted in January 1974. I think this also is in compliance with the similar desire of earlier implementation of some of these proposals.

Mr. Thompson: Finally, Proposal No. 33, Probationary Status, will be presented by Ed Betz, faculty representative from the University of the Pacific.

Edward Betz (University of the Pacific): This amendment speaks to the change of the division, from Division II or III, up to Division I. Section 1-(a) of No. 28 indicates that football and basketball and the other six sports designated to meet this criteria must be classified as Division I. With the elimination or the deletion of Article 11, Section 1, which establishes criteria, some of the criteria need to be established. Thus, you have this amendment.

Let me go through the three phases that are explained here. In the first place, if a member of a division other than Division I, has 80 points accumulated for the three years previous to its application and projects a football schedule with at least six contests against Division I members, it will be accorded Division I membership immediately.

The significant point here is that in counting these games as contests against Division I, any other Division I probationary institution may count so those six games in football would be against Division I members or Division I probationary members.

The second group of non-Division I members who have at least 80 points accumulated for the previous three years and have scheduled four—not six—Division I or Division I probationary institutions will be replaced by the Classification Committee in probation for three years.

You have a third group of institutions which might make either of the two above scheduling criteria but not have 80 points. If they were close to the 80 points, the Classification Committee could put them on probation as a member of Division I. The exact number of points shy of 80 is not indicated here. I guess it would be a judgment call.

Mr. Thompson: Finally, I should like to make a few comments before closing this particular discussion. Some delegates have been concerned about the restructuring of Division I, particularly as this restructuring may have an impact on financial aid decisions as well as the matter of television.

The Division I Steering Committee and, indeed, the NCAA Council believes the considerations related to need or television should not

affect the restructuring question. First, as to need, restructuring will not affect the voting arrangements at this Convention.

There will be a change in voting structure at the 1978 Convention. If the amendments are adopted, divisional realignment flowing from restructuring does not indicate, in our judgment, any bias one way or the other as to the likely voting results of the need issue.

Secondly, as to television, this problem has been a part of the restructuring discussion because some of the previous television rules have been a factor in the continual migration into Division I, which as previously indicated already is larger than the previous University Division when we had only two divisions.

There have been indications that some believe that they will vote against the restructuring plan because they don't want to change the present Television Plan. This line of thinking is in error. The new Television Plan will be prepared by the NCAA Television Committee and submitted to all members of the Association in a mail referendum as has been the previous Television Plans. In the referendum process, divisional voting alignments are not a factor. The past referendums—and I know of no plan to change this—all institutions, regardless of football, have been eligible to vote.

The Television Committee is in the process, with professional research help, of developing an in-depth survey of the membership and the thinking of the membership. We are interested in that in order to determine what that plan should be.

Already one conference has made a presentation to the Television Committee concerning future plans. Other institutions, groups of institutions, undoubtedly, will make additional presentations on this subject to the Committee.

Through the survey that I have just mentioned, as well as the additional hearings on the Plan, all member institutions will have an opportunity to express their views. My point is that the new Television Plan has been and is effectively removed from the restructuring issue that we have before us at this time.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: I was given this assignment and admonished to keep it moving by the Council, and directed very specifically not to tell any of my stories. The vote on that was 17-1. [Laughter] In fact, one of my good faculty representative friends said the less I say, the better. I am the oratorical equivalent of a block punt.

With that in mind, we will move along here rather quickly, and we will move to financial aid based on need. Under that category, there are proposals Nos. 45 through 51. No. 45 is headed Determination of Financial Need and has been submitted by the North Central Conference. I will call on a representative of this conference.

A. L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): The North Central Conference has submitted this proposal to the membership with the interest of the rest of the group, as far as aid based on need. It is our desire to find out just how many people are serious about placing athletic financial aid on a need basis. Is it appropriate that we take a straw vote at this time, Stan?

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: If that is your pleasure, you may do so.

Mr. Sponberg: We would like that for Divisions I and II. We want

to find out how many people really are serious about it. If we are not, we would like to withdraw it. If we are serious about it, let's put it on the floor for a vote.

Carl James (Duke University): Could we postpone that straw vote until we have heard from all the sponsors of the aid to need?

Mr. Sponberg: Certainly.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: What you are asking for is some-time before we adjourn this round table to get a show of hands of the interest in supporting this measure from Division I and II, if I read you correctly. Is that correct?

Mr. Sponberg: Yes.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any questions for the sponsoring organization from the membership relative to Proposal No. 45, which I believe is the same one, or at least very similar to the proposal submitted by the Council a year ago. The tables attendant to that proposal are in the appendix.

No. 46, entitled Determination of Financial Aid, has been submitted by Eastern Illinois University. I recognize Mike Mullally, athletic director at Eastern Illinois University.

Mike Mullally (Eastern Illinois University): My proposal is simply an amendment to the proposal submitted by the North Central Conference, which is exactly the proposal that was submitted by the Council last year. My proposal very simply is a compromise between aid based on need and the full-ride system that we have right now.

I have a basic disagreement with the Pacific-8 attitude or feeling that there is no marked difference between a student-athlete and a regular student and that they should be treated the same in the awarding of financial aid.

I am also aware of the fact that we all are in a situation where we are faced with rising costs, Title IX, relatively stable income or in some cases decreasing income. So we do need to do something relative to financial aid.

I think that to put an aid package together which is totally on the need basis is discriminatory against the student-athlete. I think it is discriminatory against the student-athlete whose parents work hard and have put together enough money so that that young man or woman would not qualify for aid. I still feel that my proposal, which is simply to give the student-athlete room in addition to his mandatory fees and tuition, would be less discriminatory.

I think we are treating these people differently. We don't ask the average student to come in early in August or mid-August and to work twice a day to get ready to play 11 games in the eyes of the student body and the alumni.

We don't ask them to come in and work out, be in condition, start playing and play 27 basketball games. We do treat the student-athlete differently than we treat the regular athlete. I am opposed to the need package, as I said earlier, strictly based on need because I feel that it discriminates against the young man or woman who has basic athletic ability but comes from a middle-class family.

You are asking the student-athlete to go out and participate and receive no benefit. I think there is something basically wrong with that. My proposal simply is a compromise between what we have and what the Proposal No. 45 suggests that we should go with.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any questions relative to this proposal? It is a divided Bylaw for Divisions I and II with a divided vote. Are there any questions on No. 46? There was a question on No. 45 asking if any aid would be based on head count or equivalency for other than football and basketball?

Mr. Sponberg: We found equivalencies to work very well. It would be my assumption it would be based on equivalencies throughout. As I have just said, the part that explains the equivalency would still be in there, or it would be appropriate.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Let us move from No. 45 and No. 46 to No. 47, proposed by the University of California, Berkeley.

Robert Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I am going to speak generally to No. 47 and briefly to No. 48. I will tell you what our plan of action on these two agenda items is.

We are going to offer two amendments to No. 47, which I will tell you after I have talked about No. 47. Then we will ask the Convention to permit us to withdraw No. 48. The reason for that will become apparent when we talk about the two new proposals for No. 47.

Last year when financial need was discussed, the University of California was one of the institutions that voted against the need package. It is not that we are against financial need per se. We thought that the proposal as presented by the Council, and that proposals which now are No. 45 and No. 46 were too complex and represented a package with which we, as a university, could not live. We anguished over it, and then we chose to vote against it rather than to support something with which we could not live.

You see in No. 47 a year's work toward a new proposal for need. It consists of four parts.

The first part is that tuition and fees can be granted without concerning need. The second part is that all additional aid must be made through the financial aid officer and must be based on need. It must be awarded and administered in the same manner as for all students. The third part, part (c), defines financial need as educational expenses minus the family contribution, the student's contribution and its resources. The fourth part is that the institutional aid shall not exceed demonstrated financial need. We think that is a simple proposal and something that you can work with. We think that it is something that will eliminate the problems of conflict proposal in an entirely new structure. It works with the structure you have on financial need in your organization.

Now, we are going to propose two more parts. If you will turn to No. 48, (e) and (f), you will note that No. 48 is essentially the same as No. 47.

We, in the Pacific-8 Conference, developed two of these. It became apparent to the University of California, and it wasn't alone in its idea, that you couldn't include part (e) which allows the student to work as a part of the family contribution. In checking with our financial aid officer, we think we have an amendment which would allow that to be used, if the Convention so desires. I notice that we did not include (e) in our proposal because it was our thought that by having (e) out it would be more restrictive than having (e) in. You could, therefore, put it in but not take it out, according to our Convention rules.

We are going to offer an amendment which has one additional sentence. I will read it to you so that you will know what it is, but you will see it tomorrow. "(e) In exceptional circumstances a student-athlete may use income from employment during semester or term time in lieu of and up to the maximum amount of the expected total family contribution. Such exceptional circumstances and adjustment of the expected family contribution must be documented in writing by the financial aid officer and institution, with an accompanying explanation to be made a part of the institution's record. Such income shall not be counted when computing the student-athlete's award on the basis of equivalency."

That language comes from the Federal rules and regulations. Now, we think that having identical language between what we propose and the Federal rules and regulations will solve the problems there. We then will offer what exists as (f) in No. 48 as an amendment to No. 47. We think that the inclusion of loans was inadvertently omitted and we want to include it in No. 47.

We conclude with a new O.I. 505 which deals with the statements, the maximum and the partial awards shall not exceed the full limit as in Bylaw 5, and a statement of need that the fractional equivalency is actually the award provided by the tuition and fees. We think this proposal is a good one and we recommend it to you.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: We now move to No. 49, Oregon State University.

Jack Davis: (Oregon State University): No. 49 is lengthy and somewhat confusing because it is in the middle of some need legislation and has nothing to do with need or financial aid. However, it is so simple that it does boggle the mind.

No. 49 says that beyond the award of tuition and mandatory fees, there shall be no athletically related aid. The intention is to state that the NCAA maximum limit is applicable, and that between tuition, mandatory fees and the NCAA limit, the institution may provide financial aid to athletes in the same way it does for any other student. That is scholarships, work study, appointments or whatever might be provided to the students. It shall not be athletic related aid.

The logic for this is if we are to have financial aid on a need basis and need is shown, that student-athlete should fulfill that need from the financial aid office. If there is no need shown, there is no need to provide financial aid.

If you truly are interested in saving money for intercollegiate athletics, this would be the simplest way to do it.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any questions for Jack Davis? While it doesn't pertain directly to need, it does permit financial need.

The next one is No. 50, Determination of Financial Need; and this was proposed by the Big Ten Conference.

Frank Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): Proposal No. 50 is a need proposal, but by its terms applies to sports other than football and basketball. If you will look at Proposal No. 50, you will notice it is divided into three parts.

Part A is the need proposal; Part B is the counting proposal, and Part C is elimination on individual sports proposals. I want to speak briefly to Part A, and Cecil Coleman will speak to Parts B and C.

We will ask that each be voted upon separately because they raise basically distinguishable issues.

I think as most of you know we are in a period of economic financial crisis, a crisis that is likely to increase rapidly because of the increasing cost of women's athletics. We feel that it is inevitable that women will have to be treated like men for purposes of financial aid; that has been mandated by Title IX and by the 14th Amendment.

The consequence will be cost that most institutions may not be able to afford. Given that situation, we think there are some alternatives. One is to continue men and put women on full aid.

The second alternative would be to reduce drastically men's sports thus making it possible to treat women equally by that means. We think that is very unfortunate as an alternative for an organization such as this that is committed to a broad sports program.

A third alternative has been suggested by the earlier proposals to put men and women all on the need basis. The fourth, and the proposal which you will find in No. 50, is a compromise proposal. That is to make the distinction between aid based on need and full aid on the basis of the sports involved, rather than as it is often true today, on the sex of the participants. We think it is not offensive to suggest that some men and some women ought to be included in the full aid, in sports such as basketball and football, and other men and women on aid limited to need as No. 50 proposes. So far as savings in costs, we think that the potential for saving probably is substantial. If you have 80 full rides for men and 80 for women, that cost could approximate \$1 million. In the implementation of a need program it is, in our view, possible to reduce drastically that amount, particularly if there is access to Federal funds made available through EOG and BEOG.

We think this would be consistent with Proposal No. 50 as proposed. The method of administration set forth in No. 50 has been worked out in careful corroboration with the financial aid officer, and we think it is a workable proposal.

With respect to the often raised concern about the administration and about cheating, we think that if this is a concern in the high-pressure sports such as football and basketball, it may be desirable to see if we could not collectively implement in an honest way a need proposal for sports to which there should be less pressure to end it. If we can develop that kind of trust, perhaps on this basis we can move forward as an organization.

The Big Ten, the sponsor of this Proposal No. 50, urges your support for that proposal.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): Part B actually is an addition to amend Article 5, Section 4, by adding a new paragraph (d). Under the exempted players in Section 4, there is (a), (b) and (c). (a) and (b) deal with exempted players that are not recruited, and (c) deals with a player that is recruited. What we have done, we have taken the (b) and eliminated the "not." You may have a recruited player who is receiving financial aid not based on athletic ability and still have him retain his exempt classification.

As Frank indicated to you earlier, we are going to propose that this be divided into three areas. Also, in Part C, we propose to divide this into two areas, because No. 1 divided out relates to any plan,

and No. 2 relates by Bylaw Plan B, the addition to Bylaw Article 5, Section 4.

On No. 1, in Part C on the numbers, there will be an amendment (i) submitted by the Big Ten Conference. In the first sentence, it indicates a maximum number of financial awards, and right after awards we will have "based on athletic ability."

What we are talking about then, in No. 1, is an institution may give these numbers up to 80 by giving grant-in-aid monies, tuition and mandatory fees and everything above that on need. That would be in the first part of it.

The second part also would include (ii). There would be a like amendment submitted by the Big Ten after awards not based on athletic ability. That would be in that first sentence. Basically, this permits you to have an additional number by getting away from equivalencies altogether and going strictly to head count. That would permit you to double in size on the No. 2 part to another 80, restricted to 80, based strictly on financial need.

Mr. Casale: Cecil, I have just one simple question. You mentioned that this is strictly head count. I just wondered, although O.I. 505 will be in the Bylaws and this allows the equivalency, you will have to somehow get that straightened out, I believe.

Mr. Coleman: That, obviously, is going to present a problem.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any other questions for the Big Ten on this proposal? No. 51 has been proposed by Duke University.

Carl James (Duke University): I refer the membership to the intent of the proposal. The proposal in front of you is a simple but effective plan for providing aid to student-athletes based on their need.

A notion among a good number of you is that aid based on need will not save your athletic department and will not work. In my opinion, it is crucial that this Convention give notice that aid based on need will save money and will work. I, myself, confess I worry wallowing in the comments of those that take a negative approach to this key issue. To those who say the need will not save money, I say either you don't know what non-revenue sports are costing you; or you are not giving any athletic grants in those.

November 15, 1976, the issue of FORBES MAGAZINE featured the business aspects of intercollegiate athletics. FORBES indicated that in sports other than football the University of Michigan last year spent more than \$350,000 in grants. FORBES continued the problem on everyone's mind is the financing in the rest of the athletics. It stated basketball passed three ways, but just about everything else, track and field, wrestling, swimming, gymnastics and the like, even with relatively modest athletic departments, are money losers. If you can't increase revenues, you have to cut programs.

To those who say that need will not work, I say the proposal in front of us does work. It is working on our campus and at every institution in this room today which is administered, not by coaches or athletic directors, but by campus administrators, men and women of professional knowledge and integrity.

Yes, the proposal does and is working for all students on your campus. The Duke proposal is as stated, based on present, accepted tables. Nothing is new, nothing triggering. Let us hope that history

will record that we in our time solved our problems, our needs and our opportunities and lived up to them by passing Proposal No. 51.

Mr. Coleman: Ernie Casale asked about 505, and I merely wanted to point out to the membership that 505 is an O.I. When the Bylaws are revised the O.I. also will be revised. That is not a problem.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: There is one other proposal. We did not alert the person who put it in; but it does relate indirectly, I would say, and it is No. 55. It deals with BEOG grants, specifically an exemption. I would at this time give the Missouri Valley Conference, Commissioner Mickey Holmes, or anyone else, an opportunity to comment on No. 55, because it does relate.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): This Proposal No. 55, in many respects, is a pseudo-need proposal. It gets at a couple of basic points which we feel are quite important. Number one, it does take in the sympathy of the student-athlete and at the same time, in many cases, creates a situation where the institution does have an opportunity to save money. Really, there is nothing arbitrary in this proposal. There are no NCAA forms or no NCAA tables. We will admit that proposal will not save the dollars that could be saved if a clean need proposal could be developed or a strong effort to monitor an unclean need proposal were adopted.

This proposal does provide a benefit to the student-athlete who comes from the financially limited situation. Yet from a recruiting standpoint, it provides equity whether considering a situation in a state institution or a private institution. If utilized, it would be the basic educational opportunity grant which is, of course, administered totally by standards set forth by the U.S. Office of Education and based entirely upon the applicant's financial need. It remains his entitlement regardless of what institution he might attend.

Its basis is Federally controlled; and I will use the term student budget which includes the value of room, board, tuition and mandatory fees. That is the same as what we recognize now as the maximum grant based on athletic ability.

In addition the student budget under BEOG allows for an additional \$400 annually to underwrite incidental expenses. That \$400 figure is static. It is constant regardless of whether the individual is considering a private or a state institution, an institution in a rural area or a populous area. This \$400 figure is primarily the figure we are dealing with in this proposal.

It is important that we remember this \$400 static figure. That is the amount the individual is going to receive under BEOG for incidental expenses regardless of where he goes. It is based on the student's index; and if that student index should achieve a high enough number so that his BEOG allocation is less than \$400, I think you will all agree if that is the case he is beginning to be removed from the need category anyway. In other words, his parents are far closer to being in a position to provide additional funding to him to cover incidental expenses. That would be the only time in the application of this when an individual would receive less than \$400, and we propose it as the replacement for the lost \$15 a month.

Now, getting back to the main proposal, the savings to the institution—and I think this is what everybody is primarily interested in—while we do have basic sensitivity to the student-athlete, you are

all looking for a way to save a buck. The savings to the institution is reflected in the amount of difference there is in the total BEOG entitlement and the \$400 for incidental expenses.

If the prospective student's index for the BEOG calculations—something which your institution has nothing to do with—is zero, he qualifies today for the maximum \$1,400.

Now going back to the basics, as I told you before, that the BEOG is calculated under room, board, tuition and fees, like our athletic grants, plus the \$400. It represents a governmental stipend for incidental expenses to the student and places him in a position then to make \$1,000 contribution to your institution to finance his education and relieve your athletic budget.

If the prospect has a student index from 1 through 50, his entitlement is \$1,376, \$24 less. In this case, the student will still go ahead and receive that \$400, the governmental stipend for incidental expenses, and the remaining \$976, which constitutes the student's contribution to the institution to help pay for his education, thus the savings to the athletic department in that case would be \$976.

It is only at the point, as I said before, where the student's index is high enough, high enough figure, so that his BEOG is \$400 or less, that the institution ceases to save money under this plan and that the individual will receive less than the \$400 we have been talking about. That, however, would remain constant, whether he went to a private institution or a state institution. Therefore, again, there is equity as far as recruiting might be concerned and an institution could not gain an advantage or an additional advantage, however you might want to approach it.

If you are not talking about a full grant, how this would work in that case, you merely scale down your approach accordingly. There still would be no advantage or disadvantage to anyone not already represented with the fact that the recruitment is being based on less than a full grant.

Primarily what it is creating is a way where the needy student has some change to jingle in his pocket throughout the academic year legally; and at the same time he is making a contribution back to your institution to pay for his education.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: We will go back now and take them one at a time in case you have thought of some questions that you want to direct to the sponsors. I had two bits of information forwarded to me. We will not have a straw vote on No. 45 or on any other matter for a couple of reasons. One group has objected because they do not want something removed from the official business agenda based on a straw vote. Also, there is the feeling that it is very difficult to get a true tabulation, given the mix we have, Divisions I, II and III, official delegates, representatives and others.

We now will return, however, to No. 45. Has the discussion caused anyone to think of a question to be directed to the sponsor of No. 45? Are there any questions? If not, how about Nos. 46, 47 and 48? Well, I understand No. 48 is to be withdrawn. How about No. 49?

Mr. Davis: I can't speak for Charley Scott, but I should advise the Convention there may be an amendment to No. 49. Maybe Charley and I can collaborate on this in order to give the Conven-

tion a greater opportunity to look at financial aid on the need basis or not on the need basis.

The proposed amendment may be to exempt football and basketball from No. 49. Now, this then would put No. 49 in the framework of a very simple Big Ten type proposal. It would eliminate the need to determine need unless the student so desired, or all of the non-revenue sports, would exempt the two revenue sports.

Otherwise, the equivalencies and everything else is the same. I will let Charley speak on that.

Mr. Scott: You said it better than I can.

Ronald Schipper (Central College, Iowa): With respect to No. 49, my only question has to do with the accuracy of the definition of athletic financial aid. That may be in complete harmony with other definitions, but it does seem to me that athletically related financial aid gives aid that is conditioned upon participation in athletics and not just who determines it.

That is, one could evade that by having someone in some other part of the institution determine the fact of eligibility or not, although the condition would be participation. I would like to know if the proponent or some other officer would comment on that.

Mr. Davis: This is defined in O.I. 15. We took the language from O.I. 15 to indicate that.

Mr. Schipper: That answers my question. It does, however, I think, leave in my mind the question whether there is really an ambiguity as to what does constitute athletically related aid. But that does not then pertain to our Proposal No. 49.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: That concludes No. 49. Now, how about No. 50, are there any questions, any additional comments? How about No. 51?

Richard Perry (University of Southern California): I would like to ask the gentleman from Duke University if his proposal provides any relief for the private university? It appears to me this would ostensibly place the private university out of business from participating in sports other than football and basketball. Are we not given any relief for aids-in-grants?

Mr. James: I don't think this is a problem for the institution. I think that you can attract them as they do in the Ivy League, outstanding student-athletes in non-revenue sports. In a way, this would allow the destitute athlete in tennis, in golf and the other sports to come to your campus from North Carolina or other campuses, as they do, and actually have an award today better than the award in basketball because travel would be included. I don't think you will have a problem.

It will be a problem for you and a problem for us at Duke and other schools with higher tuitions. That is the reason I object to the tuition level. President Larsen asked me why my proposal would not include tuition. Well, if your tuition is \$3,500 or \$4,000, and you award them to both men and women in revenue sports, it doesn't take long to know that in 10 revenue sports you scatter 50 members for membership across, and give to women, that is 100, and if your tuition is \$4,000 this is a cost of \$400,000 to run a non-revenue program.

I would like to see us take the \$400,000 and put it in excellent

coaching, teaching, funds for equipment, places to play and competition. I think that is what athletics is all about. It will be a problem. You will have to get better people for recruiters and coaches and work a little harder, but it can be done.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any other comments on that proposal? Any questions from the Missouri Valley Conference on No. 55? Any comments on financial aid based on need in general?

James Drinnon (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga): I would like explained what difference, if any, from an institutional viewpoint will be made in terms of savings if this amendment is adopted? It wasn't clear from the explanation to me what effect it would have on any savings an institution might have if this proposal is adopted.

Mr. Holmes: The savings to the institution is reflected in the BEOG entitlement, and the difference between that amount, which is recognized covers incidental expenses, and the total figure of the award. I used the zero index of \$1,400.

The savings to the institution would be in the form of \$1,400 in that particular case. As I said, that was the contribution by the student-athlete back to his institution to help pay for his education.

There is one point that I didn't cover, and I am surprised that it wasn't raised in the questions. I went back and found the rest of my notes. There is a maximum within BEOG that is relative to the cost of education at an institution. What the institution defines as cost of education can utilize Federal guidelines. The maximum that an individual can receive is \$1,400 currently, or 50 per cent of the cost of education, whichever is less. But because we are starting at the top side and working down, there remains inequity, as far as the recruiting situation might be concerned. There would be a difference in the amount of money saved. It would be less in a situation like that. But this still would be, in most cases, a savings to the institution.

Francis Rienzo (Georgetown University): Is it not true that at the present time there is litigation in the courts regarding the BEOG and the NCAA legislation, in terms of an athlete who has maintained that it is his right to keep that money over and above his NCAA awarded grant? Would that have anything to do with the proposed legislation which I don't necessarily disagree with it?

Mr. Warren Brown (NCAA Staff): The Association is in a Federal court. It started out in Topeka Federal District Court. The Association's rule in regard to the instant case, that is the Clifford Willy, the student that sued, is enjoined only in that instant case. It has been appealed by the Association to the Circuit Court of Appeals and that is pending. So it does not have any application in regard to any athlete but the young man who had sued us according to advice given to us by our legal counsel.

Mr. Rienzo: It is your feeling, then, that we need not be concerned with the legal ramifications if this was voted in?

Mr. Brown: Well, that is speculative; and I don't think I am in a position to answer a question in that regard. It seems to me that the outcome of the case, eventually, that we are involved in, will have implications for the entire membership. As far as this amendment is concerned, I don't think I would be in a position to say.

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): Mickey, I am in favor of

your proposal. I think it is a great idea. I would like to address myself to the whole group of proposals based on need.

I would like to address myself to this whole concept of need because I am a little bit confused. On one hand, we talked about No. 28 being a great commitment or being measured by the financial commitment that an institution makes to intercollegiate athletics. We now come to the concept of need and financial aid, and we talk about trying to save money. It is unbelievable how we, as educators and administrators, athletic administrators, when we come to saving money we always pick the student to be the one to make the sacrifice so our institution can save money.

I think that the idea of using financial aid based on need as a criteria for awarding athletic scholarships is inevitable. There are those proponents who indicate that athletes are like every other student. I think that we are only deluding ourselves and we are deluding those other persons in our institutions if we say that the demands on the student-athletes are the same as the demands on all of the other students.

I wonder how many of our students had to come back early in August, how many of our students had to give up their Thanksgiving vacation, how many of our students had to give up Christmas vacation, how many of our students have to remain at the conclusion of the school year in order to participate in intercollegiate athletics?

I, therefore, think it behooves us to consider all of the things that the student-athlete does, all of the demands that are made on his time, on his energies, on his contributions to our institutions; and then we can make up our minds whether we think that he should be treated exactly in the same way that every other student is.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: Are there any other comments on financial aid based on need? If not, I want to thank you for your very courteous attention. The next session is at 2 o'clock, division round tables. You are adjourned.

[The session adjourned at 11:50 a.m.]

DIVISION I ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1977

The Division I Round Table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was held at 4:30 p.m., Monday, January 10, in the West Ballroom of the Hotel Fontainebleau, J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, presiding. The panelists for the session included members of the NCAA Council's Division I Steering Committee as follows: Edward S. Betz, University of the Pacific; Ernest C. Casale, Temple University; Cecil N. Coleman, University of Illinois; Edwin L. Saxer, University of Toledo; Charley Scott, University of Alabama; Harry E. Troxell, Colorado State University, and John W. Winkin, University of Maine, Orono.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the round table discussion. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning proposed amendments is summarized. A verbatim transcript is on file in the Association's national office.]

Round Table Format

The procedure to be followed in the conduct of the Division I Round Table was described. Mr. Thompson explained that the primary purpose of the round table would be to consider all proposed amendments before the 71st Annual NCAA Convention in an attempt to clarify questions any delegates might have concerning the proposed legislation. It was explained that a debate on the merits of any of the proposals would not be appropriate. It was noted that there was a considerable amount of discussion during the General Round Table conducted that morning and this discussion might expedite Division I Round Table discussion of those items already considered. Mr. Thompson explained that he would proceed through the Convention Program item by item and in some cases by general headings; further, if anyone had questions or comments with regard to a proposal, he should approach the microphone, state his name and institution, and make his comment or ask his question.

Consent Packages

Mr. Thompson explained that Proposals Nos. 1-9 would be offered as a consent package of Constitutional amendments considered to be non-controversial in nature. Further, Proposals Nos. 10-27 represent a Bylaw consent package also considered to be non-controversial. Should there be any substantial question concerning any item in either consent package, the item would be withdrawn for a separate discussion and vote. Otherwise, a single vote would be taken on the Constitutional consent package requiring a two-thirds majority for approval. In like manner, the Bylaw consent package would require a simple majority for approval. Mr. Thompson explained that the purpose of proposing legislation in consent

packages was to speed up the legislative process where there did not appear to be any questions of substance related to the individual items contained in the packages. The delegates did not express any concern with either of the consent packages or ask any questions concerning the individual items contained therein.

Division I Restructuring Plan

Mr. Thompson explained that Proposals Nos. 28-35 were sponsored by the NCAA Council after development and recommendation by the Division I Steering Committee. He explained that the Steering Committee had sensed a desire on the part of many institutions to try to modify in some appropriate fashion the structure of Division I. The proposals attempt to accommodate those institutions clearly falling within the Division I concept which sponsor intercollegiate football, basketball and numerous other intercollegiate sports on a broad base level; further, the proposals attempt to accommodate institutions not sponsoring a typical Division I football or basketball program, but which might desire Division I participation in certain sports. He called upon the Division I delegates to seriously consider approving Nos. 28 and 29 in a common effort to accomplish meaningful Division I restructuring.

Mr. Thompson reported that Proposal No. 29 was developed for that group of institutions which could not meet fully the criteria for Division I membership generally but who wished to participate in Division I in some sports. Proposal No. 29 would be a common Bylaw and therefore provide in the future the opportunity to have divisional voting as a safeguard against the establishment of Division I criteria designed to eliminate more institutions which could not qualify normally for Division I membership. In ending his introduction to this group of amendments, Mr. Thompson emphasized the importance to the NCAA that some meaningful restructuring be accomplished to avoid some other course of action outside the Association by some Division I member institutions. Considerable discussion ensued concerning Division I restructuring proposals. There were questions and comments from numerous delegates concerning both the pros and cons of restructuring in general as well as the proposed amendments specifically. Among the concerns expressed in regard to Proposals Nos. 28 and 29 were: present Division I member institutions would be relegated to Division II membership because they did not conduct an intercollegiate football program; a restructured Division I membership might in the future adopt criteria for participation in certain sports in Division I so demanding they would eliminate institutions; institutions conducting Division I basketball would not have the opportunity to vote on Division I basketball matters; under Proposal No. 29, an institution would only be guaranteed the right to petition for membership in Division I without any definite guidelines indicating how such petitions would be acted upon; Division I basketball-playing institutions without football were not represented on the Division I Steering Committee which proposed the criteria for a restructured Division I; there would be added expense for several institutions caused by expanding their programs to satisfy the broad-based criteria for Division I membership; the proposals do not give due

recognition or respect to the category of institutions whose efforts throughout the past have built the NCAA to the status it enjoys today; the inability to vote in the division in which you play a particular sport would not be democratic, and Divisions II and III might be adversely affected by restructuring. Members of the Division I Steering Committee and other delegates from the Convention floor responded to each of these concerns, citing the consideration which was given to the formulation of Proposals Nos. 28 and 29 with regard to such concerns and describing the means by which they would for the most part be alleviated or satisfied.

Among the comments in favor of Proposals Nos. 28 and 29 were: Proposal No. 29, as a common Bylaw, must be voted on by all divisions, thereby guarding against a restructured Division I voting out members who initially satisfied the criteria of the proposal; determining a new Division I on the basis of a broad-based program would tend to place in that Division institutions which are similar in that they have made a substantial institutional commitment, both in terms of philosophy and finances, to a broad inter-collegiate athletic program and not just to football and basketball; Proposals 28 and 29 tend to accommodate as many institutions as is possible in terms of competitive opportunities while at the same time grouping institutions with large commitments for purposes of unity and cohesiveness on matters subject to vote; the proposals represent a first step in meaningful restructuring and hopefully will eliminate a restructuring effort outside of the Association; the proposals will encourage the development of broad programs by institutions which are now in Division I and intend to stay in that division; the commitment to a broad program for Division I membership will permit institutions in sports other than football and basketball to have issues in those sports voted upon by those who are similarly committed to those programs, and the inability to vote in a sport in which you participate in a restructured Division I would not be damaging to such institutions inasmuch as their commitment to that sport would parallel for the most part any rules adopted by Division I members.

Questions of clarification were posed concerning Proposals Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40 and 41.

Financial Aid

Financial-aid-based-on-need proposals were discussed generally with specific questions of clarification being posed to the individual sponsors and the Division I Steering Committee concerning Nos. 45, 47, 48, 49 and 50.

Other Proposals

The chairman called out the numbers or general headings of the remaining proposals. There were no particular questions or comments regarding these proposed amendments.

DIVISION II ROUNDTABLE

Monday, January 10, 1977

The Division II Roundtable of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was held from 2-5 p.m. Monday, January 10, in the Fontaine Room of the Hotel Fontainebleau. Franklin A. Lindeburg, University of California, Riverside, chairman of the Division II Steering Committee, presided. Panelists included the other members of the Division II Steering Committee, James Frank, Lincoln (Mo.) University; John Eller, East Stroudsburg State College, and Hubert Heitman, University of California, Davis. In addition, Stanley J. Marshall, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer from South Dakota State University, participated.

[NOTE: The following is a summary of the roundtable discussions. Only discussion of a significant nature concerning proposed amendments will be summarized. No verbatim transcript is available.]

Consent Packages

Mr. Lindeburg called the attention of the delegates from Division II member institutions and conferences to the consent packages of amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws. He explained the concept was a new one, constituting an attempt by the Council to expedite consideration by the delegates of amendments judged by the Council to be of a "housekeeping" or non-controversial nature. No questions were raised about either package.

Division I Restructuring

Discussion was held on Proposal No. 28, Division I Membership Criteria, and the other proposals concerning membership classification and reorganization. Thomas J. Niland Jr., LeMoyne College (New York), asked why only members of Division I would be permitted to vote on Proposal No. 28. It was explained it was an amendment to the provisions of Bylaw 11 governing membership criteria for Division I. Mr. Niland also pointed out that passage of Proposal No. 29, Multi-Division Classification, would result in some institutions with a number of sports classified in Division I voting as members of Division II. Andrew Brown, commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference, expressed the same concern on behalf of the Divisions II-III commissioners. Mike Mullally, director of athletics at Eastern Illinois University, spoke in favor of passage of No. 28 and the further restructuring of Division I.

Determination of Financial Need

Mr. Heitman led discussion of Proposals Nos. 45 through 81. Attention was directed to Proposal No. 45, sponsored by the North Central Conference. A. L. Sponberg, director of athletics at North Dakota State University, informed the delegates the presidents of the institutions in that conference had directed that No. 45 be submitted

to determine how many institutions favor need in Divisions I and II and what type of program is preferred. He noted the proposal was the same as that submitted by the NCAA Council in 1976.

A straw vote was taken to determine the attitude of the delegates toward need in general, as opposed to any of the specific proposals. The vote was 74-27 in favor of the concept.

Mr. Mullally expressed support for No. 46, sponsored by his institution, calling it a good compromise between a need program and a grant program. He indicated he was against Proposal No. 45 and felt clarification should be made of exactly what the word "need" meant.

Straw votes then were conducted on the other proposals concerning aid based on need, with results as follows:

No. 45—failed by a two-to-one margin

No. 46—failed by a five-to-three margin

No. 47—fifty-fifty

No. 49—passed narrowly

No. 50—failed strongly, few in favor

No. 51—failed strongly

No. 55—failed slightly (few delegates voted).

There was no additional discussion on Nos. 45 through 81.

Five-Year Rule

Mr. Eller led discussion of Nos. 82 through 116. Proposal No. 82, which would replace the current five-calendar-year rule with a five-year residency rule drew general support.

A straw vote was held on Proposal No. 89 which would permit four seasons of intercollegiate competition during five calendar years whether or not a student-athlete participated as a freshman, with delegates almost unanimously in favor of the proposal.

Joe L. Singleton, director of athletics, University of California, Davis, called the attention of the delegates to Proposal No. 96 which would permit a student-athlete to transfer from a Division I or a Division II institution to a Division III institution and be immediately eligible. By a nearly unanimous vote, the delegates approved Mr. Lindeburg offering a motion to rescind No. 96 if passed by Division III.

Mr. Frank led the discussion of the remaining items, Nos. 117 to 160. Discussion was held on Proposal No. 123 which would establish coaching staff limitations for Division II. Several delegates favored restrictions, other opposed.

Legal Costs

Mr. Marshall spoke strongly in favor of Proposal No. 129, pointing out the Association was spending a great deal of money on legal costs which might better be spent on services for the membership. Andrew Brown opposed the measure, feeling it might curtail legal due process. Mr. Frank pointed out the proposal was designed to discourage legal remedy before NCAA procedures had been followed to conclusion, not an institution ultimately resorting to legal redress.

Presidential Positions

Discussion was held on Nos. 142 and 143 which would grant to chief executive officers half of the positions on the NCAA Council

and Executive Committee. Ed Steitz, Springfield College, spoke against the measure, stating the chief executive officers have the ultimate authority over the Association as determined by who they appoint to vote at the annual Convention, but that responsibility for the on-going administration of intercollegiate athletic programs should rest with the more knowledgeable athletic directors and faculty representatives. Mr. Frank stated the proposals resulted from the increased interest in athletics on the part of presidents in recent years due to the economic implications of its athletic program to the institution. Mr. Steitz concluded by stating he felt the 50 per cent allocation was too great, although there should be an opportunity for presidential input.

Review of Economic Impact

Several delegates asked for clarification of the manner in which administration of Proposal No. 153 would be implemented. I would grant the Council and annual Convention the authority to review any substantive rules change with economic impact adopted by an NCAA Committee. Robert M. Guelker, director of athletics, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, asked whether any rules change with economic impact would be prohibited from going into effect until Convention review could be achieved. Mr. Frank and Mr. Lindeburg assured him the rule would become effective when adopted, but would be subject to subsequent review and possible change by the Council and/or Convention at appropriate meetings of those bodies.

General Discussion

The floor then was open to general discussion and questions and answers directed to the panelists. Extensive discussion ensued concerning the attractiveness of the various proposals for financial aid based on need and the possible order of consideration which would be of greatest benefit to Division II. The point was made by several delegates that the most desirable should be considered first, permitting subsequent votes for "fallback" proposals if the most favorable were defeated. It was moved, seconded and voted that Mr. Lindeburg would move consideration of Proposal No. 49 first by Division II.

Support was expressed for No. 79 and/or No. 80, which would increase the maximum awards limitation in the sport of basketball for Division II. Similar support was expressed for Proposal No. 81, which would increase the maximum limitation on financial aid awards in the sport of football from 80 to 75 in Division II.

DIVISION III ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1977

The Division III Round Table of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was held from 2-5 p.m. in the French Room of the Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach, Florida. Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as chairman for the meeting. The panelists included members of the Division III Steering Committee of the NCAA Council: James E. Hawkins, Fort Valley State College; Robert M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Raymond J. Whispell, Muhlenberg College.

[Note: The following is a summary of the significant discussion concerning proposed amendments.]

Reorganization

The meeting discussed the proposals advanced by the NCAA Council to restructure Division I and their ancillary effects upon Division III members. It was noted that if Division III members elected Division I for one or more sports under the provisions of Proposal No. 29, the student-athletes on those teams must meet the eligibility requirements of Division I.

Proposal No. 39, a resolution regarding classification exception, was discussed. According to information provided the group, the resolution will be withdrawn and submitted in 1978 as an amendment to the Bylaws.

Many institutions indicated a preference for Proposal No. 42 which would permit Division III institutions to designate one sport in Division II. Discussion centered on the advantages an institution might gain from a divided program and concern was expressed as to whether an athlete would be eligible to compete in two sports if his institution's program was split.

Division III Criteria

Proposal No. 43 was sponsored by Centre College for the purpose of establishing a new effective date for the application of the need criteria to Division III members. Thomas A. Spragens, president of Centre College, spoke in behalf of the proposal and stated its purpose was two-fold: first, to require members of Division III to conform to the need principle in awarding financial aid as of August 1, 1977, rather than the same date in 1979, and, second, to permit those colleges which have recruited student-athletes on a grant-in-aid basis prior to August 1, 1977, to continue those grants-in-aid throughout the student's undergraduate career. Mr. Spragens strongly urged the group to place the need criteria in effect as soon as possible while keeping faith with students recruited on another basis.

Chairman Smith noted that Division III must define further the need principle before it may be applied throughout the nation and opined that August 1, 1977, was too soon to implement this criteria.

He also stated that many colleges operating on the need principle may be in violation of Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1) which defines commonly accepted educational expenses. He stated his desire to bring this matter before the expanded Division III Steering Committee following the Convention in the hope of developing legislation that to encompass both commonly accepted educational expenses as well as the need principle. One of the problems with the current need criteria is that it includes student loans which is not in keeping with NCAA constitutional provisions.

It was the sense of the meeting that further study is necessary for Division III members in the areas of financial aid definitions and honor awards.

Five-Year Rule

The meeting turned its attention to the several proposals to amend the five-year rule, noting that a two-thirds majority of all members present and voting is required for adoption. Proposals Nos. 82 and 83 received favorable comment on the basis that students who have had a break in their academic career or who attended an institution but did not participate should not have their athletic eligibility adversely affected by these circumstances.

Transfer Rule

Several delegates urged the membership to adopt less stringent transfer rules for Division III to enable more athletes to participate immediately rather than observe the one-year residence requirement. Proposal No. 94 seemed to be favored by many inasmuch as it establishes five conditions to be met before a student may become immediately eligible.

Council and Executive Committee

Proposals Nos. 142 and 143, sponsored by Auburn University and the Pacific-8 Conference, requiring one-half of the members of the Council and Executive Committee to be chief executive officers were discussed at length. The consensus among those chief executive officers who rose to speak was that these proposals were not desirable legislation at this time. One president cited an already full schedule which would not permit him to attend meetings; another expressed the view that his athletic director or faculty representative are more appropriate representatives of his institution.

Revision of Manual

Chairman Smith made special note of Proposal No. 157, a resolution to authorize the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to implement revisions in the NCAA Manual as approved by the Council. These revisions are of an editorial nature with no substantive changes having been made.

Convention Arrangements

Proposal No. 161, amending the Convention Organization and Arrangements section of the Executive Regulations, was explained to the delegates. Mr. Smith stated that this revision clarifies the Convention voting procedures, order of business and responsibility for other arrangements.

BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Morning, January 11, 1977

The business session of the 71st NCAA Convention was called to order in the West Ballroom at 9 a.m. by NCAA President John A. Fuzak.

5. OPENING REMARKS

President Fuzak: I want to remind you once again that you have until 5 p.m. today to submit amendments to the table that relates to No. 28. This was distributed yesterday, and you should all have it.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

[Motions were made, seconded and approved to accept the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Committee and Council.]

7. SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF MARJORIE FIEBER

President Fuzak: It is a privilege to recognize Marjorie K. Fieber. This is Marge's 25th Convention.

Marge was employed by the NCAA on July 28, 1952. She was the first employee hired by Walter Byers after the office was moved to Kansas City. She is now the NCAA business manager, and she is also the Convention assistant. She has supervised the registration desk for 25 Conventions.

I suspect that more of our members or delegates know Marge Fieber and have talked to her than any other person connected with the NCAA. Marge, will you, please, come up here?

[The assembly extended a prolonged standing ovation to Marjorie Fieber at this time.]

You know what she said. "I have a lot of people waiting for me." [Laughter] Marge, we have followed the practice of presenting a pen set to persons who have performed an outstanding service for the NCAA and its membership. Stan Marshall is going to present this to you. He is going to give you a big kiss that is from every one of us.

Secretary-Treasurer Marshall: I appreciate the opportunity of having known her for several years. This is the first time I am not afraid to death of her. [Laughter] We all love her, and on behalf of everyone it is my privilege to present to Marjorie the recognition of devoted service to the NCAA and to all of us. [Applause]

Marjorie Fieber: Thank you. I have enjoyed every minute of it. [Applause]

8. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Fuzak: It is people like Marge that make the NCAA go. The next item on our agenda, we start with the consent package;

and the first part of that consent package relates to Nos. 1 through 9. These are all constitutional. If there is any question or action concerning one of them, it will be withdrawn from the package. Jim Hawkins who is a member of the Council, will present these.

Consent Package—Constitution

James Hawkins (Fort Valley State College): Mr. President, on behalf of the NCAA Council, I move that Proposals Nos. 1 through 9, the package that will clarify the constitutional situation, be adopted.
[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: It has been moved and seconded. Is there any discussion? Since this requires a two-thirds vote, I am going to ask for a show of your voting paddles.

[Proposals Nos. 1-9 (pages A-1-6) were approved.]

Consent Package—Bylaws

President Fuzak: Next, we move to Nos. 10 through 27. However, one of these items, No. 22, has been withdrawn from the consent package because an amendment to that amendment, sponsored by the Council to clarify it, has been introduced. I am going to call on Hubert Heitman to propose that package.

Hubert Heitman (University of California, Davis): Mr. President, on behalf of the Council, I should like to propose adoption of the consent package contained in Proposals 10 to 27, except for No. 22.
[The motion was seconded, and Proposals Nos. 10-21 (pages A-7-11) and Nos. 23-27 (pages A-11-13) were approved.]

Mr. Heitman: I move the adoption of Proposal No. 22, which amends Article 6 of our Bylaws.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to propose the amendment to the amendment, No. 22—1, which clarifies this proposal.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 22—1 (page A-11) was approved. Proposal No. 22 (page A-11) then was approved as amended.]

Division I Membership Criteria

J. Nells Thompson (University of Texas, Austin): On behalf of the Council, I should like to move Proposal No. 28.

[The motion was seconded.]

We do have amendments. I should like to call to the Convention's attention that there are six amendments, Nos. 28—1 through 28—7.

As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, you will proceed in order through the amendments to the amendments 28—1 and at the appropriate time I will have an amendment on behalf of the Council.

President Fuzak: We will take up the amendments to the amendments. Does someone wish to move 28—1 at this time?

Peter Carlesimo (Fordham University): I think we are all in accord that some type of reorganization is necessary. I personally want to commend this steering committee for a great job, a very difficult job and all the work they have done up to now.

However, I am certain that they agree that the confusion exists, that many of these amendments to be considered do not satisfy the groups or do not affect Division I football. This is very important legislation. I would like to see the steering committee expanded and

go back to the drawing board because it is so important.

I think all of the parts involved are justifiable points and problems that should be resolved. The current legislation will not provide dissolution. In the best interest of this conference and all of the institutions involved, I move that we table Proposal No. 28.

[The motion was seconded.]

Roy Whistler (Purdue University): A point of order. I think this is an unfortunate matter, but in view of the importance of this subject I move that the votes be recorded in a roll-call vote.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: This is for Division I only. We are voting now on a motion to conduct a roll-call vote. It requires a majority of the Division I members.

[The motion for a roll-call vote was defeated.]

We are now back to the tabling motion itself. We have not voted upon the motion to table. It is still Division I to table or not to table.

[The motion to table Proposal No. 28 (page A-13) was approved.]

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): With the tabling of this, does it mean that it is tabled for the entire Convention, or can it be brought back to the floor when everybody starts to escape tomorrow afternoon?

President Fuzak: It can be brought back. A motion to take it from the table is in order at any time until we adjourn.

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): Could I ask the chair to inform the Convention whether or not you can make that motion now, a motion to reconsider, and then move to table that. If that is done, am I not correct it will take a two-thirds vote, or could it even come up by the end of the Convention? If so, those on the majority ought to do that and nail it down.

President Fuzak: If we do reconsider now, it cannot be brought up a second time. However, someone must make the motion. The motion, of course, will be made to reconsider. The way you want to get to where you are going is to lose that motion. You must be on the prevailing side in order to make that motion.

Mr. Horn (California State University, Long Beach): I move to reconsider that motion to table on No. 28.

[The motion was seconded and defeated.]

Multi-Division Classification

John Eller (East Stroudsburg State College): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 29 on Multi-Division Classification.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Thompson: In view of the action just taken, I should like to move the tabling of this proposal.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: It has been moved and seconded that this Proposal, No. 29, be tabled. This is for all divisions. A motion to table must pass by a majority in each of the three divisions, being a common Bylaw. We are on the motion to table. We are voting by divisions and the vote will not be announced until complete.

The votes are scattered and it is difficult to decide. I am going to ask the Voting Committee to count them in Division II. The chair

s in doubt on this one. Are we ready to take a count now? We are going to take a count on the tabling motion. This is in Division II.

[The motion to table Proposal No. 29 was approved by Divisions I and III.]

I might point out that this is a common Bylaw and in terms of the vote, as far as adoption, requires passage in each one of the three divisions. Of course, the tabling vote also requires that.

When we get to the main motion, it requires approval in each of the three divisions to have any adoption. Apparently, there is a problem in the count on Division II. So we will have to take a recount of Division II. There was no count on I and there was no count on Division III.

I think it was clear in terms of the determination. But Division II was in doubt.

[The motion to table Proposal No. 29 was defeated by Division II, 50-62.]

Therefore, the motion to table fails; and No. 29 is before us. If it is to be adopted, it must be passed in each of the three divisions. I will call on John Eller again. I guess we need a previous motion on that by St. Johns.

[Proposal No. 29—1 (page A-17) was withdrawn.]

Without objection to the withdrawal of that amendment, it is withdrawn. Seeing no objection, No. 29—1 has been withdrawn. I will call on John Eller for 29—2.

Mr. Eller: I should like the membership to consult the No. 29—2 on Multi-Division Classification. As it indicates there, you would change paragraph (f). It would now read, "An institution which is a member of a different division than its football or basketball classification shall vote on amendments pertaining to football or basketball in the division in which its football or basketball team is classified."

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: The parliamentarian indicates the amendment to the amendment has to be voted by each of the divisions.

It is subject to challenge, but in the judgment of the chair, in Division I it fails, Division II it passes and in Division III it passes. Therefore, it is not adopted and No. 29, as presented, is before you.

[Proposal No. 29—2 (page A-17) was defeated.]

Proposal No. 29 fails in Division I, passes in Division II, fails in Division III. Therefore, No. 29 has failed.

[Proposal No. 29 (page A-16) was defeated.]

Automatic Qualification—Division I

President Fuzak: The next item is Proposal No. 30. This is a Division I matter to be voted upon by Division I only. Ed Betz, a member of the Council, will present it.

Edward Betz (University of the Pacific): On behalf of the Council, I move adoption of No. 30.

[The motion was seconded.]

I move adoption of 30—1. I will not read the entire proposal. It liberalizes No. 30.

[The motion was seconded and Proposal No. 30—1 (page A-18) was approved.]

Merle Loken (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): I rise to speak against No. 30, Automatic Qualification. As a member of an institution which plays hockey in the Western Collegiate Athletic Association, this is involving this sport.

We have had for years the automatic qualification for the tournament; and therefore, I think this should be defeated on that basis.

Kenneth Germann (Southern Conference): Does this mean that any conference, Divisions I, II or III, which satisfies this criteria may be eligible for a Division I championship, say, in the sport of basketball?

Mr. Betz: It would only be eligible for consideration if six members of that conference in their basketball—or whatever the automatic-qualification sport were in Division I—could be considered by the Classification Committee for automatic qualification.

Mr. Germann: That is the point I wanted to make.

George Malley (University of Santa Clara): It is my understanding that if this were to go through, that the team that is now presently ranked No. 1 in the country would not get automatic qualification because its conference only has four sports.

President Fuzak: That is correct.

Mr. Malley: The University of San Francisco would not qualify?

President Fuzak: Right.

Mr. Malley: I think this hurts the small schools in the country.

President Fuzak: It doesn't mean they couldn't qualify. I think that is a misstatement. They would not be qualified automatically.

Leland Byrd (West Virginia University): I rise to speak against the amendment. I think again we have been talking about economy; and I think here we have schools may be having conference championships in one, two, three sports and add to six, it means more travel and more expense. I feel that it is unfair to the member institutions to add this to their budget. I would urge you to defeat this proposal.

[Proposal No. 30 (page A-18) was approved.]

Steering Committees

President Fuzak: No. 31, Steering Committees, is before us and will be presented by Charley Scott, a member of the Council.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): For the Council, I move Proposal No. 31.

[The motion was seconded.]

You have the amendment to the amendment, No. 31—1. I move that amendment to the amendment be approved.

[The motion was seconded.]

If I may speak to both the amendment and the amendment to the amendment simultaneously, the first three paragraphs do no more than formalize the current practices. We reach this stage by practice, and activities in recent years suggest a need for identifying requirements for all of it. As a result of this desire for increased participation in the work of these Committees, there is merit in the expanding, as outlined in the next paragraph, and with the resolution.

It is intended that these additional numbers, as indicated in the amendment to the amendment, will be selected with such factors

is geographical representation, conference representation and institutional variations, institutional in the form of responsibility.

For the Division I Steering Committee expansion, at least two institutional chief executive officers will be appointed from this list provided by, hopefully, the American Association of Universities, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

For Division II and Division III Committees, similar procedures are intended. The factors to be considered, as identified in the resolution, relate also to the Convention and the elected members to the Council, who also are steering committee members. It is for this reason that the formula cannot be precise. From personal experience, I vouch for the desirability of this action.

President Fuzak: I guess I misstated the question when I said it was an amendment to the amendment. It is a resolution that relates to clarifying and explaining it. So we have 31—1 for clarification, and the resolution is before us. This is for all divisions.

Mr. Germann: May I ask the gentleman that just presented the amendment to explain where the American Association of Colleges would stand in that as opposed to the American Association of Colleges and Universities? The American College is smaller.

Mr. Scott: That particular one was not brought to our attention. Most of the members in it, I understand, are in Division III and would be covered by the request from the Division III Steering Committee members for this.

[Proposals Nos. 31—1 and 31 (page A-19) were approved.]

Adoption of Criteria

Harry Troxell (Colorado State University): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 32.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think now, since January, 1974, we have been trying to implement of criteria of Bylaw 11, and bypassing this proposal at this time would reduce the implementation years to three instead of five. On that basis, I think in view of the fact that No. 28 was defeated, that it would be valuable to pass this proposal.

[Proposal No. 32 (page A-20) was approved by all three divisions. Proposal No. 33 (page A-20) was withdrawn.]

Membership Petitions

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I move adoption of No. 34.

[The motion was seconded.]

It is the adoption of a form for clarification.

[Proposal No. 34 (page A-21) was approved by all three divisions. Proposal No. 35 (page A-21) was withdrawn.]

Applications for Membership

Louis Myers (University of Arizona): I move adoption of Proposal No. 36.

[The motion was seconded.]

I believe this is noncontroversial. It is sponsored by my institution, but it is a recommendation of the Classification Committee of the Association and has the support of the NCAA Council.

As you notice in the intent paragraph, the proposal would require

that an incoming member, a new member of the Association, meet a requirement of a two-year advance compliance with the rules of that division.

I might point out that a member of the Association which would qualify for another division must meet a similar requirement under existing legislation. So the Classification Committee believes that it is only reasonable to have this member meet the same requirement.

[Proposal No. 36 (page A-22) was approved by all three divisions.]

Membership Divisions—Division IA

Roland Byers (University of Idaho): On behalf of the Big Sky Conference, I should like to move Proposal No. 37.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is Division IA in the sport of football and specifies the members of Division I must be members of Division I for legislative and competitive purposes except that members shall vote separately on legislative issues directly pertaining to football only.

There is need for additional legislation which will establish criteria to implement this proposal, which will be presented in future Conventions.

Mr. Horn: In view of the earlier discussion on reorganization and the feeling of many that it needs further study, I move to table this proposal.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 37 (page A-22) was tabled by all three divisions. The action rendered Proposal No. 38 (page A-23) out of order; and it, therefore, was not considered.]

Resolution: Classification Exception

Andrew Brown (Southwestern Athletic Conference): I would like to move for adoption of No. 39.

[The motion was seconded.]

Jesse Stone (Southern University, Baton Rouge): I am Jesse M. Stone Jr., president of Southern University. I rise to speak in behalf of this resolution and to urge its adoption. The fundamental tenet of the American democracy is that equal opportunity is not only promised, but it is indeed sought to be afforded.

These institutions today which are the subject of this resolution are institutions that have been loyal to this Association for years and are loyal to it today. They are institutions of great strength. They, of course, and the conferences they represent, are predominantly black.

Fifteen to 17 per cent of those individuals entering into professional athletics this year come from the institutions in the conferences which they represent. Eleven of those persons were meeting in the Super Bowl a few days ago. Within the last seven years, Southern University has had two Olympic champions. Two years ago, the nation's number one draft choice for baseball was the graduate of Southern University and participated in the conference of the Southern University as a member.

The whole pragmatic situation is that it follows the teachings of these institutions. I would simply like to call your attention that in 1974 Southern University and Grambling State University partici-

pated in a Bi-State Classic at Tulane Stadium with a number in excess of 80,000 attending.

In 1975 in the Louisiana Superdome, more than 76,000 persons watched that particular event. In 1976, there were in excess of 76,000 persons who saw Southern University and Grambling compete in the Louisiana Superdome.

Southern University and Grambling State University hold the record in attendance for that particular event. I urge you as a matter of conscience to pass this resolution granting the exception, affording reasonable criteria and a reasonable time in which that criteria can be met.

[Proposal No. 39 (page A-23) was approved.]

President Fuzak: Seeing no one to propose No. 40, before moving on, I will call once again. Does someone wish to present No. 40? I am calling for No. 40. Since there is no one here to move it, we will move to No. 41.

Multi-Division Classification

Alden Ray (University of Dayton): I would like to move adoption of Proposal No. 41.

[The motion was seconded.]

The University of Dayton presently is a member of Division I, playing Division III football. We would prefer to be a member of Division III playing basketball. I would urge that so there may be playoff opportunity.

Doing this would permit members of Division II and Division III to participate in two sports in Division I, including baseball, if they so desire.

[Proposal No. 41 (page A-24) was approved by Division II but defeated by Divisions I and III which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.]

Multi-Division Classification

Ron Petro (Marist College): I move adoption of Proposal No. 42.

[The motion was seconded.]

I ask the delegation to vote in favor of Proposal No. 42. Currently in our Constitution there is no provision for Division III institutions to compete in Division II in any sport. We could move to Division I but not to Division II.

In Division III, we are not allowed to upgrade at a realistic pace in individual sports. Proposal No. 42 will allow an institution in Division III to upgrade in one sport other than football at a level where it can be on a realistic scale.

[Proposal No. 42 (page A-24) was approved by Division I and II but defeated by Division III which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.]

Determination of Financial Need

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): In view of the hour and the impending luncheon, this session is to break at 11:15, and in view of the desirability of discussing the entire need package in one sitting—if we can pull it off—and certainly not having it interrupted, I move to postpone discussion of the package of need resolutions until a time

certain, namely, 3 p.m. today, and discussion of other matters continue now.

[The motion was seconded.]

Franklin Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): There might be several items that would come up that would not be the consideration of the item but change the order of the agenda. If the gentleman would allow me to do this, it would involve a little time, but I would like to ask for a change in order in the financial aid package. I don't know how you want to do this, parliamentary-wise, but do I have to defeat that proposal?

President Fuzak: Yes. You are not speaking directly to the postponement issue. If the postponement issue, if that is defeated, then you have another opportunity. Do you wish to speak?

Mr. Lyman: I think that the gentleman's proposal could come up when the need package comes up, could it not?

President Fuzak: Yes.

Mr. Lyman: So approval of my motion would not involve doing away with his.

President Fuzak: No, it would not. The motion, then, is to postpone consideration of Nos. 45 through 51. I am going to ask for a vote of the entire assembly, because it does affect the order of business.

[The motion to postpone Proposals No. 45-51 was approved.]

Multi-Division Classification

Mr. Petro: Is it possible to call for Proposal No. 42, a revote on Division No. III? It was passed in Divisions I and II, and it is really for Division No. III.

President Fuzak: The parliamentarian informs me that it passed in the other two divisions and you only have to move for reconsideration by Division III.

Mr. Petro: I ask for reconsideration in Division III.

President Fuzak: Did you vote on the prevailing side?

Mr. Petro: No.

President Fuzak: Then you may not make the motion to reconsider. Does anyone on the prevailing side wish to do so? No one? Therefore, No. 43 is before us.

Division III Criteria

Thomas Spragens (Centre College): Our Proposal No. 43 initially had two parts, A and B. I was advised by the headquarters in order to make perfect, because of the five-year provision in Article 10, that this change could be made.

Awhile ago, this Convention adopted Proposal No. 32 by which such time period was reduced from five to three and it, therefore, makes unnecessary the advancement of No. 43A. Unless there is some objection, therefore, I propose to withdraw No. 43A and simply move No. 43B.

President Fuzak: Is there any objection to the withdrawal of No. 43A? Since there is none, No. 43A is withdrawn and you may move to No. 43B, sir.

Mr. Spragens: I move the adoption of No. 43B. After we have a second, I would like to speak briefly to it.

[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of this amendment is in the light of this condition which exists in Division III. The intent of this is to provide authority to vary from the five-year conformance period specified in the Bylaw and to establish a new effective date of August 1, 1977, for the Division III need criteria.

As it stands now, it has been interpreted to permit awards to new students entering as late as 1978. The result is that in 1978, many student-athletes in Division III colleges, sophomores, juniors and seniors, may be subject to a draft change in the basis of this aid whether or not they have fulfilled their own commitments fully.

Therefore, the purpose of this amendment is to rule out financial aid for the student-athletes who have not yet been matriculated in a number of colleges but, second, to allow the continuance through graduation on the original basis of athletic scholarships, understanding they must be reviewed from year to year, but permit that for all scholarships granted to students entering heretofore.

John Reeves (Drew University): I should like to speak against the motion. I think it was clear in 1973 that this situation would take place, and I think any student-athlete entering our institutions should have been told that this aid would cease.

I don't think that we are at all fairly helping the student. This would extend in Division III through the spring semester of 1980, and I speak against it.

[Proposal No. 43B (page A-25) was defeated by Division III.]

Mr. Spragens: Would it be in order to call for a roll-call vote?

President Fuzak: No, you have to have a majority vote for that. I understood you to ask for a count, but you were not asking for a count on the numbers but rather a roll-call vote. You must move for a roll-call vote.

Mr. Spragens: I would request a tally, then, if I may. It appeared to me in the rear there were quite a substantial number on the aye side that may be difficult to see from the platform.

President Fuzak: That is your privilege, as I indicated, that any time you request a tally, I will permit it. That is what I understood you were requesting. We will take the vote, and the Voting Committee will count the votes in Division III.

[Proposal No. 43B (page A-25) was defeated by Division III, 45-76.]

Division III Criteria

Arthur Nicolai (Nebraska Wesleyan University): I move adoption of No. 44.

[The motion was seconded.]

It is our contention that any academic honor award should not be regulated or limited by the NCAA, or anybody else, as far as that goes; and if this is adopted, it would eliminate the discrimination against student-athletes who might receive an academic honor award below the magic 20 per cent that now stands and will go into effect in 1979.

It has been suggested that according to the language the intent, of course, is that if an honor award is offered to any student on the campus, then a student-athlete would qualify for it and if he did qualify for the award it can be awarded.

It has been suggested that it could be written that the qualification would be only for an athlete. Well, if that were the case, then it would no longer be an academic award but an athletic scholarship which in 1979 would not be based on need and in 1979 would not be allowable.

There is one other consideration in that many academic honor awards are based not on rank of class but on some national testing device such as the ACT. As often is the case, a student-athlete may not be in the upper 20 per cent but score rather high on one of these tests and would, therefore, be eligible for an academic honor award but could not participate or apply for it because of this twenty per cent limitation.

Mr. Spragens: In the crowd yesterday, I talked with one representative of Division III institution who indicated his institution would support this amendment because it believed the present amendment would rule out, for example, automatic tuition grants of \$400 to every member of the church which supports their institution.

Obviously, in my view, that is not an academic honor award, but in their view it is. In my view, it is a simple discount offered generally. I speak to point out there would appear, in my view, to be considerable confusion about how the term "academic honor award" would be interpreted without some framework other than it is published in the catalogue of the institution.

Indeed, it would be possible to publish in the catalogue that there would be academic honor awards; and I have known institutions that do this, that give the students who write, let us say, in the top half of their classes and have been leaders in their schools.

One could be the captain of the football team or other things of that kind. I don't want to disagree with the basis on which this was proposed. I agree there are criteria for academic excellence other than the top 20 per cent. I should like to move, since there are two years remaining, in the light of our last action, before this takes effect, that this motion be referred to the Council with the request that it be in turn referred to the steering committee of Division III for study and report back to the next Convention. I so move.

President Fuzak: I believe that is a proper motion, but I want to make certain from our parliamentarian. Is there a second to the motion?

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 44 (page A-25) was referred to the Division III Steering Committee by Division III.]

Financial Aid Determination

Mr. Scott: A few moments ago, we postponed action on some amendments dealing with the need until 3 o'clock this afternoon. There are some of us who believe that the vote on Nos. 52 through 57 may be influenced by the decisions that may be reached on financial need. I would, therefore, move to postpone those and place them in order after the previously postponed amendments.

[The motion was seconded.]

Alan Williams (University of Virginia): By our own book, the financial aid package is defined as covering through No. 81. For

instance, No. 59, on maximum awards, plus the amendment that is offered by the University of Virginia plus an amendment by the University of North Carolina, is directly related to whether or not the earlier financial need passes or fails.

We want to consider that afterwards. I think we ought to move down to No. 32 by our own definition of what is a financial aid definition.

President Fuzak: We have a motion to postpone. I think perhaps it might be more effective to adjourn, since we only have 15 minutes. I say "I think." I am not saying that we should. I am waiting for someone to move that. I can't adjourn.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I move we adjourn.

[The motion was seconded.]

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): A point of order. The motion I made that passed simply spoke of the financial need package; and therefore, it was in the discretion of the chair to decide what that package may consist of. You might do so.

President Fuzak: I think I granted there were interrelationships between these. When the question was raised, I think I did rule there were such relatedness between these various items and that it is almost impossible to distinguish among them as having no relationship. We could go to No. 82.

However, we do have a motion to adjourn until after lunch.

[The motion to adjourn was defeated.]

We will take up No. 82 that is proposed by the Southern Massachusetts University.

Harry Connolly (Southeastern Massachusetts University): I would like to move for adoption of No. 82.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Connolly: No. 82, we feel, is very, very important to the delegates at this Convention because it concerns the one division that was not discussed too much this morning, and that is the student-athlete himself, which is the reason we are here.

No. 82 simply replaces the five-year calendar year with a five-year residency year. This allows the student to come to the school for the rest of the year, and he may decide he doesn't like school and drop out of school and work for a couple of years. This young man may return to the campus three or four years later, and his eligibility is either terminated or he has only one or two years left. As a comparison, if the young man decided to go in the service for three or four years as his form of work, and he returns to your campus, he is immediately eligible and has not lost that time.

We feel that it is not equity in that particular case; and therefore, we move for the adoption of No. 82.

Mr. Betz: One of the concerns we have is in bringing the rules for men's athletics and women's athletics into closer conformity. This is one area where we could do this. If we ever are going to get our rules closer together, then each of these organizations must give a little bit. If we were to adopt this amendment, it would be the first step in this direction.

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): I appreciate the first gentleman's comments in terms of thinking about the student-athlete. I also appreciate the idea that we want to think about the student-

athlete in terms of influences that are put upon him sometimes to make that withdrawal in order for him to become more competitive. I also would like to point out to Ed Betz that the women put that in, and I don't think we need that.

Mr. Casale: I think this could lead to a few problems. I will just point out one. If we were to adopt something like this, one of our student-athletes could sign a pro contract in basketball after the second year, for example, leave school and play pro basketball for six or seven years. He then could come back and play in other sports. We have that professionalism problem.

Francis Rienzo (Georgetown University): I would like to address myself to this amendment. I think that we are very concerned about the concept of red-shirting athletes in our institutions today; and if we were to pass this amendment, we might be wholesale red-shirting of individual athletes on individual teams. They then would be able to secure employment by alumni of the institution for a period of three or four years and then polish their athletic skills and come back as 25-year-olds to compete against their 18- and 19-year-old freshmen.

Martin Epps (Jackson State University): I rise to speak against this proposal. There are a number of athletes who, because of financial need and who, because of family circumstances, have to leave campuses to work. In some cases it may take a semester, and in some cases it might take a year. I would like to speak against this proposition and state some athletes are going to need a lot of assistance in order to continue their education. When speaking hopefully for our athletes, I would like not to overlook these youngsters who have entered our universities, graduated and eventually become a contribution to society and a contribution to the colleges and universities again.

Mr. Connolly: I would say with that type of feeling, when an athlete has to leave school occasionally to work in order to get funds to come back to school, instead of opposing this rule, this rule will help that type of student-athlete because the time he spends out of school will not count against him.

Mr. Epps: I was speaking on the wrong proposition. I am sorry.

[Proposal No. 82 (page A-50) was defeated.]

Since we have less than five minutes, we are going to recess until after lunch.

[The Convention recessed at 11:10 a.m.]

HONORS LUNCHEON

Tuesday, January 11, 1977

The 12th annual Honors Luncheon was held in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Fontainebleau, NCAA President John A. Fuzak presiding.

President Fuzak: It is indeed my privilege to welcome each of you to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 12th annual Honors Luncheon. If you would please rise, Jack Patterson, director of athletics at Baylor University, will deliver our invocation.

Jack Patterson (Baylor University): Let us pray . . . Our most gracious Heavenly Father, we truly appreciate this opportunity for fellowship with many fine representatives from the wonderful universities across our great nation. Today we are most proud to honor these fine men and to recognize the accomplishments they have made, not only in the athletic area, but in many areas of life. Help each of us to establish goals that will be worthy of the things that we strive for as a part of this great NCAA institution. Now, as we partake of this food, we would ask Thee for Thy blessings on these that we do for Thee. Bless and guide and keep us. In Thy name we pray, and for Christ's sake. Amen.

President Fuzak: The Honors Luncheon always is an event that the entire membership looks forward to attending at each Convention. It is the one occasion during our annual business session when we can turn our thoughts away from amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws to reflect upon what intercollegiate athletics are all about—the student-athlete and the impact athletics has had and is having on his life.

When we reflect upon the accomplishments of those we honor today, and those in the past and in the future, each of us will leave this beautiful ballroom with a renewed spirit and a reaffirmed belief an individual's participation in athletics is one of the most worthwhile, challenging and influential activities in developing his ability to adapt to our society and meet the goals he has set.

These we honor today have met the challenges, and they have had a dramatic influence upon their campuses and communities in which they have accepted a leadership role and continue the daily process of adapting to their respective environments.

Before I introduce our master of ceremonies, I want to present two individuals who shoulder important Association responsibilities.

For the two years it has been my opportunity to serve the NCAA as your President, I have had occasion to develop a strong personal relationship with an individual who has served you well as Secretary-Treasurer. His input into the myriad of decisions facing the officers each year always has been sound, and his judgment fair and consistent. I am happy to present Stanley J. Marshall,

director of athletics and health, physical education and recreation at South Dakota State University. [Applause]

The next individual completed his silver anniversary as executive director of the Association in October. There is no man, in my opinion, who knows more about intercollegiate athletics or serves an Association so well as Walter Byers. [Applause]

It is doubtful if anyone has traveled to more countries or reported a greater variety of sporting events than our master of ceremonies. Jim McKay has established a universal reputation in sports broadcasting as the host for ABC's Wide World of Sports during the past 15th years, and serving as the anchor announcer for the network's telecasts of the Olympic Games; but McKay is more than a versatile sports reporter. He is an outstanding journalist who has the ability to adapt to the situation confronting him.

Few will forget McKay's exceptional reporting of the tragic events which resulted in the massacre of members of the Israeli Olympic Team at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. For his performance, he was presented television's George Polk Memorial Award for Journalism and the Officer's Cross of Legion of Merit by the West German Federal Republic.

We all can recall many of those "thrills of victory and agonies of defeat" which have been responsible for the six Emmy awards he has received since becoming the first sports commentator to receive the honor in 1968.

Jim McKay has traveled over 3,750,000 miles since 1961 as the host for Wide World of Sports, and he has staffed seven Olympiads for ABC Sports.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce one of the nation's most respected journalists, Jim McKay. [Applause]

Jim McKay: Thank you, President Fuzak. I do not cover the NCAA football, as you well know. That is in the capable hands, or mouths if you will, of Keith Jackson and Bill Flemming, my colleagues, which is not to say I have not covered a good many NCAA championships like in golf, tennis, swimming, diving and wrestling.

I am known to become annoyed on occasion when people say, "Yes, the minor sports." To me, they never have been. Certainly in this day in age, they are not even considered by most people to be the minor sports. I attest to that. I think the audience of Wide World of Sports understands that.

I would like to say one little thing about each of your divisions before I begin, little impressions I have had actually within the last month or so.

As to Division III, I am from Baltimore originally; and on Thanksgiving somehow I ended up being off for the weekend, and we went to visit my wife's sister in Baltimore. I was driving down the street I had not been on for a good many years, and as it happens it goes right by Towson State University. I looked over there and there were the old bleachers just on one side of the field and a wire fence, but there was a billboard that said, "Saturday, Semifinal Game, National Championship, Division III, Towson State against St. Lawrence."

It was a very vivid realization to me of what a great thing it is in this day and age. Even the smallest of athletic programs can

aspire to having at least a chance to go on to win a national championship, even in the bigger sports such as football.

My respect for Division II is even deeper. About the same time as that happened, Loyola College, also of Baltimore, happened to win the National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship.

That happens to be my school. I will tell you, the impact of winning the first national championship they ever did in any sport at Loyola, as far as the students and alumni and everyone was concerned, was just a fascinating thing for me to see. It has helped the esprit de corps and the whole morale of the community of the small college in Baltimore, none of which to say I think less for Division I or what people tend to call the "big time sports." That, of course, as you well know much better than I, is an often misunderstood phrase and misunderstood area.

What it is all really about was summed up to me once again in the last month, up near the Canadian border, by a cross country ski racer, Bill Koch. He won a silver medal in the Olympics in cross country ski racing. He is receiving a salary for being a cross country ski racer. It is perfectly legal. He has gotten a great deal of fame in a sport that doesn't normally come.

I said, "Bill, with all this fame and actually with getting paid money now, can you still be an amateur?" He is a quite outspoken person and he vehemently said, "You darned right I can, Jim. I have my own definition of amateur." He said it has to do with the degree of interest you have in the sport. I don't know whether Bill knows it or not, but the word "amateur" comes from the French word, to love a game or sport. He said, "I want to tell you that I would do anything to help the sport of cross country skiing. I would do anything to just be able to participate in it." He said, "You can believe me or not, but the money is insignificant."

So all the people we are going to honor today could be summed up in this one category, lovers of what they do from the big schools and the small, from UCLA and from Susquehanna, from Princeton and yes, from Slippery Rock. Now, we can get on with it.

I am very pleased to participate with you in a special salute to NCAA-trained student-athletes who participated in the recent Olympics and to have the opportunity to be a part of a program which will have a lasting impression on the former and current athletes the NCAA is honoring.

First of all, the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Program. Before moving any further, I call your attention to your printed program. The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Awards began in 1964, and the Association has invested \$953,500 in 897 student-athletes the past 13 years. The 80 student-athletes who received \$1,500 awards in 1976 are listed on the inside back cover of the program.

For many years, the leadership, training and coaching for our nation's major amateur programs have come from NCAA institutions. The backdrop over here to my right on the wall reveals graphically, I think, the NCAA-trained student-athletes continued their dominance in winning medals for the United States in sports sponsored by the Association while competing in Montreal.

Many U.S. medals resulted from performances by student-athletes enrolled during the 1975-76 academic year, while others were

earned by athletes who formerly attended member institutions; but once the U.S. medals were recorded, male athletes who participated at or who were still attending NCAA institutions had won 48 of the 56 medals won by the United States in events sponsored by member institutions. That is impressive.

Excluding basketball, 12 current and former NCAA champions won individual or were a part of team gold medals. Twenty-six current and former NCAA winners medaled in the total U.S. effort.

No one can deny performances from NCAA athletes provided each of us with our most memorable moments. For example, the NCAA all-star basketball team returned the gold to the United States. American swimmers, and you will meet some of them, set nine world records winning 10 of the 13 men's events. Edwin Moses of Morehouse College, won the 400-meter hurdles, and Peter Korman became the first U.S. male gymnast to win a medal since 1932. In 1932, they allowed specialists in the Olympics gymnastics, which they don't at this time.

Today, it is my pleasure to introduce to you five individuals who won medals at Montreal. Four of these student-athletes have earned the distinction of NCAA champion in their respective sport, and the other is no stranger to team postseason competition.

These Olympians are here to represent all of those other great athletes you trained so well and who proudly represented you, and our country, in the XXI Olympiad.

Let's meet them now. First of all, Stan Dziedzic, Slippery Rock State College. His sport is freestyle wrestling. [Applause] Stan Dziedzic won a bronze medal in the 162-pound freestyle wrestling. As an undergraduate at Slippery Rock State College, he was a three-time National Collegiate Champion in Division II competition and won one Division I title. Stan currently is a graduate student and assistant wrestling coach at Michigan State University. Stan Dziedzic [Applause]

Phil Ford, University of North Carolina, basketball. [Applause] You must remember that Phil Ford was the playmaking guard for the undefeated U.S. team. He was credited with 54 assists in six games and scored a total of 68 points, with a game high of 20 coming against Puerto Rico. Ford, who is a junior, led the University of North Carolina to the ACC regular-season championship and a berth in the National Collegiate Championship last year and averages 18.6 points per game. That is Phil Ford. [Applause]

Here is the only man I know of in the world who, from a standing start, can leap from the ground to the top of a Volkswagen Beetle. It has been demonstrated on many occasions, among many other things that I will tell you about. This would be Harvey Glance, Auburn University, track and field. [Applause]

As a freshman last year at Auburn University, Harvey Glance began establishing a reputation as a "world-class" sprinter. He won the NCAA indoor 60-yard dash in 6.21, and was a double winner in the outdoor championships, recording a 10.16 in the 100-meter dash and a 20.74 in the 200-meter dash. Harvey was a member of the gold medal 4-by-100-meter relay team and placed fourth in the 100-meter dash in Montreal. Harvey Glance. [Applause]

As I said, if you discount the 1932 Olympics when specialists were allowed in gymnastics, this is the only American athlete in more than half a century ever to win a medal in gymnastics. Peter Kormann, Southern Connecticut State College, gymnastics. [Applause]

Peter Kormann's bronze-winning performance in the floor exercise was the climax to an outstanding junior season for this Southern Connecticut State College all-America. He won six National Collegiate Championship titles last year, including the all-around in Division I and Division II; and he earned two other Division II firsts as a sophomore. He will be a strong contender for many more titles in each division this winter. Peter Kormann, gymnast. [Applause]

Now, there is a major sportsman. Well, what a man, John Naber, University of Southern California, swimming. [Applause] John Naber has been a member of three consecutive National Collegiate Swimming Championship teams at the University of Southern California, and he easily could become the all-time NCAA individual championship leader this year. Naber has won eight individual titles and is tied with former Indiana and Olympic champion Mark Spitz in second place behind Jack Medica, who competed at the University of Washington from 1934 to 1936, and another Trojan, Roy Saari, who performed at Southern California from 1964 to 1966.

Medica and Saari each won nine individual National Collegiate Championships. Naber has been on the top level of the NCAA victory stand 12 times during his career. He's won eight individual titles, and he also has performed on four winning relay teams.

In Montreal, Naber won gold medals in world-record times in the 100-meter backstroke in 55.49 and the 200-meter backstroke in 1:15.19, and a silver medal in the 200-meter freestyle. He also swam on the gold-medal-winning 4-by-100-meter medley and the 4-by-200 freestyle relay teams.

Responding for these great champions and all other student-athletes who competed at Montreal is John Naber. [Applause]

John Naber (University of Southern California): I guess I am sort of choked up. I don't know if I can speak on behalf of all the Olympic athletes; but when I came home from the Olympic Games, I was pretty proud of myself. Mom fixed certain foods for me, and everybody was waiting on me. I thought this really was neat.

After the third day, I was kind of feeling like I must deserve this treatment. This is pretty interesting. I was sitting in front of the television watching the reruns of the Olympics. I said to Nancy, my sister, "You can go in the kitchen and get me a glass of water."

She said in a very honest tone of voice, "Sure, John, but what have you done for us lately?" [Laughter] It had quite an effect on me, because far too often, and this is where I am not sure I speak for all athletes, but far too often more athletes take this athletic accomplishment for granted. They assume they have earned their keep; and so to speak, they feel we deserve to be treated like royalty.

Now, that really is not true. The NCAA has done an awfully lot for me over a consistently long period of time. I know that as a freshman I received the fifth of the six possible scholarships that the freshman class received that year, and I was the 15th on the roll of 16 scholarships allowed for my sport. If I was not allowed to receive that scholarship, I would have had to work my way

through college, earning money to pay for the degree and not be able to spend as much time in the sport as I wanted to.

I think the NCAA deserves credit for assisting the United States Olympic effort and having given every single university in this country the opportunity to support a number of athletes in this Olympic effort, as well as developing morale and character in the people, not merely athletes, but really a moral fiber, something that this country can rely on in a couple of years.

At this point, I stop and say, "Well, NCAA, what have we done for you lately?" I can't think of a thing. But I am sure grateful. They consistently have supported me for the past four years, and there are three years in between Olympic Games, too. They have supported me to do something I have enjoyed to do and also helped to start my road for some achievements other than athletics, in academics and in life, things that you can't just put a price tag to.

This kind of support that goes on all the time, for minor sports as well, cannot go unrewarded, cannot go unthanked. This is my opportunity on behalf of all the people that were in Montreal who were participants in the NCAA sports, to say thank you, one and all, for your support. God bless you. [Applause]

Mr. McKay: That was well said.

Valor is the strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to brave danger with boldness or firmness. The Award of Valor is presented by the Association only to those who have exhibited exceptional bravery. It recognizes a coach or administrator currently associated with intercollegiate athletics or a current or former varsity letter winner at an NCAA institution who, when confronted with a situation involving danger to himself or his well-being, averted or minimized potential disaster by courageous action or noteworthy bravery.

Dwayne A. Wright, the young man I have gotten to know here during lunch, a remarkable man, met this criteria June 1, 1976, in Clarinda, Iowa. I would like to set the scene for you.

Dwayne was working and playing summer baseball in Clarinda and was riding in a car with a teammate, Bruce Freeburg. They came upon a car and trailer which had collided with a truck. The automobile and trailer had overturned and burst into flames. Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Garten of Chico, California, were trapped in the burning car. Wright leaped from his vehicle, ran to the accident, and pulled the couple to safety without regard for his own life. The automobile and trailer were destroyed in the fire, and Wright was credited with saving the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Garten by the Clarinda sheriff and police departments. Neither of them even got a scratch.

Dwayne, who had a 3.20 grade point average in political science in the fall, has been a second team all-West Coast catcher the past two years, and has been St. Mary's College home run and runs-batted-in leader each season.

Ladies and gentlemen, here is an exceptional individual, Dwayne A. Wright. [Applause]

[President Fuzak presented the Award of Valor to Dwayne A. Wright at this time.]

Good luck next spring at St. Mary's.

Five years ago, the Association began recognizing the College

Athletics' Top Ten. This program provides the NCAA the opportunity to salute the five outstanding student-athletes of the preceding calendar year, and five former lettermen who have distinguished themselves in their chosen profession on their silver anniversary as college graduates. I remember my silver anniversary. It has been a long time ago.

Each year, when these honorees are considered, the Top Ten Selection Committee agonizes more than the previous year because the quantity and quality of deserving nominees increases and the Committee hates to narrow its choice to five in each category.

As you will see, this year's group was no exception. The specific criteria for the Today's Top Five and the Silver Anniversary Awards are listed on the centerfold of your program, and I take great pride in presenting to you the College Athletics' Top Ten.

First, we will salute Today's Top Five honorees. Gentlemen, please rise and remain standing at your place when I call your name. Following a brief resume of your collegiate career, please accept your award from Secretary-Treasurer Marshall.

Jeffrey Alan Dankworth, University of California, Los Angeles, football. [Applause] His institutional representative is his director of athletics, J. D. Morgan. [Applause]

Most of the preseason football prognosticators had one big question mark about UCLA's potential in 1976. Prior to UCLA's opening football game at Arizona State in September, Jeff Dankworth's ability to lead the Bruins was questioned by many not closely associated with the team; but before a national television audience, Dankworth proved he was an outstanding quarterback who only had been waiting for the opportunity to demonstrate his abilities. He earned national-back-of-the-week honors and subsequently led UCLA to its best start since 1974.

Replacing all-America John Sciarra, who also was a Top Five Honoree at last year's Convention, was not an easy challenge; but Dankworth established himself as the nation's most prolific running quarterback and was the national leader with 755 yards rushing while earning all-coast honors. He also completed 58 of 103 passes for 719 yards and a .544 completion percentage.

Dankworth will be Chancellor Charles E. Young's marshal at the 1977 commencement exercises, and the dean's-list student and team co-captain maintains a 3.5 grade point average majoring in history. He also was selected UCLA's outstanding senior for excellence in academics and athletics and his leadership in extracurricular activities.

A National Youth Sports Program director, the NCAA postgraduate scholarship winner is a campus and regional leader for the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and was recent student-athlete inductee into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. Ladies and gentlemen, Jeff Dankworth of UCLA. [Applause]

Next we have Randolph H. Dean, Northwestern University, football. [Applause] The institutional representative is director of athletics and head football coach, John Pont. [Applause]

Few individuals ever have epitomized the term student-athlete as well as Randy Dean. A national and Big Ten Conference leader in punting, passing and total offense, Northwestern's two-time most

valuable player and co-captain has maintained a 3.93 grade point average majoring in industrial engineering.

Dean also was a prime contender for the all-Big Ten quarterback honors, but he sustained an injury forcing him to miss three games. His 1,561 total offense yards is the second highest for a Northwestern athlete, and his 272 yards passing and two touchdowns against Michigan State earned him Big Ten player-of-the-week recognition.

A member of Phi Eta Sigma, Kappa Alpha Pi, Norlegamma and Tau Beta Pi honoraries, Dean also was a member of the United States Olympic handball team. He was presented the Pendleton Award for the junior combining academic and athletic excellence and has been named the recipient of an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

Dean also was a Phi Delta Theta rush chairman, participated in the Easter Seal Telethon and was a recent student-athlete inductee in the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. I don't know how he had time to get here today with all that. Ladies and gentlemen, Randy Dean, Northwestern University. [Applause]

Steven Charles Furniss, University of Southern California, swimming. [Applause] His institutional representative is director of athletics, Dick Perry. [Applause]

Now, much of Southern California's success in the past three National Collegiate Swimming Championships is attributed to the leadership of captain Steve Furniss. In fact, his leadership was so instrumental he also was named team captain after he sustained an injury requiring him to miss a year of competition.

A four-year all-America in three events, Furniss twice won the 200- and 400-yard individual medley, placed second and third in the 200 and was second twice in the 400 IM and had two thirds and a second in the 1650-yard freestyle after finishing sixth in the event as a freshman.

He also was the Pan American Games' 200 and 400 IM champion and finished second in each event in the World University Games at Moscow. A member of the dominant United States swimming team at the Summer Olympiad, Furniss also placed third in the 200 IM and fourth in the 400 IM in the 1972 Olympics.

Furniss was equally impressive in his academic pursuits. The Pacific-8 Conference Medal winner and dean's-list student maintained a 3.34 grade point average in marketing, while maintaining a vigorous training schedule. He also was a member of the prestigious Skull and Dagger men's honorary, served on the President's Athletic Committee and has devoted much of his time as a Red Cross swimming and water safety instructor. Ladies and gentlemen, Steve Furniss, University of Southern California. [Applause]

If you think they don't build the swimmers out West, let's introduce John Frederick Hencken, Stanford University, swimming. [Applause] John's institutional representative is Richard W. Lyman, president of Stanford University. [Applause]

John Hencken's record in National Collegiate Championship and Olympic competition clearly identifies him as one of the world's great swimmers. A five-time NCAA champion in the 100- and 200-yard breaststroke, Hencken also has earned three gold and one silver medal in the past two Summer Olympic Games. Hencken won the National Collegiate Championship in the 100-yard breaststroke

as a freshman; junior and senior and was victorious in the 200-yard event as a sophomore and junior before finishing second at the touch his senior season.

He won his first gold medal by winning the 200-meter breaststroke in the 1972 Olympics, and he won gold in the 100-meter breaststroke and the 4-by-100-meter medley relay, and a silver in the 200-breaststroke, at the XXI Olympiad. He has held the world, NCAA and American records in each event and is the reigning world-record holder in the 100-meter breaststroke. Hencken established a 3.11 grade point average at Stanford majoring in general engineering and was presented the Al Masters Trophy for the student having the highest degree of athletic, academic and leadership capabilities. He also participated in the Stanford Youth and NCAA Drug Education Programs and was the recipient of an NCAA postgraduate scholarship. Ladies and gentlemen, that is John Hencken, Stanford University. [Applause]

Somebody said earlier, "Did you say Susquehanna?" Yes, I did. I would like for you to now meet Gerald G. Huesken, Susquehanna University, football. [Applause] His institutional representative is director of athletics and head football coach, Jim Hazlett. [Applause]

Now, for the past four years, Gerry Huesken has been combining football and poetry. A four-year starter at offensive tackle, the team co-captain also earned all-Middle Atlantic Conference honors. Equally important, he established a perfect 4.0 grade point average majoring in English. He also has been poetry editor of FOCUS LITERARY MAGAZINE. In fact, he won the Susquehanna poetry prize his sophomore year before accepting the editorial responsibilities.

His contributions to his university have been many, and varied. He was founder and co-chairman of the athletic booster club, a volunteer teaching assistant at the Selinsgrove Middle School, headed the student resident staff, wrote for the school paper, served as a student advisor for the orientation committee, participated in the rugby club, and has been selected the outstanding senior. The NCAA postgraduate scholarship winner also was a member of the student judiciary board and the senior class planning committee, and he was a recent student-athlete inductee into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. Ladies and gentlemen, Gerry Huesken of Susquehanna University. [Applause]

Now, we salute the Silver Anniversary honorees. Again, gentlemen, if you will, please rise and remain standing at your place when I call your name. Following a brief resume of your collegiate and postcollege careers, please accept your award from Secretary-Treasurer Marshall.

First of all, Don Edwin Coleman, a minority programs director, College of Osteopathic Medicine, Michigan State University. Michigan State University, football, Don Coleman. [Applause] The institutional representative is director of athletics Joe Kearney. [Applause]

It is appropriate we begin introducing the Silver Anniversary honorees with Don Coleman; he has experienced being first many times during his lifetime. For example, he was Michigan State's first unanimous all-America; and his famous No. 78 football jersey was the first ever retired by the Spartan athletic department.

A member of Blue Key leadership honorary, the four-year ROTC

student was the most valuable player on the nation's second-ranked team. A 5-10, 185-pound tackle, Coleman was second in the Outland Trophy balloting and also was the first athlete ever named to the Notre Dame all-opponent team three consecutive years.

Don Coleman's adult life has been dedicated to the educating of our nation's youth and accepting leadership opportunities which have become available to him. Prior to joining the Michigan State staff, where he has served as the Black Student Aide program director and assistant to the dean for minority programs before his promotion to the directorship of the Minority Comprehensive Support Program for the College of Osteopathic Medicine, Don Coleman had been a teacher, principal, coach and counselor in the secondary education level near Flint, Michigan.

The National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Inductee has far too many professional and civic contributions to mention today, but a few which possibly have special meaning for him include the "Don Coleman Day" sponsored by the city of Flint, his selection for a Big Brothers of America 10-Year Award, and his association with the Urban League membership and voter registration committees, the NAACP membership committee, the Boy Scouts of America and the Planned Parenthood executive committee.

In addition to this Silver Anniversary Award, Don also has been the recipient of the Harvey Barcus Award, which is presented each year to the Michigan all-stater of 25 years ago "who has since best exemplified himself in furthering athletics and good scholarship." Ladies and gentlemen, this is Don Edwin Coleman of Michigan State University. [Applause]

You know, in an Ivy League game this year Harvard startled the football world, and certainly the people in attendance, by suddenly in the middle of the game coming out in a single wing formation and fooling the opposition for a few plays. What was interesting about it, though, was that every old grad in the stand rose and roared in cheering admiration.

I would like for you now to meet certainly the greatest master of the pass and run option as a single tailback I know that I have ever seen, Richard William Kazmaier, president, L & R Industries, Inc. and Eastern Sports Sales, Inc. Princeton University was his school in football and basketball. [Applause] His institutional representative is director of athletics, Royce Flippin. [Applause]

Dick Kazmaier's success in his chosen profession has closely paralleled the honors he earned as a football and basketball letterman at Princeton University. A cum laude Graduate who was presented the Class of 1901 Medal recognizing the student who had done the most for Princeton as an undergraduate, Kazmaier received the Heisman and Maxwell Trophies in 1951. The two-time all-America tailback was the Associated Press Male Athlete of the Year and he led the nation in total offense with 1,827 yards. Kazmaier established a school record with 360 total offense yards, 262 rushing, against Cornell and accumulated 4,354 career yards.

Kazmaier began his chosen profession as an administrative assistant to the dean and a faculty member at Harvard Business School. But he soon left the academic community to specialize in marketing sports and recreational equipment. Although he has been presi-

dent and director of L & R Industries, Inc., since 1969, Kazmaier also is president of Eastern Sports Sales, Inc. He has had a major corporate position each year since 1959.

Dick is the current president of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and was induced into its membership in 1966. He also is a member of the Harvard Business School board of governors, the Harvard Fund Raising Foundation council, the Princeton Alumni Council, the Princeton department of psychology advisory council, and is the chairman of Princeton's Class of 1952 25th reunion. Dick also serves the Ramapo Regional High School board of education, the Maxwell Club board of directors and the Gator Bowl executive committee and still finds time to write a column for the BOSTON GLOBE. Ladies and gentlemen, Richard William Kazmaier, Princeton University. [Applause]

Vincent George Rhoden, podiatrist, foot surgeon; Morgan State University, track and field. [Applause] His institutional representative is the president of Morgan State, Andrew Billingsley. [Applause]

As you have seen, we have many world-class athletes on the dais today, but the next honoree is one of the greatest athletes ever to compete in the Olympic Games and in National Collegiate Athletic Association events.

George Rhoden won two Olympic Gold Medals in 1952. The three-time NCAA 440-yard dash champion ran a record 45.9 in the 400-meter dash and anchored the 4-by-400-meter relay to a world standard with a 3:03.9. He also set an American record in the 660-yard run with 1:18.9.

Although George Rhoden is one of the most renowned athletes ever to compete in the National Collegiate Championships—he also won the 220-yard dash as a junior with a 20.7—many of his Morgan State classmates also remember him as a member of the student council, or as an actor for the university theatre, or possibly, as the third violinist in the university orchestra.

Today, he has established a reputation as one of California's leading podiatrists and one of San Diego's outstanding citizens who still delights in performing for others with an occasional television tap-dancing performance, just as he enjoys seriously working to improve living conditions for his fellow man.

An assistant professor of the California College of Podiatric Medicine since 1965, Rhoden also has been chief of podiatry at Blackman's Free Clinic and podiatry chairman at San Francisco General Hospital. He is a member of the attending podiatry staff at six other hospitals.

Selected to President John F. Kennedy's Physical Fitness Commission, Rhoden serves on the San Diego Mayor's Committee on employment of the handicapped. He also is active in the Boy Scouts of America and the San Diego Track Club and Southern California Olympic Chapter. Ladies and gentlemen, the pride of Morgan State University, Vincent George Rhoden. [Applause] Come to think of it, I guess the guy that tap dances is a logical podiatrist or vice versa. Congratulations. [Laughter]

William J. Wade, vice-president of Third National Bank, Vanderbilt University, football. [Applause] His institutional representative is director of athletics, Clay Stapleton. [Applause]

Bill Wade easily is recognized for his athletic accomplishments. He is one of the greatest quarterbacks ever to play in the Southeastern Conference and currently owns 13 Vanderbilt passing records.

The SEC's 1951 player-of-the-year passed for 3,397 yards and 31 touchdowns during his career, had a game high 297 yards passing against Alabama, threw for five touchdowns against Auburn, was the North-South Shrine Game's most valuable player and sportsmanship award winner, and lettered in baseball. Wade also was president of his class, a member of the student senate and Omicron Delta Kappa, selected the outstanding senior male and received the Stahlman Award as the outstanding Naval ROTC student.

But, to Wade personally, his greatest satisfaction possible is the growth of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes on college and high school campuses across the nation. Bill is considered one of the organizing pioneers of the FCA, and he has been a dedicated supporter and active spokesman for the group since he was selected the Outstanding Christian Athlete by the Christian Athletes Association at Vanderbilt.

Prior to becoming vice-president of the Third National Bank in Nashville where he heads the government and institutions department, he played professional football 14 years and led Chicago to the National Football League championship earning all-pro honors.

Rather than enumerate Bill Wade's career accomplishments, it is appropriate to focus upon his many contributions to the Nashville community. For instance, Wade currently is coordinating a campaign which has raised in excess of \$100,000 to construct a running track at Tennessee State University. He also is a member of the Middle Tennessee Council of the Boy Scouts of America, has directed the Cancer Fighting Music City Invitational Golf Tournament the past three years, and served on the boards of directors of numerous charitable groups, the Nashville Chapter of Religious Heritage of America and the FCA.

Wade is class chairman of the Vanderbilt Living Endowment Fund, actively supports the Tennessee State University Cluster fund raising program, is president and an inductee of the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame, and twice has been selected Nashville's man of the year. Ladies and gentlemen, what a man, William J. Wade of Vanderbilt University. [Applause]

Now, Frederick A. Yonkman, executive vice-president and general counsel, American Express Company, Hope College, football, track and field. [Applause] His institutional representative is director of athletics, Gordon Brewer from Hope. [Applause]

A lot of people are not aware of Fred Yonkman's intercollegiate athletic career at Hope College, for he did not make any all-America teams or win any National Collegiate Championships. A four-year Letterman in football and track and field, and the team captain in each sport, Yonkman did earn all-Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association honors at defensive end and offensive tackle on a co-championship team, won the conference high jump champion as a junior, placed second in this event and the 880-yard run and finished third in the discus throw his senior season.

And the cum laude graduate was selected the recipient of the Otto Vandervelde All-Campus Athletic Award based on academic

achievement, athletic excellence and campus involvement.

Yonkman's business career, however, has been all-America in every respect. He's been participating in the highest level of competition since he began progressing toward his current capacity as vice-president and general counsel of the American Express Company. He was a partner of Sullivan and Worcester law firm four years prior to joining American Express in 1972, and was secretary and general counsel of Dun and Bradstreet from 1965 to 1968 after joining the legal firm Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts after graduating from the University of Chicago law school.

Yonkman has been a guest lecturer at Harvard Business School and Union Theological Seminary, and an International Law Adjunct Professor at Georgetown University Law Center. In addition to his participation in many professional associations, Yonkman also has devoted much of his time to other people. He has helped found a family oriented psychiatric treatment center, served his church as a youth advisor and has been a career counselor for Denison University. Yonkman also is a national director for Outward Bound and was chairman of the Greenwich Academy 150th Anniversary fund raising committee. Ladies and gentlemen, he is from Hope College, Frederick A. Yonkman. [Applause]

Now, you have met them all. Responding, first of all, on behalf of Today's Top Five honorees, Randy Dean. [Applause]

Randolph H. Dean (Northwestern University): Members of the NCAA, fellow honorees and guests, on behalf of Today's Top Five, it is a great honor for me to thank the NCAA for their distinguished award and for their support of the student-athlete through their recognition of academic as well as athletic achievement.

We are deeply grateful for our families, coaches, teachers and friends who have loved us, taught us, supported us and guided us through our lives.

On this occasion, I am reminded of a quote on the wall of the office of one of the assistant football coaches at Northwestern. It says, "What you are is God's gift to you; what you become is your gift to God." Each and every one of us has been blessed with various natural abilities. A young athlete may use those God-given abilities to help him become the person he dreamed to be.

Athletic scholarships have created the opportunity for many athletes to use this special talent in order to receive an education which will help provide a career for them when their playing days are over. For many of us, sports has meant so much; but for only a few of us will it be a career.

That which is received by the student-athlete on television, read in the newspapers or observed in competition, is only the tip of the iceberg. The major parts of them and the most important are not seen readily. One of these parts is academics and the preparation it affords many in preparing for a new life after college, but that which the athlete learns through participation in sports aids him in pursuing his college degree and profession. In practice and in competition, the athlete learns the value of discipline, desire, dedication, hard work and team work. These assets carry over into the classroom and will be beneficial long after his sporting days are finished.

Success in reaching goals we have set for ourselves, whether they be athletic, academic, professional or otherwise, depends heavily on these five concepts which we have been fortunate to have learned by being blessed with God given abilities and the opportunity to use that ability in athletics. Thank you. [Applause]

Mr. McKay: One will certainly remember that one line. I don't think I have heard that before: "What you are is God's gift to you; what you become is your gift to God."

On behalf of the Silver Anniversary honorees, Dick Kazmaier.

Richard Kazmaier (Princeton University): Thank you, Jim. President Fuzak, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I will now show you what makes a Silver Anniversary winner, the glasses. [Laughter]

Seriously, let me assure you that the honor of representing the many thousands of participants from intercollegiate athletic programs of 25 years ago is very much appreciated by all five of us here today.

An award that is based on the full meaning of educationally related sports efforts, that includes postgraduation undertakings and contributions, and where the selectors are essentially one's peers, that type of award, to me, combines all of the ingredients that those of you who work daily to permeate athletics is best set forth as a primary goal.

In recalling those days that set the stage for this moment, I am most taken by the significance of the people involved and their importance to Princeton's ability to have a favorable impact on those of us who were able to participate in sports. Obviously, the fine coaches, trainers and others who worked with the teams, were fundamental. The men behind them, although at that point less well known to us, were also vital to the experience we so fortunately encountered.

The greatest benefit from my undergraduate years was the ability to share competitive, demanding in all respects personal endeavors with a group of men who next to my family provide me with my closest relationships in life to this point. If productive interaction with those around you is essential to our society, then certainly the playing fields on the college campus is a vital part of that total experience.

The President, in whose name you bestow your highest honor, said, "Far better to have dared many things to win glorious contests though checkered by defeat than ranked with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat."

Whether this national body that meets here at this time does too much or too little, the degree to us appears not important; that the efforts continue is of greater significance. The outstanding group recognized as Today's Top Five, I am sure, are as concerned and as supportive as the five of us, of the principles you established and the programs you undertake.

May your endeavors be always successful and generations of participants and award honorees in the years ahead benefit as much as we have benefitted from your efforts of the past. Again, we thank you for this privilege. [Applause]

Mr. McKay: That makes two of us, of course, with these, the glasses. [Laughter] Now, it is my pleasure to call upon the President of the NCAA, Dr. John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University, to present the Association's highest honor, the Theodore Roosevelt Award. [Applause]

President Fuzak: The Theodore Roosevelt Award is presented to a former letterman at a member institution, "For whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement."

All the former winners are pictured in your program, but it is important to note the group has included two United States Presidents, an ambassador, a supreme court justice, two military leaders and a pioneer in America's drive to gain supremacy in space administration.

It was no accident today's honoree was chosen to join this illustrious group, and it is certain his name will add stature to the list of Theodore Roosevelt Award winners.

Athletics certainly has been a primary influence in Tom Bradley's drive to become a success and in developing a unique understanding and compassion for his fellow man. The son of Texas sharecroppers, Bradley was raised in Los Angeles. His advisors in junior and senior high school encouraged him to specialize in trade school subjects; but Bradley's mother was determined he would receive a college education and Tom discovered early athletics could assist him greatly in fulfilling this goal. He took the tough academic courses, and he was prepared to face the academic challenges of higher education after he signed a track grant-in-aid to attend the University of California, Los Angeles.

Bradley distinguished himself in football and track at Polytechnic High School, earning all-city tackle honors. He also played end and halfback and won the city and the Southern California 440-yard dash championships. He was a three-year letterman at UCLA, and was the Bruins' strongest competitor in the quartermile. His best time was 48.0 against Stanford in the open quarter, and he also ran the 880-yard run and a leg on the one-mile relay team.

Bradley joined the Los Angeles police force in 1940, and distinguished himself as a detective and head of administration for the vice squad before retiring as a lieutenant 21 years later.

His concern for his fellow human being surfaced early in his career, he organized the department's first pilot Community Relations Program to bridge communication between the police and the citizenry; and he devoted much of his off-duty time supervising a year-round youth club which he encouraged young people to join.

In addition to devoting much of his spare time to the city and other people, Bradley began pursuing a law degree at night at Southwestern University and opened his law office in 1960. He was urged to run for city council by his friends, and he won his first term in 1963 in a district barely one-third black. Bradley was unopposed for his next two four-year terms.

He decided to oppose incumbent Mayor Sam Yorty in 1969, and although he won the first ballot vote with a 42 to 26 per cent edge,

Yorty's campaign featuring Bradley as a black militant gave him a slight victory in the final vote.

Bradley continued his duties on the city council and began establishing national and international recognition with his expertise in urban affairs. He was the only American city official invited to join a Congressional Study Group on European Urban Growth Patterns; led efforts to establish a City Consumer Affairs Bureau and a Mini-Bus Program; defended coastal rights against ill-planned oil drilling, and became the first non-mayor elected first vice-president of the National League of Cities, of which he subsequently became president.

Bradley ran against Yorty again in 1973, easily defeated him with 56 per cent of the vote; and the city's 37th and first black mayor was sworn in to office by Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren.

A fiscal conservative, Bradley began his first term by pressuring the city council to cut the budget by \$10.5 million; and he ordered department heads to submit further budget cuts for the next year. As a result, Los Angeles had balanced budgets three consecutive years.

He also quickly denounced the political rhetoric indicating he would turn the police force over to the Black Panthers by retaining the chief of police and naming a five-man police commission to establish policy.

During his tenure in the Mayor's Office, Bradley also has increased federal grants from \$80 million to \$400 million; established the offices of Economic Development and Small Business Assistance and a Community Development Program stressing new and rehabilitated housing; developed and implemented a national award-winning Energy Curtailment Program which became a model for other cities; promoted solar energy as a new major industry and appointed the city's first energy coordinator; worked with private corporations to inaugurate a series of land donations for neighborhood parks; established a distinguished record for programs for senior citizens, handicapped and youth, and initiated open house days where citizens may privately meet with him without appointment.

He is, and has been, affiliated with numerous state and national organizations. Some of the most prominent included his appointments to President Gerald R. Ford's Commission on Productivity and Work Quality, and the Southern California Association of Government Executive Committee; and he is the founding past-president of the National Association of Regional Councils.

He has received honorary juris doctorate degrees from Oral Roberts University and Brandeis University. In a recent statewide poll, Mayor Bradley was voted the most popular American politician, and a Cambridge survey revealed he had a 63 per cent favorable rating against only a five per cent unfavorable mark, the largest positive spread ever recorded by this polling group.

The mayor continues to live in the same house he purchased in 1951 with his wife, and childhood sweetheart, Ethel. They have two adult daughters, Lorraine and Phyllis.

The Los Angeles City Charter supposedly creates a weak mayor and a strong city council, but Tom Bradley has established himself as a forceful leader with unquestionable integrity. He is the most

accessible chief executive in Los Angeles history. Ladies and gentlemen, I am honored to present the Honorable Tom Bradley.

[The assembly extended a prolonged standing ovation.]

Mayor Tom Bradley (City of Los Angeles): President Fuzak, ladies and gentlemen: it would have been thrill enough to come this afternoon and see the awards given to these athletic heroes of the past and present. For one who has spent a lifetime as an active athlete, coach and now an active observer, to be named the recipient of this distinguished award is a crowning event in my life.

Athletics have been good to me in many ways. First of all, it helped teach me to accept victory and defeat with the same degree of grace. It helped me to understand the qualities of discipline necessary in athletics. It helped me truly to understand team work. It gave me a sense of determination that I think made a difference in my life. I think most of all, athletics made it possible for me to achieve the modest degree of success which I have known over the course of my life.

As Dr. Fuzak has indicated to you, I was able to go to UCLA because of an athletic scholarship. It would not have been possible to have entered college were it not for that scholarship. I lived with my mother and four other children, and this was during the depression years when it was very tough just to keep body and soul together. It was almost an impossible dream for anyone who was a minority to even think of going on to college, but my mother and father had implanted in me the determination to get a college education. We didn't question how it was going to be done. I suppose if we had we would have given up and never would have thought of it, in the first place.

I had a job when I entered high school, helping not only to take care of myself but to help take care of the family. My mother, who never had seen a track meet nor a football game, knew that what I wanted was to play football and to run on the track team. I told her that was the only way that I thought I might get to college. She was fully understanding and fully supportive of that decision. I quit that modest little job and went out for athletics. I was very pleased with the degree of success which I achieved which helped make it possible to enter UCLA. It was there that I met a number of men who have been my friends since that time.

I was telling someone that we recently had a reunion of our track team. These men helped to provide an understanding of team work. They helped me to understand the qualities of decency that I have found in so many men and women in this country. There were a number of us on that team who were black and who, as we traveled about, found there were many places where we could not eat or could not live. We ran into obstacles of discrimination and prejudice, and it was the supportive strength given to us by our teammates that helped us through those difficult days.

It was also the foundation for understanding of the fact that qualities of decency come in all sizes, shapes, colors and races. They helped me to truly understand brotherhood and to know that I could look for the good in mankind, and if I looked hard enough I would find it.

That foundation of college athletics and a college education, led

the way for the rest of the career which has been laid out for you. It has always been that spirit of hard work and determination and faith and confidence which have taken me over the tough obstacles that I have faced along the way.

I can remember one of the admonitions given by my coach, Durkey Drake. He said, "When you come off that last turn, remember to keep your knees high and run your guts out." Those words have lingered in my memory each and every time I have faced a difficult race, and I have always tried to live up to his admonition.

As I taught youngsters, I tried to implant in them that same kind of philosophy. I also said to them I believe in physical fitness, but I believe that an agile mind must accompany an agile body, and I want you to do the best in school as well.

I hope that my own record has been of some significance in inspiring young boys and girls who face difficulties in their times and will face more, to understand that anything is possible. The only limit I see for people in America today is a limit they set for themselves, and I have tried to inspire others to dream the impossible dream, to be willing to work hard enough, and if they are willing I believe that anything is possible in America.

I am grateful to you for this award today. The distinguished honorees who have preceded me I think more adequately indicate the value of the Teddy Roosevelt Award. I am pleased that the NCAA has given such strong encouragement to intercollegiate athletics over the years, and I know that you will continue that kind of support.

I know that you understand the value of college athletic competition and that you understand that through that kind of competition that opportunities will be made available for the young men and women who engage in these sports, and that the qualities of leadership which they gain as they go through their colleges and universities will lead them to success in later life.

As a consequence, it will lead this country to greatness. Thank you. [The assembly extended a prolonged standing ovation.]

President Fuzak: Thank you, Mayor Bradley. The director of athletics, J. D. Morgan, will receive the Theodore Roosevelt Award presented to the honoree's alma mater, UCLA. J. D. Morgan. [Applause] J. D. Morgan (UCLA): UCLA's cup runneth over. To have the Teddy jury give such consideration and, we feel, make such a great judgment in the selection of Tom Bradley is, indeed, a rare privilege and honor for our educational institution.

We, obviously, are tremendously proud to be a member of our organization, the NCAA; and to be able to sit here at this head table and mingle with the great products of our Association is a thrill, a real thrill.

Tom Bradley is the mayor of one of the great cities of the world, and I believe as President Fuzak read to you, the outstanding mayor of any city in the world.

Our university and all of our universities are measured by the people they produce. I can't conceive that it is possible to produce a human being better than Tom Bradley. Thank you. [Applause]

Mr. McKay: Congratulations, Mayor Bradley. It was very well

spoken. I think we are getting towards the end here. There are two other notes on top of mine. I think all I have to do is to sum up my feelings about being here.

I would like to say very simply, most sincerely, speaking for myself and I am quite sure for everyone with ABC that the business of televising sports events is a very complicated one and involves a tremendous amount of cooperation on the part of other people aside from us. We never have received anything but the ultimate cooperation from Walter Byers and his staff, and from Jack Fuzak and all the other officials of the NCAA. Without it, our operations would be in shambles. As far as we are concerned, we have done our very, very best—I don't know if we have always succeeded—not ever to allow our operation to intrude on the conduct of the contest itself because that, after all, is the all important thing.

I finally would like to thank, on behalf of myself and ABC, all the athletes who participate for the colleges and universities around the country, not only those here today, but all of them because they are, of course, the people we go to see. In doing what they do, they fulfill their own ambitions to be sure; but they also honor themselves and their parents and their colleges, and this country.

They also do something more when they are exposed on national television week after week. By their conduct, which almost universally is so ideal on the playing fields, they serve as a real symbol and inspiration to the kids just below them, the ones that are going to be coming up and playing on these games after they have stopped and moved on toward their 25th anniversary awards. They teach that basic lesson, in the last decade or so, that it seems like a lot of young people were forgetting that it really is important, it really is worthwhile and is just the most satisfying thing in the world in the end to do it.

Mayor Bradley said to come off that last turn with your knees high and running your guts out. It has been a great honor to be here with you today. Thank you very much. [Applause]

President Fuzak: Thank you, Jim, for taking time from your demanding schedule to serve as our master of ceremonies. We deeply appreciate the interest you have had in amateur athletics, and in general, in the NCAA in particular. The NCAA is grateful that you have provided the television commentary for recent National Collegiate Track Championships. We hope this silver bowl, commemorating your role as master of ceremonies, will provide you many fond memories of this day in the future. Thank you. [Applause]

Mr. McKay: Thank you again. [Applause]

President Fuzak: Jack Patterson will now present our benediction.

Mr. Patterson: Let us bow our heads. . . . Our Heavenly Father, we ask God's special blessings on this outstanding group of men that we have honored this day. We hope that they will continue to lead the type of lives that will inspire our young men and women to strive for both excellence in the academic and athletic world. We would ask Thy special guidance on the delegates at this Convention, that we might vote legislation that will provide greater opportunity for more men to achieve the height achieved by those we have honored today. We ask Thy rich blessings upon this body and guide us in the future. For Christ's sake, we pray. Amen.

BUSINESS SESSION

Tuesday Afternoon, January 11, 1977

The session convened at 3 p.m., President John A. Fuzak presiding.

9. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Fuzak: Will you, please, come to order. Take your seats. We already are late getting underway. I want to announce again that visitors are not allowed in the main part of the room. They should be at the back of the room.

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): Starting the afternoon agenda, I would like to move that No. 49 be placed on the agenda ahead of No. 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: To change the order requires a two-thirds vote. Of course, this does not apply to Division III, so it requires, then, a two-thirds vote of Divisions I and II in order to change the order to place No. 49 ahead of No. 45.

Mr. Lindeburg: As chairman of the Division II Steering Committee, I have been directed by the Division II institutions to ask this body for permission that we may discuss No. 49, which we believe is more pertinent to our institution than Nos. 45, 46, 47 and 48. Therefore, we ask a two-thirds majority to change this item. Thank you.

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): I rise to speak against the motion. It seems to me in all likelihood, we know the amendment that is forthcoming; and No. 49-1 would restrict No. 49 to applying to sports other than football and basketball. I would like to suggest that the logical way for this Convention to address the question that is uppermost on our minds, and this is equally logical whether you are for a needs formula in any sport or against it in all sports, is to take up the agenda issue first. That issue is addressed by Nos. 45 and 47 but will not, in effect, be addressed by No. 49 if we proceed with it.

It requires a two-thirds majority to change the order of business for a very good reason. Usually, there is a logic in the order of business, and in this case that logic should carry today.

Mr. Lindeburg: In answer to President Lyman, I should like to state that there will be an amendment, I understand, placed on the floor that will solve his first question—that is for Division I—the argument that football and basketball would not be accepted.

The whole group should realize that this proposition will be decided and can be voted in by either division if they so desire.

Robert MacVicar (Oregon State University): As president of an institution that would like to put this matter to the Convention, and I only can say it seems to me that the agenda is in order and that we should follow it in accordance with the agenda. There-

fore, I ask the delegates of Division I to join with me in voting no on this proposal to place it out of order.

Mr. Lindeburg: I would like the opinion of the parliamentarian on what is the order in which these can or may be passed. If he will convince the body that they are the less modification, as you go from No. 45 through No. 49, I will withdraw my motion.

This is very simple, Mr. Chairman. It is entirely possible that if we do not change the order, that No. 47 could be passed by Division II after No. 49 was turned down. But those are the only two items that we are concerned with. Division I may be otherwise. Division II at least would like the opportunity and the privilege of being able to discuss this and take a vote on it.

[The motion to change order was defeated.]

Hollis Moore (Bowling Green State University): I should like to move the postponement of consideration of Item No. 45 until after consideration of Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49.

President Fuzak: I am going to rule that motion out of order. As I see it, it is a way of changing the order of the proposals in their present stated form. It is a means of doing it by just a majority rather than two-thirds.

Mr. Moore: In that case, I move we table No. 45.

President Fuzak: No. 45 has not yet been moved, so it is difficult to table it.

Determination of Financial Need

A. L. Sponberg (North Dakota State University): On behalf of the athletic directors and faculty representatives of the North Central Conference, I move No. 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

Paul Dietzel (Indiana University): I would like to speak to this principle of need in intercollegiate athletics. I would like to preface it by saying that I am very honored to be a member of the Big Ten. However, I do not speak for the Big Ten. I would not presume to do that, since I have just arrived on the scene. I must say just about three or four weeks ago, I think the Big Ten proved how legitimately they were interested in the proposal of need when we spent some seven hours discussing the need principle at a meeting based strictly on this particular thing.

After seven hours, our faculty representative, when we couldn't come to any kind of one sentence that we agreed upon, came to the conclusion that, as he stated, proves for an amendment that will not work when the other faculty member said we proved that 15 years ago. I might add to that, to be accurate, that the Big Ten did it by themselves, so that was not really completely accurate that everyone in the United States was doing it.

I have discussed my views with my president; and as I have told him many, many times, he may not always be right but he is always our president and is always the boss so I don't want to say anything against him. I am lucky I have a president, however, who listens to people who work for him.

I might say, too, that I am speaking really for the men in the trenches. Now, the men in the trenches are those fellows up the road in Hollywood, Florida, at the Diplomat Hotel.

Once before, a gentleman said he had been coming here 30 years. I have only been coming for 29. Eighteen of those were with the American Football Coaches Association, and the last 11 were with the NCAA. I feel that the need principle might be the final blow.

Frankly, the ill-advised tabling of the reorganization, after the Council had spent so much time discussing it and preparing it without even allowing anyone to discuss it this morning, to me was really a serious mistake. I think it was a bona fide attempt by an awful lot of people to head off something that we seem to be afraid to mention here, the need for a College Football Association.

I think what we did this morning really made us look like we are always looking down a narrow channel only at our own views.

There are some 75 to 100 schools in this audience here today represented who have budgets of \$1,500,000 on up. Of those, I don't really believe that those 75 schools or so are power mad, and I certainly do not think they are the bad guys or the Nazis in this whole operation at all just because their budget happens to be a large one.

Last year, I was the commissioner of eight marvelous schools who made up the Ohio Valley Conference. Just because I was the Ohio Valley Conference, I didn't think the Southern Conference was the bad guys any more than I would think schools like Wooster, Lincoln or Wesleyan College are bad guys.

A big budget does not necessarily make you bad. It just gives you some problems that we are trying to help solve.

I am getting back to the man in the trenches. These 75 to 100 schools that I am talking about, that fellow, that football coach, is very important. His image, the make-up of his leadership, whether he is successful or not, is going to determine whether you are going to make ends meet as far as the financial aspect is concerned in your athletic program. The need will hinder him. He does not want it, and I will answer my own question.

Why doesn't he want it? Well, if we had need when I came up, I would not have gotten to go to college mainly because my father was a blue collar worker who worked. Now, if he had never worked at all, I could have gotten a free ride under the need thing.

This business of your getting a scholarship or not based on whether your parents work or do not work, or what their affluence is, really doesn't make any sense to me. Some of these student-athletes will be playing side by side at a college, and one is on a free ride and one has to pay most of his freight.

This morning's double dealing that took place, I really believe hastened the formation of the CFA, endorsing the need, I believe, to crystalize and force the thinking of these 75 schools or so that I am talking about. I am still talking about the man in the trenches.

I implore you to give a little bit of thought to the people that really have to administer these rules. [Applause]

Donald Shields (California State University, Fullerton): Relative to Proposal No. 45, I am quite concerned about the lack of specification of commonly accepted—commonly practiced financial aid procedures. I think it is a step in the right direction, although I have a strong preference for Proposal No. 47. In that regard, I

feel that it is in order, and I think many of us feel the same way. I move to postpone or to table Proposal No. 45.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: It has been moved and seconded that Proposal No. 45 be placed on the table. It is not debatable. This is again for Divisions I and II.

[Proposal No. 45 (page A-28) was tabled by Divisions I and II.]

No. 46 actually is an amendment to No. 45 and was submitted as such. Therefore, we move to No. 47.

Determination of Financial Need

Mr. Lyman: As announced yesterday, the Pacific-8 Conference is, subject to there being no objection, withdrawing Resolution No. 48 in favor of No. 47. We do this to give the Convention a chance to vote to include or exclude two provisions of No. 48, essentially Paragraphs (e) and (f) of No. 48.

These amendments having to do with student problems and loans will be moved early in the debate by Bob Steidel of the University of California at Berkeley. We can deal with them as amendments, and then get to the main motion which is a comprehensive proposal on the subject of demonstrated need. I, therefore, move No. 47.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think the members who were here or in St. Louis last year heard the effective sermon preached on this general subject. I do not have the privilege of the cloth, but I take my text from the book of Proverbs. "Cast in their lot among us. Let us all have one purse. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty and my presses shall burst out with new wine." [Applause]

Presentation of No. 47 does not constitute the coming of the revolution. Even possible passage of No. 47 will not constitute the coming of the revolution, nor will it solve all our problems, financial or otherwise.

In short, it is neither as beautiful nor as dangerous as its most ardent supporters and opponents often seem to believe. A year and one-half ago at the Special Convention of the NCAA in Chicago, in the summer of 1975, we labored mightily on the question on how to institute some economies in intercollegiate athletics.

The mountain labored and it brought forth a series of musts. Even at that, in January, 1976, at the regular meeting, we found we had to put some of those asleep because they neither were saving us substantial sums of money nor proving very practical to carry out.

In vain, we tried everything from limiting the number of coaches to limiting the wearing of athletic blazers. We tried everything but the main thing, going to work on the extravagance of a huge remedying program that was carried out without regard to any demonstration of need on the part of their beneficiaries.

We came close to that in Division I last year, and only Father Daniel and his lions' den staged all success. The final count was Daniel 120 and the lions 112. We should have known that a den of college presidents was a den of toothless lions.

Yet, seriously, what other opportunity do we have than this for instituting significant funds? There are proposals which we are going to hear, presumably if this one should fail, which would

exempt the major sports, revenue producing sports of football and basketball, from a need proposal.

That is close to being substituted as a cure for a non-problem, a proposed cure for a problem. If you are suffering from both cancer and a cold in the head, it is no doubt desirable to get rid of the cold in the head. When you have done so, you still have some difficulty. It only means that seems available to us.

Other than going through financial need formula, is drastic cuts in the total number of athletic awards allowed. The need base grants are not a revolutionary concept. I believe that severe cuts in the number of awards will have a far more serious impact on programs and would have a more serious negative impact on the ability of each and every institution to determine its own level of competition than a general need base formula that applies to everybody and puts everybody on the same grounds.

It often is said we don't know whether we would save any money. We don't know as much as we would like to know about that, but we at Stanford have been asking athletes to fill out the parents' confidential statements for many, many years. In a study based on those statements, we estimate we would save between \$130,000 and \$150,000 a year. I know that you know that we are by no means the largest program around. One way or another, sooner or later, and sooner than later, substantial savings will be needed.

What really is at issue here is who does the cost cutting and how? It isn't going to be enough to say, as the chairman of Division I Round Table said yesterday, "Like it or not, we are involved in running a business." It will not be enough to say, as a famous football coach said recently in the press, that financial aid based on need was "a form of total socialization."

We have to come to grips with the problem. We can't evade it forever. The principle argument requiring demonstrated need, I believe, are three, or perhaps two and one-half since two are very closely related.

First, it is said to be too complicated to be administered. Second, cheating, and, therefore, unfair competition will be rampant. The nice guys, this is the honest guys, will finish last. Third, it is unfair to meritorious and hard working athletes. Let me take these very briefly one at a time.

First, on administration, need-based grants to non-athletes have been administered nationally in an admittedly complex but effective system since 1952 under the College Scholarship Service. This is no new half-baked notion for taking up something that we have no experience in, but something that our financial aid officers have been working with for literally decades.

Second, on the cheating, dishonesty is a problem under any circumstance. It is a problem today and will be a problem tomorrow. The urge to get the jump on the competition will be great no matter what the level may be at which the jumping starts, before or after it begins.

Furthermore, I submit to you most earnestly there surely is something ironic about our declaration that intercollegiate sports are the greatest builders of character, and then turning right around and admitting we are afraid of being swept away at a tidal wave of

cheating the moment we start treating student-athletes a little more like average students.

The "they" is the athletes, especially in football. This certainly is true. It is true although they are not the only students on our campuses who work overtime, who come before the school opens or stay after it is shut. Athletes also receive non-monetary rewards that are special to their status and achievements.

We have celebrated some such awards this noon in a moving ceremony. Please consider the dangers of exaggeration this work-for-pay philosophy, because that is what it comes down to.

Our student-athletes are not employees of the college in our most ambitious and successful programs. If we taught as if they were, if we treat them as if they were, eventually the worst that our critics are saying would come true. They will be employees. I heard Mr. Schembechler last night speaking from the heart about how important it is to put the athlete's interest first; and because I do not intend to misrepresent Mr. Schembechler, I would remind you, though you don't know it, he is firmly opposed to the argument that I am making to the need formula. Clearly, neither he nor anyone else who cares first and foremost for the student-athletes, want to see them to begin to be treated and regarded as hired hands.

Intercollegiate athletics are about to be the subject of a major national study sponsored by the American Council on Education and funded to the tune of something over \$200,000, a study to be carried out over two or three years. The time could not be more opportune for us at this Convention to show that we mean what we say when we say we can keep our house in order, accept that clear-cut action for economy and not just in a patent act for economy, for purpose of keeping intercollegiate athletics strong and free.

President Fuzak: We do have the amendments which we will vote upon before the main motion. They are listed as 47—1, 2, 3 and 4.

Robert Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I would like to move them in order. After that elegant speech by the president of Stanford University, representing the University of California it is not the first time the University of California has had to come in to clean up the act. [Laughter]

There are four amendments, two are substantive. The first, if you will rule that as an editorial revision, we can go on to the second one. It is merely changing "1" and "2" for "2" and "3."

President Fuzak: I will rule No. 47—1 as an editorial change unless there is an objection. There is no objection. It is ruled that way.

Mr. Steidel: I move Amendment No. 47—2.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is a substantive issue in some respects. It changes the wording of (d) from total demonstrated financial need in the last line to "commonly accepted educational expenses."

When I first wrote this, I had the following in mind: you take the total package and you cannot give the student-athlete more than the total package of need. The statement says, "Institutional financial aid awarded to a student-athlete, when combined with the student-athlete's expected total family contribution, shall not exceed the commonly accepted educational expenses." This means you can't give him more than what the need package says he can get.

You all know that your need packages, those having experience with the BOG and the Basic Opportunity Grant, they sometimes differ from what we give in our NCAA package. You can find student-athletes going on an opportunity grant who will get more than the NCAA will be allowed to give.

There are some that will get less. My idea here was if the student-athletes get more, then he should get it. The student-athlete should get less, he can't get any more than in the package. I have been convinced by my colleagues that doing such a thing places this particular piece of legislation in conflict with the Constitution which says that he cannot get anything more than the commonly accepted educational expenses so I am persuaded to offer this amendment, and offer it to read "commonly accepted educational expenses of the student-athlete."

Mr. Lindeburg: Because Division II and Division I will be voting on this separately, each one can adopt it. I would recommend, per our round table yesterday, for all members of Division II to please pass all the amendments to No. 47.

If No. 47 is defeated—I have to make a statement because we can't caucus—then we will go to No. 49. If we don't pass No. 49, I would ask somebody to reconsider No. 47 again and we might come up with something.

J. R. Geraud (University of Wyoming): I have great concern about this particular amendment. It happens that the student financial aids office is under my jurisdiction on the campus, and I have great difficulty in understanding how this body can say that we are going to adopt a need concept and yet restrict the need to what our Constitution presently provides for.

There is a wide variation in what a student can get in most ongoing campus programs if you have an automatic living expense built in under the Federal program. In addition, we have the so-called independent student who can qualify and become eligible for much more than the NCAA grant.

We have the problem of the merit athlete who under the regular program can receive much more than even the independent student. I don't want to sound hypocritical to say we are going on a need basis but still single out the student-athletes being ineligible for the same benefits that every other student on the campus is eligible for without putting in one hour on the practice field.

[Proposal No. 47—2 (page A-30) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Mr. Steidel: I move No. 47—3.

[The motion was seconded.]

I would like to explain how this amendment got here and a little bit of our background in Nos. 47 and 48. I explained this at the round table yesterday, and this was that the University of California had a separate need legislation, No. 47, in the Pacific-8 Conference. The only real difference of opinion between the University of California and its colleagues in the Pacific-8 Conference concerned (e) in No. 48. This was the thought that we should allow student-athletes to earn money in the instance when the family contribution is denied.

For example, we have the student-athlete, when you evaluate the

need, turns out that he has a family contribution of \$1,000. Then his family says that we are not going to give it to him. What happens to the student-athlete? He will have to operate and go to school with much less money.

We thought this ought to be a way of allowing that student-athlete to earn money in lieu of a family contribution. The University of California's thought on it was that this was either illegal or was subject to abuse. We certainly didn't want to get into one of those work-need situations where it could be abused so we wrestled with it.

We came to the following conclusion. You offer No. 47 without the work legislation, with the idea that since that is more restricted, we can always put in (e) later. That is the reason why we come to you now. This is a substantive amendment which makes a major change in No. 47.

If you want to add the work provision, vote for (e). If you don't want to add it, don't vote for it. We think that we have given you a reasonably worded amendment here. You will notice it comes in three parts. One states, "In exceptional circumstances, a student-athlete may use income from employment during semester or term time in lieu of and up to the maximum amount of the expected family contribution. Such family contribution must be documented in writing by the financial aids officer of the institution, with an accompanying explanation, and be made a part of the institution's records. Such income shall not be counted when computing the student-athlete's award on the basis of equivalency."

This was taken from the Federal Register dated Wednesday, November 14, 1976. I have a copy of the Federal Register if you want to look at it. These words are identical to the Federal Register.

President Fuzak: I presume you mean with the exception of the last sentence there?

Mr. Steidel: Yes.

[Proposal No. 47—3 (page A-30) was approved by Division II and defeated by Division I.]

Mr. Steidel: I move No. 47—4.

[The motion was seconded.]

You will find this as (f) in old No. 48. In Division II it will remain as (f) and in Division I it will have to be relettered (e).

It reads, "Legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, shall not be considered in determining the limit of financial aid."

[Proposal No. 47—4 (page A-30) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

President Fuzak: We are back to the main motion, as amended, somewhat differently for Division II than for Division I. I want to be sure, and I am going to ask for some help to make certain I have it correct in the adoption for the two divisions before I put the question before each of the divisions.

Robert Birrenkott (University of Tampa): I would like to urge the members of Division II who yesterday did support No. 49 to support No. 47. After reviewing these last items and talking to several people, I think this is a stronger and greater modification.

Robert Leestamper (Southeast Missouri State University): I would

like to ask the proposers, as it is now, are there any differences in what the Federal requirements are, or anyone else that might be involved in the financial aids office? In what areas does it differ? I would like for someone that is reasonably expert in financial aids to respond to that. I think that is fairly critical.

Mr. Geraud: I will be glad to do it. As pointed out before, it is possible for the average student on campus to receive a much higher package of financial aid than will be possible for the student-athlete to receive.

Basically, you will find there is about \$200 to \$500 more initially available to any student who qualifies. If the student qualifies as an independent person, not dependent upon his parents, and believe me this number is increasing on our campus, he is eligible for much more.

There is no family contribution expected. If the student is married, he probably will get about two and one-half times as much as what is provided by the Constitution of the NCAA. I would also like to point out that under the Federal programs in determining need, you take into consideration the amount of loans.

Again, we have a variation with this particular proposal. I am not certain as to whether it is possible to have two separate need systems operating on a campus. I am in doubt upon that question.

Tom Joynes (Virginia Military Institute): I see the effective date on this for our freshmen athletes coming in would be August 1. We have signed people to an institutional letter of intent, that the parents have a copy of, that says we will provide them with the full ride as it has been known. Can we get away with this legally?

President Fuzak: It says subsequent to the opening term—semester or quarter.

Mr. Joynes: It says the renewal is subsequent. The way I read it, it says August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequently.

President Fuzak: I think it applies to both.

Mr. Joynes: It doesn't say that.

President Fuzak: You are supposed to do your renewals by July 1.

Mr. Joynes: No, the first entering is spelled out clearly. Those students first entering member institutions August 1.

President Fuzak: May I turn to one of the proposers for an answer to that?

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): Admittedly it is ambiguous and can be read either way. The proper English, I think the intent is to take effect only after the opening term for entering. That is exactly the reason the question is raised.

Henry Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): A point of clarification. If No. 47, as amended, passes, will Nos. 49 and 50 then be moot or will they be taken up?

President Fuzak: Part of No. 50, I believe, (a) would be moot, but I believe (b) is the only remaining part that would be appropriate for Division I. No. 49 would be moot.

Wendell Bayse (University of Oregon): Would it be in order now for me to move an amendment to Proposal No. 47 dealing only with the effective date?

President Fuzak: No, I am sorry, it would not.

Mr. Bayse: Would that be less or more restrictive?

President Fuzak: No, it is the deadline in our procedure where you must submit the amendment in writing by 1 o'clock. The Council still has the opportunity to submit an amendment to an amendment, provided they achieve a two-thirds vote to do so.

So your approach to this, Wendell, would be to reach a member of the Council and persuade him to present that.

Mr. Bayse: I would solicit a member of the Council on the basis that primarily I think in forming these various amendments as to what was Proposal No. 48, there was certainly an oversight in not adopting the effective-date language that was contained in the original No. 48, which would answer the question of Joe Geraud, and others. It indicates clearly that with respect to students first entering an institution it was intended it would be applicable to those entering subsequent to the fall term of the academic year 1977-78.

Because we have to be caught in that time of parliamentary procedure, which I well understand, and obviously things cannot run without order, I would certainly solicit most vehemently, the help of some member of the Council to extricate us from a possible problem of legality that was raised, which I think truly is a problem with respect to those who have already signed letters of intent.

President Fuzak: I know that you know members of the Council, and we have a meeting scheduled at 5:30.

Robert Leestamper (Southeast Missouri State University): I am concerned with your statement; and I certainly hope we have not by the rules missed the chance to challenge what you indicated a minute ago, that if No. 47 is defeated, No. 49 can't be discussed.

I will indicate to you my concern about it. If the answer that I received in my question is that No. 47, with its rules, will not treat affluence the same as other students, that would bother me because of the equity question. I happen to think that one reason I am in favor of need is the equity question about other students.

If we were to pass that, I equally understand that you have to be opposed on equity affluence or not treated like other students. If it was defeated, I want to vote against No. 47, if that is correct; and then I want to be able to vote on No. 49, which I believe would treat athletes like any other student.

If there are some constitutional problems about that, we'd better address those. Will you respond to the belief you still think No. 49 would not be able to be discussed if No. 47 is defeated?

President Fuzak: I said that in my view No. 49 would be moot, but that is subject to challenge only if No. 47 passes.

Mr. Leestamper: I want to be on record that I can challenge that at that point. It is the moment I want to be sure of.

President Fuzak: Well, it is after No. 47 is dealt with, but it is out of order right now.

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): I would like to ask the sponsors of the proposal a couple of questions as to the administration of financial aid based on some recent questions. I think there is a little confusion.

Am I not correct that the existing financial aid programs for non-athletes do have differences in the grants, in the levels of

grants, and they are basically based on need, marital circumstance, etc.? Could we get an answer from one of the sponsors?

Mr. Lyman: Correct.

Mr. Horn: President Lyman, we adopted an amendment that talked about commonly accepted educational expenses of the student-athlete. I should like to know if this whole proposal is adopted, does that mean that we then can treat the student-athlete and his family, or her family, to the needs test and give them the benefits we now give all other students who come to our financial aids office, rather than limit the student-athletes as we do now?

In other words, are we trying to rectify a little bit the injustice we now created with many student-athletes who come to our universities and colleges who are married and who can't get recognition for need because of limitations we have imposed on ourselves?

Mr. Lyman: I would love to say that we are rectifying this problem. It is a serious problem, and I don't believe this legislation rectifies it because I can't imagine an organization which the Constitution doesn't override particular pieces of legislation.

The reason why this resolution is put the way it is simply is the concern about what constituted total need. To include travel and some other items of that kind, would be to make too flexible a condition and too much more abuse. I think it is a question of walking before you run.

Mr. Horn: Before you leave the mike, Mr. Lyman, is there some way to rectify the situation that we have now, whereas a student-athlete is discriminated against because of the flat-grant system as opposed to a recognition of need? It doesn't go all the way, I take it, in terms of the married student-athlete?

President Fuzak: President Horn, you should address your questions to the chair, please.

Mr. Horn: I apologize, Mr. Chairman. I know there are some financial aid officers here, and I think we ought to lay this out.

Mr. Lyman: We have been told that our financial aid officer does have the privileges of the floor, and we are getting into pretty technical areas. I know that it does not meet the problems you are talking about.

Jack Davis (Oregon State University): With the indulgence of the chair, I would like to respond to an earlier question about whether or not the person will vote for No. 47 or not for No. 47, hoping that No. 49 might come up with regard to the extent of allowable financial aid.

If you will look at the intent under No. 49, you will see that that is contained all within the maximum of commonly accepted educational expenses. It has the same intent as No. 47 does with regard to the NCAA limit.

Mr. Sam Bell (U.S. Track Coaches Association): I would like to speak to the problem of instituting the dates. That has not been addressed at all. I think that we are dealing with a lot of young men from selected schools, assuming that the financial aid they were awarded would be renewed each year they were in school.

We are faced with a problem of a lot of students at various universities who, if the rules are changed, once they come with the

amount of aid they can receive, will probably have to transfer to other institutions.

I know we have some who will be in that category. In addition, if they do transfer, then they must lose a year. We are going to legislate a new proposal that affects the student-athlete where he cannot remain where he has enrolled, in a chosen university, because of a scholarship.

If we change this ruling on the scholarship, when he returns the following year and he cannot afford it, he must transfer financially; and yet he will not have eligibility for his transfer. This is a very unfair situation to any student-athlete in any university.

The proposal as presented by the University of California, No. 47, has an effective date of August 1, 1977; and it affects the returning athlete as well as the new athlete.

The Pacific-8 had an effective date of August 1, 1977, for new athletes but it did not affect the returning athletes. He would be able to remain on the same program he was previously. Therefore, changing some amendments to No. 47 did not make it the same as No. 48. We definitely are opposed to a situation where this body would pass a rule which would force a lot of student-athletes to transfer and not be protected in the complete endeavors.

Alan Williams (University of Virginia): As a very nice, clean effective date, is it possible to submit an effective date for No. 47, vote on that, and then add the effective date in No. 48.

President Fuzak: I am ruling—and the parliamentarian may question me on this—but I am ruling that the intent is not part of the major motion and the Council has the power to put before you a modification or amendment of that intention date.

Mr. Williams: Including the returning student?

President Fuzak: Well, I suspect that is another question.

Mr. Williams: You said the Council had the power to make clarification. I asked a question, does that include the date relative to the question concerning the returning student? That is the item that the gentleman from the Track Coaches Association just addressed, which is addressed in the effective date in No. 48 but not in No. 47.

President Fuzak: I guess we are in a bit of a tangle. We can submit one, the Council can, but it will hold up voting on this particular item until the assemblage, Divisions I and II, have an opportunity to vote on that modification.

Jack Larsen (University of Southern California): To get out of this thicket, may I have a ruling that an editorial correction may be made to No. 47?

As the introducer of the motion, President Lyman pointed out that No. 47 was meant to be identical to No. 48 with the exception of the two paragraphs which we subsequently acted on. Could it not be an editorial correction to remove the effective date information from No. 48 and place it in No. 47, and resolve the issue?

President Fuzak: Of course, subject to being overruled, I will rule in favor of this suggestion. We are ready for a vote apparently.

Peter Magrath (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): I understood that we are ready to vote, but in view of the great public interest in this motion I would move that the vote be conducted by roll call.

[The motion was seconded.]

Father Edmund Joyce (Notre Dame University): Rather than repeat verbatim the case which I made last year for the impracticality of imposing a need factor on football and basketball recruits, I prefer today to simply give my reactions to the case which is being offered by some of the distinguished proponents of the need factor.

First of all, let me say that I sincerely hope that the debate on the need factor has not become a symbolic issue. Some of the publicity emanating from the St. Louis Convention last January would have us believe it was a battle for control of athletics between the presidents of institutions, on the one hand, and the athletic establishment, whatever that might be, on the other.

This is not the case nor should it be the case. All of us interested in athletics, whether we are actually a faculty representative or athletic director, have a common goal in mind, a healthy, wholesome, academic, integrated, financially viable, honest program of intercollegiate athletics.

The question of the need factor is by no means the most serious facing intercollegiate athletics today. But it does dramatize a problem which threatens the effectiveness, if not the existence, of the NCAA. For instance, the vast majority of the NCAA colleges will suffer no real hardship if a need factor is imposed on all their athletes, including football and basketball players. But there is a relatively small group of institutions with sophisticated football programs which cringe at the thought of having a need factor imposed upon them by the votes of schools which have little or no vested interest in the consequences of their votes.

It seems totally unfair. Yet to date, while recognizing the desirability of reorganizing the NCAA to handle this inequity, we have not been able to come up with a reasonable formula for doing so.

I realize that there are a few presidents of major football schools who are willing to argue that a need factor should be applied to all college athletes, including football and basketball players. It is their viewpoint I really wish to comment upon today.

I have the impression that not too much stress is being placed currently on the potential dollar savings, although this is what originally triggered the debate. The proponents of the need factor seem to me to be placing more emphasis on the argument based on philosophical grounds or, as they sometimes prefer to call it, on moral grounds.

Here they question whether it is right and proper for a student-athlete to be singled out for uniquely generous support when the generality of American college students receive financial aid only on the basis of demonstrated need.

The system of establishing need through such instrumentalities as the College Scholarship Service has worked well for most students in this country, they point out. Why shouldn't it work for athletes? The case sounds persuasive but only if you fail to recognize or refuse to recognize the considerable difference between the average college student who approaches the institution for whatever financial aid it can reasonably give and the blue-chip athlete who actively was sought by salaried recruiters from 20 to 30

colleges. The fact that a need factor works admirably for the generality of college students seeking an education does not mean it is going to work the same way for the avidly sought athlete.

As one speaker at the Convention last year said, this confuses the philosophy of scholarships of which there are two basic types. The first is given to the recipient to help him or her accomplish what he or she wants. It is primarily for the recipient's benefit. It is a form of charity.

The second type is given by the school in order to attract the particularly talented person to its environs to accomplish an objective which the school has in mind. The recipient may be an extraordinary musician, a mathematical genius or a speedy halfback.

In the case of the last individual, because of the unique popularity of the college football in our society, he gratuitously helps provide his own source of funding. Incidentally, funding for many other good academic purposes in many instances.

Now, it is hard to see anything immoral about a school providing board, room and tuition in return for the hard work of a dedicated student-athlete if his family could afford to contribute a few hundred dollars to his basic costs.

We do not consider it immoral to support graduate students regardless of their ability to pay. We consider it a fair exchange for their talents which benefit the department in which they are studying.

I know how some educators will cringe at the thought of equating the value of a gifted graduate student to that of an exceptional athlete. There are presidents of universities today, just as there have always been, who sometimes quietly, sometimes openly, deplore the existence of big time football and big time basketball on their campuses. This is their prerogative, but we don't have to be of similar persuasion.

If there is no moral issue at stake here, and I firmly believe there is not, then the amount of financial aid given to athletes becomes a matter of practical judgment. My own practical judgment, for all the reasons I have elaborated upon last year, is that it would be a serious mistake to impose a need factor on football and basketball prospects as those schools where the recruiting competition is intense.

To summarize very briefly, my reasons last year and my reasons again this year are as follows: First, most football and basketball players are from families where there is substantial financial need. The economies, therefore, will be minimal and will be more than offset by the cost of the administration of such a program.

Secondly, we should not place intolerable burdens on the shoulders of our coaches. We all strive for successful programs, a free translation of which means winning programs. The key to success lies in the ability, I believe, of great athletes and this is what makes for intensity of the recruiting wars.

We all wish, and I think most of the coaches wish, that there were no necessity for recruiting at all. But in a free competitive society, it is hard to see how we can eliminate it. If we cannot, it becomes imperative that we have recruiting rules that are sensible, honest, in accord with the academic objectives of our institutions,

non-exploitive of the athlete and which have the external and internal assent of the people who have to carry them out, namely, the coaches.

I am convinced, and nearly every experienced athletic administrator I know is convinced, that the imposition of a need factor for football and basketball recruits would cause headaches and heartaches that we hate to contemplate.

We have always had and probably will continue to have recruiting violations on the part of coaches who succumb to the pressures to turn out winning teams regardless of method. But the vast majority of our coaches are honest men who want to live by sensible rules. They have come to accept the common sense equity in the proposition that every recruited player should be treated alike and given a basic board, room and tuition grant-in-aid and nothing more, nothing under the table.

Furthermore, just as importantly, the families of those blue-chip athletes have accepted the fairness of this system and recognize that they, themselves, would be cheating if they insist upon something more in the way of inducements. The present system which has evolved through the years is working far better than any of its predecessors, and I say let's not tinker with it.

A few final comments. There seems to be an impression in some circumstances that the need factor never has been attempted on a national basis, and that it deserves a trial run to see if the first consequences that some of us predict will, in fact, be borne out.

You have often heard it said that unless we pay attention to the lessons of history, we are certain to repeat the mistakes of the past. I believe that is a truism which applies to the instance at hand. The fact of the matter is that the need factor has been tried and the results were far from what was anticipated.

Back in 1950, the so-called Sanity Code was put into effect by the NCAA. There was a vocal group of academic leaders at that time who espoused the Ivy League ideal that no scholarship aid should be given to a student-athlete while an athlete.

As part of the compromise that was effected then, financial aid was allowed to athletes, and here I quote, "If approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regulations established in the recipient's institution for granting of aid to all students provided, however, that the aid thus awarded shall not exceed the amount of tuition for instruction or for stated institutional fees."

The Sanity Code also prohibited the coach from soliciting athletes, and again, I quote, "With the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements." Another provision of the Sanity Code was that jobs on campuses were permissible but the compensation had to be commensurate with the service rendered.

The result of this legislation at that time was widespread hypocrisy and solicitation, among other things; and I am told it almost led to the dissolution of the Pacific Coast Conference, which is the main proponent of the legislation we are now discussing.

I know President Lyman felt earlier that dishonesty, that you would never succeed in eradicating it and we should not perhaps worry about it so much. But it is interesting to note, and I have kept files on recruiting and abuses over the years, and I ran across

several excerpts which I find particularly of historic interest today. I am going to read them to you. They are very short, and I will not be here much longer.

In COLLIER'S MAGAZINE of October 12, 1956, there was this quotation: "The coach at Stanford," this is a quote from Ronnie Knox, who was a great high school athlete. "The coach at Stanford, Chuck Taylor, offered me a scholarship and a hashing job that would cover my room and board.

"An alumnus guaranteed me \$35 a month to show up for a few minutes each Saturday morning at a private club near Palo Alto. Taylor assured me in parting that 'you don't have to worry about flunking out here, we have one tutor for every five players.'

"Knox left California after one year and went to UCLA. Red Sanders told us that there were frankly no special deals at UCLA. Every player got the same amount, a campus job at \$75 a month and \$40 a month under the counter from a booster group in Westwood."

It gives me no pleasure to quote this, but I really am coming, I think, to the critical point that I would like to make today. This appeared in the SATURDAY EVENING POST exactly one year after all the trouble developed in the Pacific Coast Conference.

This is from the SATURDAY EVENING POST, October 12, 1957, an article by Melvin Durslag. I quote him. "The president of the University of Southern California, Dr. Fred D. Bagg Jr., who has since retired, and the chancellor of UCLA, Dr. Ray Allen, argued vehemently that eligibility should be restored to the athletes.

"They maintain that the existing code in the Pacific Coast Conference was impractical and unworkable and that schools had no choice but to go underground to provide their players with the bare necessities, such as board and room. But the purists countered that the argument of Dr. Bagg and Dr. Allen would have been more valid if presented before their schools were caught cheating.

"In the past, USC and UCLA had denied any guilt. After being nabbed red-handed, they screamed that the rules were not feasible." The point I am making is that I would not like to be guilty of not pointing out ahead of time the dire consequences that will come from a proposal such as this being made. I urge you to vote it down.

President Fuzak: Just a moment. The question before us is non-debatable; but he has a right to respond, I guess.

Mr. Horn: I hope that several have a right to respond.

Mr. Lyman: I don't think I have a right to respond, Mr. Chairman, but I think I have a right of point of personal privilege which is defined in Robert's Rules of Order as arising only when you personally are referred to.

I would say that the Pacific Coast Conference comes close enough and also the reference, which I think is erroneous, the suggestion that I am not condemning dishonesty. I am asserting that I don't think it will be created by nor ended by the adoption of the new need proposal. Neither more nor less than that did I say.

I have not been a toothless lion long enough at Stanford to be responsible for anything that happened in 1956. I don't think this issue should be decided by references to individual conferences or individual institutions, or any misdeeds that may have come to light

in a long, checkered history of intercollegiate athletics.

President Fuzak: I will recognize anyone from the Pacific-8 Conference or from institutions involved, because they were the ones named.

Joseph Ruetz (Stanford University): It is very interesting. Father Joyce and I are both Notre Dame athletes, and I happen to have a difference of opinion from Father Joyce.

I rise in a sense on a point of personal privilege. In his reference to the Knox case, I happened to have been a football coach at Stanford at that time and responsible for the job programs.

Quite frankly, that reference by Ronnie Knox is absolutely false. I happened to know Chuck Taylor very well. There was a tremendous investigation of Stanford University; and I take it as a personal affront, Father, to bring up something that has no basis or justification that has never been proven.

I don't think it is necessary to bring it up. I might remind the Father when I was at Notre Dame I received a tuition scholarship, board and room, and still participated in the entire athletic program and put in more time in football than we do nowadays.

Thomas Bartlett (Colgate University): A point of order. I would like to be clear on the parliamentary situation. As I understand it, there was a motion to vote by roll call. You then recognized a speaker and then recognized, I think quite correctly, subsequent speakers.

The point I am concerned about is, does the motion to vote by roll call end the debate? I would assume that we can decide the issue of how we shall vote without terminating the debate.

President Fuzak: No, it does not end the debate. After the roll-call vote is decided, we can continue to debate.

Mr. Bartlett: I would hope that others would have the opportunity to speak. I presume you want to conclude the item before us.

President Fuzak: This is very awkward to continue after the roll-call vote motion has been made, but I will provide the opportunity for those who feel they have been attacked.

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): This is really, I suppose, a correction to something that Father Joyce said. He made reference to a meeting last year. The land grant colleges caucused at that meeting. The presidents and the representatives of 36 of them showed up and 27 of them voted to support the need package of some sort.

I don't think that is a few presidents. The land grant colleges and universities are fairly large institutions.

President Fuzak: I would ask you not to continue with the response, but let us get cleared out with whether there will be a roll-call vote or not. Then we will continue the debate. Is that satisfactory? We will vote by each division.

J. D. Morgan (UCLA): Since I represented an institution, the University of California at Los Angeles, I am aghast at what is happening in this assemblage. I resent Father Joyce's pointed remarks at my university.

My university went through a very trying period, as many universities in this assemblage have gone through, under many different people. For the record, neither my present chancellor nor

his predecessor was involved in 1956, nor our faculty representative, nor myself.

What really bothers me is the feeling from almost day one over reorganization and the need that has existed in this august body. I thought we came together as adults for the benefit of intercollegiate athletics, for fair competition and sportsmanship. I have seen very little of that and I believe I have seen the low of all time.

President Fuzak: We are going to vote on whether there will be a roll call vote by divisions. I am going to ask the Voting Committee to be prepared.

[The motion for a roll call was defeated.]

John X. Jamrich (Northern Michigan University): I know very little about mathematics and very little about logic and philosophy and oratory, and that is not going to be my vehicle for saying to you and urging you to support this amendment.

We, indeed, want healthy, viable colleges and universities, and introducing need—it is his opinion—will ruin higher education. I contend there is no proof for that statement whatever. We do have some of us lesser folk in this situation where we do have a vested interest in the consequences over our vote.

That is why I am here. That is why more than 100 university and college presidents are here today seeking a solution to a common problem. We will continue to worry about honesty and integrity in athletics and in all other activities. We want to treat the athlete equally with other students and, indeed, it is still and will continue to be an economic issue.

It is a matter of judgment. More than that, it is a matter of practical, economic judgment. Now, I call your attention to a fine point. If we have a mathematical genius come to the university, if you read carefully No. 47, it enables tuition, room and board to be given to that mathematical genius if, indeed, the decision is made on his mathematical genius level.

Therefore, that would not exclude that individual. I urge you to support No. 47. We seek that equity for athletes. We seek equity among us as institutions of higher learning.

Ron Oyer (Denver University): I would like to speak in favor of aid on a need basis. I would like to take issue with Father Joyce and a few other people on some slightly different grounds. I feel this legislation is symbolic. I feel that it is perhaps in a symbolic way a moral issue. I think that a lot of us have failed to really address the issue at hand here where we are talking about the 75 or 100 "big-time programs." I think that, as Father Joyce says, will destroy the NCAA.

I say why would it destroy the NCAA? It would destroy the NCAA because of its financial base. What I see happening here is a polarization of schools who can avoid to spend unlimited money, with unlimited resources and capture the financial market out there.

I fail to hear from the floor; and I, too, am somewhat discouraged and frustrated by the fact that we don't talk about the athlete and his need in the role of athletics in higher education, except on a token basis. What we say and what we do have been two diametrically opposed things.

We see people all over the country cheating. We talk in this

room about cheating like we all accept it as it goes on and it happens. The kids are not cheating. The coaches are cheating and the athletic directors are allowing them to cheat. Yet we don't address ourselves to these issues. I am talking about financial aid brings us right back to those issues. They say we can't vote on this package because too many people will cheat.

Financial aid has been given to students at our university for 24 years successfully now. Why all of a sudden is it going to be the downfall of athletics? I would urge that we start thinking about the student-athlete and stop thinking about the coach's image and television packages, television rights and readdress ourselves to the basic issue about what this organization is all about, to promote the welfare and competition of these athletics for young people in this country.

Mr. Lyman: It is within 15 minutes of adjournment. I move the previous question.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

President Fuzak: The vote will be taken in each of the divisions on No. 47, as amended. No. 47, as amended, in Division I by Nos. 47—1, 47—2 and 47—4. No. 47—3 did not pass in Division I. That is the job aspect. You will look and see that 47—3 was not adopted but that 47—1, 2 and 4 were in Division I.

Father Joyce: Will this request be in order? Since it looks like it is going to be a very close vote, could I reintroduce the proposal to have a roll call vote?

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: I will leave it up to your discretion in the end. You recall last year you took a roll-call vote when it apparently was real close. It has to be voted. Our Executive Regulations provide and Robert's Rules of Order require a majority vote to take a roll call vote. You can make that motion.

Donald Shields (California State University, Fullerton): I would like to make a motion we have a roll-call vote in Division I.

[The motion was seconded and defeated, 112-122.]

Robert Birrenkott (University of Tampa): A point of order. Under our Constitution and Executive Regulations, I may have been misinterpreting it, this says Executive Regulation adopted by the Executive Committee subject to approval by the annual Convention. Is that not right?

President Fuzak: They are in effect until they come before the Convention, and they have not yet come before the Convention. So they are in effect. They are in effect when they are adopted.

Robert's Rules of Order are in effect, and they agree. Now we are back to our vote on No. 47.

[Proposal No. 47 (page A-30) was defeated by Division I, 102-146 and by Division II, 45-66.]

Jack Davis (Oregon State University): Now that we have the vote on No. 47, it seems very illogical for us to break up the Convention and adjourn at 5 o'clock. I would, therefore, move that we stay in Convention until 6 o'clock or until we have finished up with No. 51, whichever is later.

[The motion was seconded.]

Carl James (Duke University): As the proposer of No. 51, I would take exception to that.

President Fuzak: Just a moment, sir. Since it was published as 5 o'clock adjournment time, it is in order; but it will take a two-thirds vote to extend the time. Do you wish to speak now, Mr. James?

Mr. James: As the proposer of No. 51, I would take exception to an unspecified time as he just indicated, 6 o'clock or until we get through No. 51. I think this is an important issue. No. 51 is just as important as Nos. 45, 46 or 28; and perhaps it is the best piece of legislation to face this body.

President Fuzak: I want to comment that we do have some scheduled meetings. The only one I see in the program is at 5:30, that of the Council. If it is the will of the group we will go on.

Mr. Davis: May I clarify the motion, please? I agree with Carl. My motion said whichever is the latest. If we don't get to No. 51 by 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock, we are still staying in Convention. That is the intent of the motion. I don't think we will take that long.

Mr. James: All I have to say is that we lock the doors. [Laughter]

[The motion to extend the meeting time was approved.]

[Proposal No. 48 (page A-31) was withdrawn.]

Father Joyce: May I have just a moment for a matter of personal privilege. I should like to express my apologies to those people who were involved in the last debate who felt I was being too personal. I am well aware that none of those people were involved in the incidents that I recounted.

I am sorry to have to point those things out, really; and I knew that there should be some ruffled feathers. I think the point is so important to have been made—that is what happens in these kind of things—that I couldn't resist the temptation to make it.

J. D., Dr. Lyman and all the rest of you, my friend, Joe Ruetz, if I bothered you considerably, I do apologize. [Applause]

President Fuzak: I indicated earlier I would rule No. 49 out of order as being moot if the other passed, but it did not pass, so it is in order.

Financial Aid Limitations

Jack Davis (Oregon State University): At the time that Oregon State reviewed some of the other proposals for need limitations, we felt there was a great deal of logic in a simplified proposal that would say essentially that beyond tuition and fees if a student had no need, the athletic department should not provide it. If he had need, he should go to the financial aid office.

We constructed Proposal No. 45. However, since that time we have come to realize that there are some severe problems in administering this program. We recognize the difficulties with the effective date. You should recognize in this particular legislation we did intend specifically that this be effective immediately for entering students.

It is not the same case as the California proposal or the Pac-8 proposal. We recognize that it was a difficulty. We felt if we were going to get into financial-aid-on-need basis, we ought to be getting into it now without too much delay.

It is difficult to administer because it does provide for employment or other financial aid that might not be within the control of the department of intercollegiate athletics. If this is amended, as pro-

posed by the University of Alabama, frankly, it will not save us any money.

I, therefore, withdraw No. 49, and urge you to support No. 50.

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): On behalf of Division II, I object to its being withdrawn, from our ability to discuss it and vote on it.

President Fuzak: Then it is before Division II. No one has moved it as yet.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): For Division No. I, I object.

President Fuzak: It is before Division I as well; or it will be, if someone moves it.

Mr. Lindeburg: I move adoption of Proposal No. 49.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Scott: I move the amendment to the amendment, No. 49—1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mr. Lindeburg: I would move the division of the amendment, for Division II only.

President Fuzak: We are now talking about No. 49—1.

Mr. Lindeburg: I am, too, yes sir. I would like to vote to leave that in where it strikes "any sport" as differentiated from the bottom where it does strike it out. So, we have two portions of this. It is very obvious in this case Division II would like to consider this amendment to any sport.

We also would like to use the wording that was corrected by the University of Alabama. This brings us in line with the other practices of the NCAA.

President Fuzak: I want to clarify this to be certain I understand what you are moving and that the body understands it. Looking at No. 49—1, you are separating and want to vote separately on the two sentences. You are moving that Division II have that possibility. That is a question. Is that right?

Mr. Lindeburg: Yes.

[The motion to divide the question was seconded.]

President Fuzak: Remember, you should only speak to the question of dividing.

Andrew Brown (Southwestern Athletic Conference): I understand that, sir. I rise to speak in opposition to that. What Frank is attempting to do is to amend the University of Alabama's amendment. If that is passed, the time has passed for amendments; and you can't include in here any sports. He is out of order.

President Fuzak: The parliamentarian has ruled he is not out of order. In dividing it, he is not putting anything in. He is asking for a vote in two pieces.

Mr. Brown: I misunderstood what he said. He said he wanted the words "in any sport" included in there, did he not?

Mr. Lindeburg: That is what we are asking to vote on, Andy.

Mr. Brown: Do you want "any sport" included in there?

Mr. Lindeburg: This is for Division II. You will have to defeat the amendment to receive it or pass it if you don't want it. All I am asking is that Division II be allowed to vote on both portions of this amendment separately.

Mr. Brown: Again, Mr. Chairman, I ask Frank if he said that he

wanted "any sport" left in this amendment?

President Fuzak: No, he is not, as I understand it. What he is saying is that he wants to split that into two parts so that Division II is voting on the first sentence separately from the second sentence. That doesn't restore the words "any sport."

Mr. Brown: It is my understanding we will be voting on, "to be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition in sports other than football and basketball." Is that correct?

President Fuzak: If you continue to the end of the sentence. The second part is, "the term athletically related financial aid shall be defined as all financial aid for which the department of intercollegiate athletics recommends the student-athlete who is to receive the award and its value." President Horn is next to be recognized.

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): I want to discuss the amendment, not this question.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps we can save some time if the chair would rule that the latter change in this amendment is strictly an editorial change. This was an attempt on my part to define "athletically related financial aid."

We know, and this language was lifted from O.I. 15, we do know that the athletic department does not have the final determination, that it would be illegal under the terms of the Constitution. Recognizing that, I would ask you to make the ruling that the latter part of this amendment is an editorial change rather than a substantive one.

President Fuzak: I think you have a point. I believe that that question was raised in the Council, and it was agreed that the statement or final determination was not in accord with the Constitution. So it is an editorial change in that part.

Mr. Davis: Specifically to the point, Mr. Chairman, relative to Frank's comments, if he wants to make the change that he indicates, all he has to do is to vote down the Alabama amendment. It doesn't need to be divided.

Mr. Lindeburg: If the change is made by the chair, this is fine.

President Fuzak: Yes. Division II will vote on the No. 49-1 as it is in here, as well as Division I.

Mr. Horn: I would like to ask if in reference to No. 49-1, which would exclude athletic aid for all sports but football and basketball is passed, has the Council discussed with its general counsel any problems in terms of the 14th Amendment?

For example, with the increasing cases that the NCAA is involved in in state actions under the equal protection of the law, it seems to me that if the Convention might appropriately say you should either have athletic grants-in-aid or you should have aid on a need basis, but I think it is invidious discrimination under the equal protection of the laws for this voluntary association that has various aspects of state action to say you can give aid to some athletes and cannot give aid to other athletes.

What I would like to know, what is your general counsel's opinion on that?

President Fuzak: As to this particular proposal, President Horn, it was not our proposal. We did not seek legal counsel in reference to it. It ought to be addressed, I suspect, to the proposer.

Mr. Horn: I would be glad to hear a response from the proposer

if they have any advice to give some of us who think it is discriminatory legislation, whether you look at it legally or morally.

Frank Remington (University of Wisconsin, Madison): I think that it is accurate to say today that Division III limits its aid to need; and, therefore, this distinction exists in this organization today. It is my view that the adoption of this proposal or Proposal No. 50 would not make the problem any more difficult than it is right now.

Mr. Horn: If I might reply, it seems to me that you are limiting it into a division. You are not limiting it between sports in a division.

I think it is one thing for the Convention to regulate the number of participants in the sport because that has some regulation to the mode of operation of the sport, but we are talking about do you give grants or don't you give grants. I think it is very dubious to argue that you can give athletic grants regulated by a national association which overrules the individual judgment of its membership on an institutional basis and not give aid to others. You do it within division.

Mr. Remington: I think many member institutions give aid to women on one basis and men on another. That is particularly a difficult distinction to draw. I think that I can say that sex is the suspect classification, but football and basketball have not yet become such a fact as far as court action is concerned. I think any time you draw a line you have got a problem of being able to define it. I would suggest anybody who thinks the line can't be defended should vote against it. But those who think it is a defensible item ought to vote for it in the hopes that the court will recognize the wisdom of the majority of this group.

Martin Epps (Jackson State University): I would like to speak against No. 49—1 because it is difficult to base your applicants when you have one segment of the athletic program giving full aid or full scholarships, and the other segment based on financial aid.

This is a difficult task to be faced with. As a coach, and following up some cases as an athletic director, it is my hope that the Convention will again, as I requested earlier, think of these youngsters as athletes and students and as those people who eventually will represent all of us tomorrow. It is my hope that you would not discriminate against these and it is apparent that No. 49—1 is a discriminatory issue. If we are going to consider financial aid for the other sports, then we need to consider financial aid for all sports across the board.

Corey Van Fleet (Oakland University): No. 49—1 raises another issue. If we pass this, I want to meet the athletic director who is going to tell the basketball and football coaches that their boys are going to be getting scholarships on one basis and the other sport is on something else.

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): I think that this distinction exists by the existence of the equivalency in the line of sports. I don't see that as a point, I guess, to argue.

Charles Samson (Texas A&M): I would like to speak against this amendment. It seems to me that you absolutely are preventing the school in any circumstances, based on need or otherwise, of giving anything more than mandatory fees to an athlete other than a football player or a basketball player.

In some instances, I don't think it would be the outstanding athlete in these other sports that would bear such consideration. I concur with some of the comments that have been made a few moments ago. It seems to be a much more reasonable approach.

The objective is to get economy, and I think you could accomplish the same thing by establishing or reducing the number of full scholarships in these other sports and letting the institution then divide it up as it saw fit. I think it would accomplish the same objective that you are trying to do.

Mr. Scott: I believe the last gentleman misunderstands the amendment. The limit is on the total. Institutional aid remains the common educational experience.

Joseph Pettit (Georgia Institute of Technology): We are liable to decide this wrong in fooling around with this at this hour. I think it would be nice if we had it in front of us, and I am speaking in favor of the Alabama amendment, of considering this kind of issue as it comes up again in No. 50.

If we have it in front of us, of course, we have to take the legislation and vote it as it is presented, but basically what we are addressing is the general economics of our athletic programs. The grants-in-aid sector is the large sector in dollars, and maybe we ought to divide or subdivide ourselves and decide whether we want to attack in some acceptable fashion this area of expenses.

Now, we just voted down one way, and only one way, of attacking this; and that is to have a need formula applied to all athletic grant-in-aid recipients. The argument was reasonably persuasive, but I would like to point out that what we have is a problem of not enough money to go around and we are really arguing about what we do in addressing that kind of a problem.

Father Joyce pointed out that we do this in the academic unit, particularly graduate fellowships. We could make a different kind of decision on the same sort of problem; namely, we decide to give full ride, if you want to call it that, to a fewer number of recipients. Whereas, the undergraduate can spread it over more people and divide it up according to need.

Those are kinds of two extremes and we ought to be considering both of those. Where we are right now is in the middle; namely, saying that we will stay with the full ride for football and basketball, but use a need formula for the non-revenue sports, if you will.

Now, I think that the question being raised is whether it is appropriate to do this, to deal discriminately among different sports and among different categories. I would say the answer is that we already do it via the graduate or undergraduate scholarships. I think we just have to address the fact that they are fine kids and some are talented; but if we are going to keep our program alive, we will have to face the issues. That is what we face at our institutions. I think we have to look at this particular kind of amendment in football by Alabama.

Jesse Stone (Southern University, Baton Rouge): I would like to ask a question for clarification.

Is it the intent of this amendment that is proposed by the University of Alabama to make it possible to provide other than tuition and mandatory fees for football and basketball participants, or does

it make it possible to give to persons other than that?

What I am trying to find out—are we, by looking at one side of the coin, making it possible to make the other side operative? That isn't making very much sense. What I want to know is whether or not the present rules permitted athletically related finances to be awarded to football and basketball participants in excess of tuition and mandatory fees.

President Fuzak: It is permitted at the present time. That is, there are variations in grants awarded; and it is an institutional matter. It is permissible at the present time. This is what the amendment proposes to do to the original proposal, that is, to exclude football and basketball from the limitation to tuition and fees.

Mr. Stone: I wanted to be sure of that, because I am in favor of the resolution as proposed by the University of Alabama if that is the interpretation that is placed on it.

Albert Whiting (North Carolina Central University): I have a further question on this amendment, and you may have answered it while I was coming up here and I didn't hear it. Does No. 49—1 mean that a participant in track cannot be given anything other than tuition and fees?

President Fuzak: Athletic or related financial aid.

Mr. Whiting: Well, now, what does that mean? Does that mean he can get other kinds of aid on a need basis?

President Fuzak: Yes, up to the maximum permissible under the NCAA legislation.

Harold Abel (Central Michigan University): A point of clarification. My understanding is that amendments, which are more restrictive than the proposed legislation are not permitted. My interpretation of this raises a question in my mind as to whether or not this amendment is not more restrictive than the original legislation. Could you clarify that?

President Fuzak: It is not. It is a greater degree of modification than what exists at the present time. It does not restrict financial aid to football and basketball tuition and fees. So to move back in that direction is appropriate and in order.

[Proposal No. 49—1 (page A-33) was defeated by Division I, 110-116, and defeated by Division II.]

Robert Ray (University of Iowa): I would like to ask a couple of questions, if I may, of the sponsor of the proposition who originally asked to withdraw it. Could Mr. Davis, please, speak to a couple of questions?

First of all, as I recall, if I heard him correctly, he said it will not save us any money if it is passed. He went on to start to say something about your institution has a foundation. I wonder if you would go on and complete that sentence and tell us what it means.

Mr. Davis: I said, as amended by the proposed Alabama amendment, that it would not save me any money. What I said with regard to foundation was to illustrate the fact that this legislation would provide financial assistance to any student-athlete beyond tuition and fees, without any showing of need.

It does not need legislation. The university foundation could provide a scholarship to the student and could get him employment on campus or off campus to the maximum allowable educational

expenses as long as that aid, beyond tuition and fees, was not athletically related aid as defined in here.

Mr. Ray: With regard to the effective date, do I understand that the proposition now passed could apply immediately to all students?

Mr. Davis: No, it would apply only to those students first entering member institutions after August 1. It would allow a one-year lapse in time for the renewals and essentially give one year of time for adjustment for those student-athletes, essentially during the '77 or '78, as long as they were enrolled in the fall term of '77-'78. Those subsequent to the fall term would be affected.

Mr. Ray: I am still in trouble about this business of athletically related financial aid and how it is that a student could receive additional funds provided they were not related to some athletic ability in view of our definition of what is prima facie of athletics in terms of the O.I. which is not amended by this legislation.

Mr. Davis: I said earlier, Bob, this legislation is very idealistic.

Mr. Ray: I appreciate your idealism, but I am concerned about its practicality. I would hope that the members of Division I would vote it down so that we can move on to No. 50.

Kenneth Germann (Southern Conference): Am I correct that if this passes those schools that have already signed the letters for young men would have to rescind it because it becomes effective after August 1 for those students entering after August 1, as Jack just stated?

President Fuzak: Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Germann: If any young men had signed letters, they would have to be rescinded?

President Fuzak: Yes.

Mr. Lindeburg: Should this piece of legislation pass in either division, I will be prepared to recommend to the Council that the effective date be the same as Proposal No. 48. I will not guarantee it will pass, but I will propose it.

President Fuzak: Any questions? You are voting, then, on No. 49. I want it understood that the words "or has the final determination of" are stricken because that is contrary to the Constitution and could not be retained.

[Proposal No. 49 (page A-32) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Determination of Financial Need

Ernest Spaight (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee): I move the adoption of No. 50.

[The motion was seconded.]

Proposal No. 50 does a number of things which I think basically are important and meritorious. It looks somewhat complicated. It has been drafted in detail to facilitate administration and not to complicate the administration.

We think by a careful reading of it, you would come to the conclusion that this is a proposal which can be effectively administered by a financial aid officer on the campus. Basically what it proposes, in sports other than football and basketball, is that the athlete is eligible for tuition and fees.

Beyond that, he is treated as other students are. That is, he goes to the financial aid office, fills out the necessary papers; and if he

is eligible for aid under ordinary standards, he would be given that up to the limit provided by the NCAA. It was pointed out in earlier discussion that this does, to some extent, differentiate in a disadvantageous way to the athletes since there are other students who can get aid in excess of the NCAA formula.

It is, however, generally true that the aid in addition to that allowed is as a result of the loan and, in fact, under NCAA legislation the loan can be added to the full amount of aid to any student given under the NCAA formula; and he will be dealt with, in the vast majority of cases, just as any other student on the campus.

It is, frankly, a compromise position. It does deal differently with the sports of football and basketball from other sports, but it is the position where decisions have to be made. If one assumes that, and we assume in the University of Wisconsin that we cannot have aid to full scholarship for men and women in other than football and basketball, some decision has to be made.

I think this is very clear that the courts, under Title IX and under the 14th Amendment, are going to hold that one cannot differentiate men and women when it comes to granting aid. The question is if you can't differentiate, that is true, you can't afford to give full aid to all students; and the question is what is the best way of accomplishing some reasonable accommodation of the conflicting values involved?

We think this is a reasonable way, and it is a defensible way to do it. The proposal has other advantages. It will, we think, if properly administered, make more available than through the BEOG and the EOG funds to applicants.

Doing so will reduce substantially the burden on the athletic department of our budget, and we believe this proposal is an effective way of bringing that about. Also, we think that we will maintain the competitive balance. It has a head-count division, as Cecil Coleman talked about; and under that it seems to us that school in the non-producing sports can compete with each other in balance.

Finally, it does give an opportunity for the athlete who has been recruited within the meaning of O.I. 500 to receive institutional aid in sources other than the athletic department to participate without being put in the count. One of the serious problems today is the fact that a young man who comes to the campus, who has been contacted by the coach, cannot play because of existing counting procedures. This affords a healthy exception to that in paragraph C. Having said that, Mr. President, I would like to move that Section A, B and C be voted upon separately. They raise significantly different, though related, issues. If "A" were to fail, "B" still could be adopted. For that reason, it seems to be orderly to ask the delegates to vote separately on the three proposals.

[The motion to divide the question was seconded and defeated in Division I and II.]

Mr. Spaight: I assume my original motion, which is to approve No. 50, still stands.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): Then, in the first part of "C," that was not divided and I move No. 50—1 be adopted.

[The motion was seconded.]

What this does is just change it to everything being based on athletic ability, and then in the next amendment it will not be based on athletic ability, to separate the two, where there actually is a natural division.

Mr. Horn: I would like to oppose this amendment and also the main motion to which this amendment refers. I think the arguments are similar.

One of my distinguished colleagues recently said that we are addressing the economics of grant-in-aid programs. Looking at these proposals, listening to the discussion all day today, and looking at some of the proposals that were about to be considered tomorrow morning, I wonder if any of us ever attended the Chicago economy convention.

As I look at this proposal, what particularly disturbs me is not only the moral constitutional issues that I and others have mentioned, the invidious discrimination against athletes in everything but football and basketball, but simple matters of fairness, and then also matters of economics.

The way we save money in intercollegiate athletics is not by denying two or three scholarships to swimmers or to the fencing team, or to the track team. The way you save money in intercollegiate athletics is to deal with the football program. I think this amendment and the main motion to which it refers simply do not deal with economic reality. I would argue against the constitutional, moral and economic grounds.

Mr. Coleman: Just for the record and for President Horn, this probably, more than any other proposal that has come before this body today, deals with the economics of what we are facing on our campuses.

Mr. Horn: It deals with economics; but it deals with them at the expense of athletes in every field but football and basketball, and it is here subterfuge in terms of it involving problems of Title IX and women's athletics.

Apparently, the hope is that if you can take out all those sports that have some relationship to women's sports, then the burden of economic impact on the institution might not be so great unless we start fielding female football teams. Since no one has volunteered that sport, I suppose we will be economically home free.

Mr. Spaight: Although we don't have a women's football team, we do have a women's basketball team, and under the proposal as implemented it would allow full aid in that sport. It is admittedly and deliberately a classification based on sport. This is the issue, the phrase; and I am sure all people are aware of them.

I think to put one's argument in terms of morality or any other basis is to confuse the issue. Most campuses face the great question of how to have their athletic programs survive financially. There is a far better way of doing it than cutting out sports entirely.

Many places, that is the alternative. No one is preventing student-athletes from participating. No one is preventing them from receiving financial aid as other students do. Indeed, this gives those athletes an advantage. In a sense, they can exceed tuition and fees which other students cannot.

It is true that it treats football and basketball differently; but if

it is thought to be good economics to destroy the football and basketball program in the interest of economy or in the interest of fairness of the other students, then I would suggest that those vote against it.

I feel you have to make up your own mind how you want to vote.

Andy Geiger (Pennsylvania State University): I yield to Mr. Goodspeed, Mr. Chairman.

Stephen Goodspeed (University of California, Santa Barbara): First, a point of clarification. Are we considering all of 50—1?

President Fuzak: Yes, we are, all of 50—1. We are talking about the amendment to the amendment. Some of our argument has gone beyond that.

Mr. Goodspeed: I want to speak to the first section, but I think there are a couple of others who are ahead of me. Mr. Geiger gave me the microphone to ask that question.

President Fuzak: No, he surrendered his opportunity there.

Mr. Goodspeed: On that second part (2)—(ii), states, "The maximum number of financial aid awards not based upon athletic ability which may be in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall be 80." How can the NCAA tell your institutions and mine how many awards on athletic ability we can offer? Can somebody answer that for me?

Mr. Spaight: I believe that the limitation applies only to those athletes recruited under O.I. 500. That limitation is presently in effect. What the proposal does is to extend the limitation so that whereas, if the sports have limit today of 20, it is under the proposal doubled.

I would say it allows the student-athlete to participate who today cannot participate because of legislation.

David Bennett (Syracuse University): Earlier, President Horn suggested there were moral, economic reasons for opposing No. 50. He also suggested there were constitutional reasons, perhaps, for opposing it. There is no one here who can say with certainty that some future Federal judge might argue when he is confronted with a question how athletes in football and basketball are being treated and other athletes in other sports are being treated.

It is clear in many institutions represented in this room there are grants-in-aid awarded to football and basketball players. There are other scholarships awarded to athletes in other sports and not financial aid available to the student-athletes in other sports.

To the best of my knowledge, no student-athlete has come forward to the Federal court asking for regress and grievance. In respect to the moral question, that is true, they are being treated differently in basketball and football than other sports; but one reason perhaps to this is that in many institutions, not all, but perhaps in many institutions the distinction ends between what has been called revenue-producing and non-revenue-producing sports. I believe that many student-athletes now outside of basketball and football can see that distinction and have recognized that in many institutions up to now.

I would argue, as President Lyman has suggested earlier, that this No. 50 does address only marginally financial crisis and academics

of higher education. It does address it. I would hope that we could vote affirmatively for it.

Peter Magrath (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): I speak in favor of the amendment. I was a strong supporter of No. 47 that failed. I happen to believe in the need principle on across the board basis; but that failed, and that judgment has to be accepted by us until it is brought up again.

If No. 47 had passed, I believe it would have been a significant step in the right direction. If No. 50 passes, I believe that it gets up at least a small step or a modest step in the right direction. With regard to the affirmative-action question that very properly concerns President Horn and many others, let me suggest there isn't anything in No. 50 that in any way limits any college or university from trying to discharge its obligations under Title IX and under affirmative action.

If we are concerned with moving in the direction of the need test, I think we should vote for it. It has the advantage of serving some kind of a trial run with regard to a number of sports, perhaps dissipating or setting to rest some of the fears that many of the people had with regard to the need formula.

It does not, in my opinion, bind an institution in any way to its obligations under Title IX and the affirmative action.

Mr. Geiger: I would like to ask the proposers for some clarification. Paragraph B states, "Amend Article 5, Section 4, by adding new Paragraph (d), Page 63, as follows: '(d) he was recruited and is receiving financial aid as to which there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative and the director of financial aid that the student's financial aid was granted upon the student's financial need without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. This applies only to sports other than football and basketball.'"

Then the second part of Bylaw "C" seems to provide a time and procedure for people that you just said you weren't going to count. I am a little confused about that.

Mr. Coleman: Actually, Andy, you are right in Section 4 under the exempted players. We have "A" and "B" which indicates that they were not recruited and did not count. Under "C", that is the only one that says that he was recruited.

What "B" does is make it possible to bring that young man in that is recruited, have him receive financial aid based on need, and still be exempt from the count. Now, the way "B" is, it leaves it open ended so that is why we were going to ask for "C", then, to be divided because the first part of that would relate to any plan.

The second part, if people are uncomfortable with "B", then the second part would relate to "B", and it would put limitations on that. Actually the important thing to keep in mind is that there are no equivalencies and it is all straight head count.

John Simpson (Boston University): I would like to remind the membership that at the luncheon we honored five young athletes, three swimmers and one gymnast. These men represented our nation this past summer and came out with gold medals. I also would like to remind the membership that when John Naber accepted the award on behalf of his colleagues, he mentioned that

he would not have been able to go to school and participate if it had not been for the NCAA scholarship that was given to him. I simply say, then, that under this legislation, No. 50, he would not qualify.

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): I would like to very briefly, indeed, echo my remarks for my colleague from Minnesota in saying all this is a limited step and a much more limited one than I had hoped to see the Convention produce. I would hope very much that we could at least produce this, and that we would support No. 50 and vote it in and get some very valuable experience, see how it works.

Not all of the so-called non-revenue sports are loser sports. We learn a lot from our experience.

[Proposal No. 50—1 (page A-36) was approved by Division I.]

Sam Bell (Central Collegiate Conference): This No. 50 has been proposed by the conference in which my school is a member, but I do speak against it. There are many reasons why. They are so long I am afraid it would take me an hour to cover them all.

I want to try to hit the highlights of some of the reasons why. We have a philosophy, I think, in the NCAA at the moment to count heads, when a head count is completely impractical in sports, and have scholarship limitations not as generous as football and basketball.

In football, you have eight and one-half teams to deal with, in basketball you have three teams to deal with; but, for example, in the sports of track and field if you are going to have a complete dual meet team with either 17 or 18 events, plus two relays, it becomes very difficult to field a team if you are going to limit it to 28 people.

Some people would have you believe the major injury in sports happens in football, but there are as many injuries in track and field as well. Usually, the people who come out for track and field have been recruited under the terminology of the NCAA. If they have been recruited, they must go under a head count system. If a school has a maximum number of scholarships allowed, 14, then they are allowed to have 14 more people who have some other kind of financial aid.

They could start their season with 28 people. They could very well end the year with half that number. It would be difficult to field a competitive team.

To take another situation, there are schools that have no financial aid in Division I for track and field; but if they recruit 59 athletes to come to their school and participate, those young people apply for financial assistance and receive it. Then all they would be allowed to have would be 14 bodies to start with.

To take a further example away from track and field, I would like to take the example of volleyball. To have the limitation of five scholarships, if they recruit people for their program and have no one available, and they have five bodies, they will not be able to field the team. They could sit in their office and hope that somebody would walk by.

President Fuzak: Sam, I hope you will confine your remarks to your association's point of view.

Mr. Bell: I think remarks about other sports are pertinent, Jack.

President Fuzak: They probably are, but I am afraid the time is going along rather rapidly. I guess I am asking you to be brief.

Mr. Bell: There were some people who were not very brief in speaking about football and basketball, and I don't feel we need to be brief when I am trying to defend the sports that are in the majority as far as sports in the NCAA are concerned.

I think it is a very critical issue that cannot be dealt with lightly. I feel so very strongly about it. I think there is a philosophical issue involved where we go on two track system that has nothing to do with finances.

I heard the distinguished gentleman from Duke talk about the sports that lose money. I would say we have academic areas that lose money. I wonder if the 95th man on the football team is more important to a university than a Mark Spitz or a Jim Ryan or a Harvey Galance or a John Naber? I personally doubt it. I think what you are doing is setting up a discriminatory system.

I hear some people say we would like to see it work in these areas. You have heard the idea advanced by Father Joyce that there is very competitive recruiting going on in football and basketball. I would assure you, having coached track for several years, that there is very intensive recruiting practices going on in track, too.

Those people in that area would like to excell just as much as those in football and basketball. The other factor which I think is important to remember is the fact if we pass this legislation, people in sports other than football and basketball are going to be faced with competition from the junior colleges and the NAIA, who can still offer full grants.

We will be in a competitive situation where we cannot attract people because we can't offer them the same type scholarship. One conference has run a survey to see what has happened to sports in their conference, other than football and basketball; and they have found coaches in their conference already are establishing need in awards in scholarships other than football and basketball to the equivalency situation. I think if you will check, you will find it still is occurring.

Mr. Goodspeed: I would just like to ask the Council to check tonight, or sometime before we meet tomorrow, on what we just passed, 50-1. The gentleman that took issue with my interpretation of the book and so forth, agrees my interpretation is correct.

All I am saying is that the NCAA had better be darned certain that they are on firm legal ground. While I am on my feet, let me just say for the women that are present here, for God's sake learn and not make asses of yourselves the way we are doing. [Laughter]

Merle Loken (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis): I think the issue has been discussed adequately and I would like to call for a roll-call vote on Proposal No. 50.

President Fuzak: Is there is second? The motion dies for the lack of a second.

[Proposal No. 50 (page A-33) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Determination of Financial Need

Carl James (Duke University): I certainly appreciate the wisdom of the Council in saving the best for the last. [Laughter] I appreciate the fact that colleagues have been here for four hours now; and they have heard all the arguments, both pro and con, on the need issue. What we are about to face should be very short and sweet. I move that we accept Proposal No. 51.

[The motion was seconded.]

Now, as to the amendment to the amendment No. 51—1, let me say here I talked with the parliamentarian and also members of the NCAA Council concerning the intent here. The intent is to make this effective August 1 for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequent to the opening term, semester or quarter, of the 1977-78 academic year. It does not affect anybody in school at the present time nor does it affect anyone who has received a commitment in cross country or soccer for the fall of 1977.

The intent here is to make this applicable to those students who are entering institutions for the first term, 1977. It does not apply to those people who have already been given letters of commitment for the first term, nor does it apply to those individuals now on grants.

[Proposal No. 51—1 (page A-38) was moved, seconded and approved by Divisions I and II.]

Before I get shot for disclaiming non-revenue sports, may I make a brief statement about Proposal No. 51?

Proposal No. 51 addresses this Convention to the hardest task that has faced us in some years, that of placing non-revenue student-athletes on total need.

That will save dollars, as much as a quarter of a million dollars in some institutions. It will work. It is a simple plan. There are no tricky tables. It is administered by men and women of integrity, professional abilities on the campus of every institution in this room today. It is excluding the problems that Father Joyce talked about in relation to college football and basketball.

As stated in the round table yesterday, by submitting the proposal, Duke University is in no way attempting to undermine the non-revenue proposals but is trying to provide an avenue to allow these programs to continue on an intercollegiate basis with financial support.

To my mind, only if all of us are ready to speak up for what we believe and to test our convictions against the convictions of others, even at the risk of being wrong, can we assure ourselves that what is declared to be in the best interest of collegiate athletics really is.

Finally, let me remind you that passing Proposal No. 51 is really the starting point to anywhere we want to go in the future with financial aid based on need.

Martin Epps (Jackson State University): Again, we have the term in here "all other sports other than", and to get back to the issue of discrimination against these kids. I again ask the Convention to support the defeat of this proposal.

Richard Perry (University of Southern California): I would like to speak about a different kind of discrimination, and that is against the private university as I see it featured in this legislation. I hope you will allow me a personal privilege as we have heard a great deal about great basketball heritages recently.

The University of Southern California is a private university, and it takes great pride in having won 59 NCAA championships other than football and basketball. This year we had 17 athletes representing five nations in the Olympic Games. Most of these young people coming into our kind of programs, our golf programs, swimming programs, come from middle income homes where this is based on need. There is no way they would be able to attend a private university with the tuition going up to \$118 a unit next year.

[Proposal No. 51 (page A-37) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

[The Convention was recessed at 6:15 p.m.]

FINAL BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 12, 1977

The session convened at 9 a.m., President John A. Fuzak presiding.

10. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

President Fuzak: I am going to call upon Father John Carven of the Memorial Resolutions Committee to give a further report.

Father John Carven (Niagara University): The following names have been added to the Memorial Resolutions Committee's list of those who have passed away in the past year. They are:

George Eastman, Manhattan College

Pete Mosers, Western Michigan University

Henry S. Stillwell, University of Illinois, Champaign

Harry E. Banjar, University of Dayton

Stuart Holcomb, Purdue and Northwestern Universities

Mr. President, this completes the report of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

President Fuzak: Thank you, Father. We are now ready to proceed with the business of the Convention.

11. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Reconsideration of Proposal No. 47

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): On behalf of the Division II institutions, I move reconsideration of No. 47, as amended.

[The motion was seconded.]

As chairman of the steering committee, although I did vote against this motion, I have been advised by Division No. II to ask for this reconsideration.

I believe our time on the Convention floor will be very brief but will give our group an opportunity to consider an item that some people in our division think is vital. Thank you very much.

[The motion to reconsider Proposal No. 47 was approved by Division II.]

Those individuals in Division II who said they are against it, will they please speak or I will call for the question.

Donald O'Dowd (Oakland University): I would like to urge the members of Division II at this Convention to support this proposal which is before you. It seems to me that many arguments have been advanced for this type of legislation.

I guess I would like to argue that higher education also ought to be considered here, and it seems to me both intercollegiate athletics and higher education would gain stature in the eyes of the public if this kind of legislation were implemented in that division where it is consistent with the goals and outlook of the division.

I would urge Division II members to see this as an opportunity to make a statement to the public and one that might gain some of the publicity that I have seen in the paper in the last 24 hours about the attitudes of people in intercollegiate athletics toward young people, and particularly toward higher education, generally. I would urge support of this proposal.

Donald Warhurst (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): I would like to add my support to the passage of this measure. I believe for Division II it has economic impact that is particularly appropriate to that division.

Chalmer Hixson (Wayne State University): I urge passage of No. 47 by Division II. I believe it is compatible with the AIAW ruling and, therefore, would put us consistent with them.

Edward Steitz (Springfield College): I, too, rise to support the adoption of this amendment for Division II.

Clea Parker (Southeastern Louisiana University): We have been hearing an awful lot about the students. I think I am in agreement with what Coach Dietzel said yesterday. He was talking about the coaches, and I think we should be considering the student-athlete.

When we make comparisons, we are saying on need and yet every scholarship that is practically given, insofar as many, many scholarships, are given on ability. It is academic ability. It is unfortunate this morning that at the last minute when many people had to leave yesterday, this motion would be passed or reconsidered.

I know it appears that those who were opposed to this motion will be defeated, but I do believe that you are placing some of these Division II institutions in states throughout this nation in an indefensible position, and I believe that you are taking something away from the students who are deserving.

Robert Dowd (Southeastern Massachusetts University): I would like to mention that I don't think it is unreasonable to be talking about it now. It isn't 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is early in the morning when there are 700 or 800 people here, and when it was defeated yesterday there was a difference of only 21 votes.

At that time, there also were some other items still to be considered in relationship to this issue, and some people voted against it because they were in favor of some of the latter proposals.

I would like to speak to the fact of the students. Indeed, athletic grants are given on ability and academic ones are given on ability, but the interesting part about it is that it is almost universal that the academic ones cover only tuition and fees. There is a rare situation when they cover room and board. That is an equity issue that is very difficult on the campus.

We have talked very much about placing it on need because of the economy. Frankly, there probably would be some economies in the athletic budgets, but not necessarily in the institutional budgets. We shift it to another place, but we then achieve, I think, a more proper thing for students.

I would like to indicate one other thing that I heard as a reason for people voting against Division II having it on need. That is that Division I is able to give a full grant. I don't believe that competition will be created.

The majority of the people in Division II are really recruiting against each other, but Division I institutions can go out there and get the student regardless of hours. I urge you people in Division II to vote in favor of this.

Charles Murdock (Central State University, Oklahoma): I would like to speak against this recommendation, because I feel very strongly about the full financial aid for Division II athletes. We believe that if Division I schools want to have Cadillac programs and can afford it, that is their business. We feel like that in Division II, if we want to have a Ford and Chevrolet program, we don't want to have an economy car program.

If these people that are so for total need, there is a place in the NCAA for them; and I think that is Division III. I hate to see them change Division II for people that are middle of the road in athletics financial ability.

Thomas Nyland (LeMoyne College): I am thinking about the effective date again. Would this not cut off some kids who are already committed to us in a tuition situation?

President Fuzak: I think, as I recall, we made accommodation of that. I will have to check with our parliamentarian on this, but I believe that I ruled that accommodation would be made in terms of the effective date. We made it the same as Proposal No. 48.

Mr. Nyland: That does cut off some, then.

President Fuzak: No, I don't believe so.

Vernon Galliano (Nicholls State University): I am opposed to reconsideration of this motion on the basis that those institutions who would like to give no scholarships or only give scholarships on the need basis have a place in Division III, and we should not be discriminated against if we do want to give a scholarship.

My institution would give academic scholarships and spend as much money as we do in football programs. In fact, all the schools do the same thing. The academic scholarships are given with no work requirement whatsoever. When we give an athletic scholarship, naturally, that requires work; but the student-athlete has to go through it to earn it and to keep it.

Robert Moorman (Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I would like to speak against this proposal and bring up one point on this recruiting against Division I. The black schools also recruit against Division I. There used to be no problem, but now we do recruit against Division I as well as Division II. I would like to have that cleared up.

Warren Lovinger (Central Missouri State University): I rise in support of this proposal because I think that through it we will realize a considerable economy and because I think that it is the right thing to do so far as the students are concerned, as far as the athletic programs are concerned and as far as higher education in general is concerned. I urge the support of the members of Division II on this proposal.

Mr. Parker: I would like to make one point, which is very, very important, I believe, in schools other than schools in Louisiana. At the present time the voting on Southern University and Grambling, moving them from Division II to Division I, there will be only two schools in our entire state that will be in Division II.

These schools will have to participate against schools in other states. We are talking about saving money. It may save some institutions in this body money; but it is going to cost us a considerable sum, much more than presently, simply because of the travel budgets that will be required where we are going to have to fly to Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, or Illinois to schedule schools for the forthcoming years.

We have been talking about saving money, and actually most of us are not going to save that much money as far as athletics are concerned. In our case, I honestly believe it is going to cost us money. I would hope that the persons in Division II voting today will not vote to destroy the athletic programs in other institutions.

Lew Comer (California Athletic Association): I would just like to point out to the gentleman there is considerable difference between Proposal No. 47 and what Division III currently is doing in the form of aid to student-athletes.

No. 47 does provide tuition and fees and also the amendments make some difference between what Division III is doing and what this proposal indicates. I am speaking for the proposal. I think it is something that is due and needed, and I think that Division II can operate very effectively with it. We have a small need program in our conference. We urge the passage of this proposal.

C. A. Bautz (Bloomsburg State College): I should like to speak against this proposal. Being from a small school, I don't have to hire additional staff to do the paper work. It can be done in the financial aid office. Secondly, again, you are going against the student-athlete. Thirdly, why does Division II have to accept a proposal written out by Division I? Aren't they competent to write their own?

Stan Galloway (Gulf South Conference): I would like to know if the group that wants this legislation is the same group that fought two years ago about putting scholarships in Division II. At that time, they were opposing a number of, say 10 per cent. Some conferences were carrying 60 and 70 scholarships, and we will cut them down to say 45 scholarships.

We asked some members of that group how many scholarships they had at that time. They said 45. I said, "Well, you tell me what in the hell you are cutting." They are not cutting anything. They were trying to cut us back to them. I am not sure if this is the same group; there could have been some changes on it. If it is, then it is another move to even up to things where everybody will have an opportunity to play for the national championship.

I can't see why a president of a university cannot go back home and say you can't have but 40 scholarships, that you only can have eight except based on need. We are going to stay in this conference without trying to make our conferences go back to their level.

I think maybe they are seeking an opportunity to say this is what the NCAA voted and that way they will be protected back home in order to get their way. Two years ago, we fought the battle of lowering scholarships, and now we are fighting the battle of financial need.

President Fuzak: This is for Division II only. This is for Proposal

No. 47, as amended by 47—1,—2,—3 and —4.

[Proposal No. 47 (page A-28) was defeated upon reconsideration by Division II, 43-47.]

Financial Aid Definition

Reid Parker (University of Georgia): On behalf of the Southeast Conference, I move adoption of Proposal No. 52.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this is to reinstate the books and other fees to the tuition fees on football and basketball.

President Fuzak: This is a constitutional vote, requiring a two-thirds majority.

[Proposal No. 52 (page A-38) was defeated.]

Financial Aid Definition

Lawrence Nobles (Northwestern University): On behalf of the Big Ten Conference, I move Proposal No. 53.

[The motion was seconded.]

This proposal is advanced because of the fact that we have learned in certain educational programs that the limitations placed on books at the present time will not cover the total cost. That is particularly true in the engineering and science programs. By permitting the use and refund of books we can come within the individual limits.

[Proposal No. 53 (page A-38) was defeated.]

Financial Aid—Admissions

John Harbaugh (Stanford University): I move No. 54 be placed before the Convention.

[The motion was seconded.]

The rationale for this is the same as offered at last year's Convention. A student transcript should be on file before financial aid is offered. This is at least the minimum effort on his part to the admission to the institution before he receives an offer from them.

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): It seems to me that this amendment is stated in the opposite direction from which it should be stated. It seems to me that what it says is the athlete may not receive an offer. It ought to say that an institution may not send one, because the institution sending it, the post office is going to deliver it and he will receive it.

Mr. Harbaugh: Your point is a good one. However, that is a matter of editorial difference without very little effect on the impact of the proposal.

[Proposal No. 54 (page A-39) was defeated.]

Financial Aid—BEOG Grants

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I move adoption of No. 55, amending Constitution Article 3, Section 4-(b)-(2).

[The motion was seconded.]

I outlined the primary effect of this proposal during the General Round Table. This proposal could provide a benefit for the student-athlete and to the institution at the same time. This simply is incentive for the student-athlete to apply for BEOG.

This is a simple thing, and I think it would be appropriate to say that the Federal government approach through BEOG has given

the student about \$400 more than ours. Working on that basis, we are proposing that the needy student-athlete receive that stipend.

As I say, this proposal will exempt BEOG awards from being included in the computation of the maximum allowable financial aid under Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1), provided that maximum when added to the BEOG award does not exceed the U.S. Office of Education approved "cost of education" at the member institution.

Lloyd Watkins (West Texas State University): The hope that many of us that came to this Convention had—a hope that probably will not be realized—was that we might come away with some savings in our athletic budgets. Our athletic budgets are very, very cramped and in many cases underfunded.

I understand the intent of this. I am a member of the conference that proposed it. The intent, I think, is good. Practically, when we put the pencil to this, we currently require our athletes to buy the basic opportunity grants. If this passes, this passing will cost West Texas University \$24,000 immediately.

I simply would suggest that there are other ways of getting institutions to be able to have its athletes apply for basic opportunity grants than this. I hope that we don't leave here, not only with no reduction in the very strained athletic budget, but with increments that are on top of what we are currently going to want.

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): I would like to speak also in favor of the proposal. Six years ago, our financial aids officer said that one of these days some student is going to sue the NCAA. Boy, is that an understatement. [Laughter] He was referring specifically to the BEOG grants because, in fact, they interpreted this as being illegal within that language from the student-athlete.

Our financial aid officer was right. That student won this suit. I understand it has been appealed, but I think that is the first of many that we will see if we don't pass this legislation.

Jack Larsen (University of Southern California): I, too, rise in support of Proposal No. 55. In my view, the BEOG grant is consonant with our NCAA Constitution 3-4-1 which suggests that included in financial aid limitations are the amounts received by the student-athlete from someone on whom he is legally or naturally dependent.

I propose that the U.S. Government has suggested through its BEOG program that the impoverished program legally is dependent on the government, and I believe that passage of No. 55 is saying in the Bylaws what is expressed in the Constitution.

[Proposal No. 55 (page A-39) was approved.]

Financial Aid Definition

Mr. Holmes: I move adoption of Proposal No. 56, amending O.I. 500. [The motion was seconded.]

Now, if we could treat a monumental screw-up on my part as an editorial change, by reverting to the intent of our proposal, we could get by with an editorial change rather than a No. 56—1. We did this a couple of times yesterday, and I wonder if in the interest of time we might be able to do it today.

President Fuzak: No one objects, so we will rule that it is all right.

Mr. Holmes: Thank you. We feel for years our coaches and financial aid officers have been very judicious in counseling student-

athletes and subsequently developing the best financial aid package possible at the lowest cost to the athletic department and, therefore, the institution.

This program is going to be continued in the future regardless of what happens with this proposal. With the reduction in numbers of the equivalencies contained in Bylaw 5, we really have been forced to lose numbers in sports other than football or basketball because we felt obligated to develop the best aid package available for each of these young men.

We propose accepting the inclusion of institutionally administered governmental monies when computing the equivalency percentage for a student-athlete. We are not proposing a change here in the maximum award in dollars or in numbers.

This proposal would not lead directly to an increase in cost to the institution. It simply allows continuance without number penalties of what we feel is an honorable practice.

Martin Epps (Jackson State University): We are back on the same issue that we had yesterday. It behooves me to understand why such an award against athletes other than those who compete in football and basketball. It is my feeling that the athletes who compete for our institutions, in the other sports—known as minor sports to some people and major sports to me personally—would be discriminated against in terms of financial aid or whatever.

We now have passed the BEOG package. In that particular package, we have saved our institution what funds we need to. I rise to speak against the proposal.

Mr. Holmes: I think that with this amendment we are helping the student-athlete, because we are opening up a little more number-wise in the computation of the equivalency percentage. But where you put into effect an effective aid package for these young men and have to count in the BEOG money, for example, or governmental function in the equivalency percentage, then you are limiting the numbers who can receive financial aid and compete.

Mr. Epps: I see here in this proposal that all other athletes, except those in basketball and football. Is that correct?

Mr. Holmes: Yes, it is because it is relative to the equivalencies within the limitations of Bylaw 5, and the head count applies to football and basketball and not equivalencies.

[Proposal No. 56, as revised editorially by No. 56—1, (page A-40) was defeated, 136-160.]

Financial Aid Definition

Robert Snell (Kansas State University): I move approval of No. 57 on behalf of the Big 8 Conference.

[The motion was seconded.]

I only wish to say that the amendment is outlined in the statement of intent. I urge your support of the amendment.

[Proposal No. 57 (page A-41) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Maximum Awards—Division I

David Maggard (University of California, Berkeley): On behalf of the Pacific-8 Conference, I move for adoption of No. 58.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this piece of legislation is to retain the total limitation of 80 financial aid awards in all sports other than football and basketball, but to eliminate sport-by-sport limitations.

We, in the Pacific-8 Conference, feel this remains within the economy concept adopted in Chicago. We also feel that this gives the individual institution a great deal of flexibility to emphasize the sport of their choice. We feel it simplifies the counter situation. Therefore, we urge the adoption of this particular piece of legislation.

Jack Larsen (University of Southern California): I add my support as an individual institution to the proposal that is from the Pac-8 Conference, No. 58. When the sport-by-sport limitations were established in Chicago in 1975 and amended thereafter, there were some incomprehensible limitations placed upon it.

For example, on certain sports there were limitations equivalent to the travel squad size or to the squad that it takes to compete in a sport. To give one example of where the sports limitations do not make sense, it takes six student-athletes to put on a tennis dual meet, and only five equivalent scholarships are permitted.

This requires a need scholarship; and it is not sensible, I believe as a delegate, to permit an appropriate financial aid package for a sport. The elimination of a sport-by-sport limitation has drawn fears there will be 80 scholarships devoted to one sport. That is a fear which is unfounded. There are not that many prime student-athletes available. Secondly, the schools that want this opportunity to give the package they see fit, support broad programs and could not devote 40 to one sport. I urge the adoption of No. 58.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): The only fear those in the Big Ten Conference have to this proposal is the possibility of curtailing conference championships. We feel that the conference championships will go by the wayside if, indeed, there is possible sport-by-sport limitation.

Fred Jacoby (Mid-American Conference): This would enable some institutions to buy national championships in one or two sports. I think we are certainly for equity in competition. I would urge the Convention to vote against this proposal.

Daniel Miller (Indiana University): I just wanted to elaborate a little bit on what Wayne Duke said about conference championships. The point is simply that each institution in a conference can decide where it wishes to put its major emphasis, and it can then be able to outdo every other conference institution in that particular sport.

What one will have occurring is what has happened to some extent in the past before these limitations came in. In each conference, one institution completely dominated in a non-revenue sport. I would urge rejection of this amendment.

Richard Perry (University of Southern California): I think most concerns may be very real, but I am not sure that it is incumbent upon this body to impose on individual institutions areas they may decide they can become excellent in. I don't think this is right.

As one goes through the NCAA division program table that we looked at yesterday with respect to the reorganization, I find it incredible, for instance, in the sport of ice hockey it was suggested that a 20-man travel squad makes sense. We allow 20 scholarships in ice hockey. Yet as my colleague Jack Larsen pointed out, we

do not allow enough scholarships for a tennis team to have every kid that is going to play in the darned game to play on a scholarship.

I think another area that I would urge your support in would be golf. Institutions say they are going to be very good at swimming, or we are going to be very good in track and field, or whatever.

We talked yesterday about our Olympic development program. This past year I had an opportunity at the Olympics in Montreal to visit with the party whip in the House of Commons. He thinks there will be no more major wars in this world we live in because the cost of warfare is great in terms of lose-lose situations. Therefore, major powers are going to be selecting new battlefields and one of those battlefields will be the Olympic Games.

I would not argue or discuss that the value of the Olympic Games become political. I would certainly be concerned about that. I don't think it is healthy, but I think it is real. You can bet your bottom dollar the games in Moscow are going to be a political forum.

Somewhere, if we, the colleges and universities, fail to continue to provide programs of excellence in Olympic activities, we are going to be highly embarrassed at the international competition. It is our feeling this particular proposal allows individual institutions to develop quality programs in those sports that will give us international world acclamation. We urge your support.

[Proposal No. 58 (page A-41) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I

Eugene Corrigan (University of Virginia): I move adoption of Item No. 59.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 59 is a blatant out-and-out attempt at economy. [Laughter] We have kind of a sorry-dog amendment. We were very much in favor of some portion of the need concept, and we stuck this in because it is a sorry dog that doesn't cover its own doings.

Now, we come down to it, and we say that is the only thing that we maybe can get out of the Convention. I urge its passage.

William Cobey (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill): We would like to move the amendment to amendment, No. 59—1.

[The motion was seconded.]

We agree with the principle set forth by the University of Virginia and ask somewhat an alternative to need. But we prefer a smaller cutback at this time. I also might state that we are an institution that allocates the full 80 allowed in non-revenue sports, so we are not making an attempt to bring people down to our level.

[Proposal No. 59—1 (page A-42) was defeated by Division I.]

[Proposal No. 59 (page A-42) was approved by Division I, 107-102.]

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): A point of clarification on No. 59. This has eliminated from 80 to 60. Where does that 20 come from? Is there anything? Are we going to be advised, or are we just going to indiscriminately cut athletes off scholarships?

President Fuzak: August 1, 1979, is the date, effective date.

Mr. Coleman: Would it, sir, be appropriate to either ask for a recount or to ask for a reconsideration of No. 59—1?

President Fuzak: I think it would be appropriate to move reconsideration.

Peter Carlesimo (Fordham University): I voted on the prevailing side. I would like to move for reconsideration of No. 59.

[The motion was seconded.]

Francis Rienzo (Georgetown University): Georgetown University is a liberal arts college of 10,000 students. We do not in any way become effected by this kind of legislation. We do not have major football. We do have a broad base program.

Georgetown has made decisions over the years in terms of economy, determining its own way of life, its own educational philosophy. I think that the move that has occurred here forces those schools that would have defeated yesterday in terms of reorganization, in terms of broad base programs, to now be forced to cut back again.

I think it is very unfair of those of us who have made decisions to cut back to force other institutions to cut back when they have the money to sponsor broad base programs. Again, we are only hurting the athlete.

Daniel Miller (Indiana University): I would like to argue in favor of reconsideration of No. 59. One of the problems we have at our institution is making our own programs justifiable in the eyes of all our constituents. Too many of our faculties, staff and students believe we are interested only in football and basketball.

If we are going to maintain our viability in intercollegiate athletics in our programs, in our universities, we must be able to demonstrate that the non-revenue-sport athlete has an equally important role in our institution. Otherwise, our funds to the Council may start pushing against us to do things that we do not feel are in the best interest of broad sports programs.

I urge you to reconsider this. I was in favor, a moment ago, of sport-by-sport limitations; but this overall limit cuts it to the point where our critics back home who argue about the big programs in our city can say that if you can demonstrate to me that you really are serious about a broad sports program, we will support the big program as well.

I am afraid that critic, when he sees 80 cut to 60, is going to be much less sympathetic with what we are trying to accomplish. I urge reconsideration of No. 59.

Eugene Corrigan (University of Virginia): Sometimes I feel like Alice in Wonderland here. I hear people talking about broad programs, about need and supporting need and about the student-athlete. The reason—the only reason that the University of Virginia made this proposal was that we want to retain a broad base program, something that we can afford, that almost anybody can afford. The way I look at it, it is not just the difference between 80 and 60, it is the difference between 160 and 120, because I think that is really what we are talking about down the road.

The last thing I want to do is to cut our programs. The University of Virginia now sponsors 22 intercollegiate programs for men and women. I am sure many of you have the same thing in this room. I want it understood there is no intent on our part to hold down non-revenue sports. The worst thing that we can ever do would be to

limit intercollegiate sports. I am afraid that is what we are headed for. I think this is a sound economy measure.

Joseph Pettit (Georgia Institute of Technology): I am speaking, I guess, against the reconsideration but in somewhat a broader context than otherwise. I spoke yesterday about a number of things in economy that might be done. Unfortunately, they are scattered through the agenda; and we are not having a chance to look at them in the broad prospectus and select the ones to take.

Of the total number of alternatives, we have turned down some; and we have picked one up. One thing that you could do is to apply financial needs across the board. Another thing you can do is not apply financial need but cut down the numbers either in the revenue sports or in the non-revenue sports.

We have not had yet, and will not for awhile, have a chance to consider further cuts in football and in basketball. Now, we are considering and have considered and have voted on alternatives which probably—and I am speculating—will go with a decision not to make further cuts in football and basketball. I think an unreasonable decision has been taken, and I think it is unfortunate. I am in favor of cuts. We have made this decision, and we should go with it.

Seavers Peters (Dartmouth College): The intent is certainly laudable. The impact on broad-based schools, those schools with broad-based programs, would be disastrous. There is no question but what those schools with a majority of those sports, if this is passed, will be forced out of some of those activities, particularly those schools that are already 100 per cent on need. I urge reconsideration and the ultimate defeat of No. 59.

Robert Murphy (San Jose State University): I would like to put it on record that you can economize and you can be successful. Just for the record, a survey showed that our university was ranked 16th overall in overall sports competition last year. We sponsored and supported 13 men's sports. We have considerably less than 60 equivalencies in other than football and basketball. I think it can be done, and I think we have proven it.

Marc Griesbach (Marquette University): I would like to speak in favor of reconsideration because, as I understand it, it gives those who have been persuaded by the proposal from Georgetown University to vote again on this issue. It seems to me that all we are being requested to do is to again express our view. I believe firmly that some of us would like to do so.

[The motion to reconsider No. 59 was approved by Division I.]

William Cobey (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill): Obviously, we were not on the prevailing side of the amendment to the amendment, No. 59—1, but I think that it might be appropriate to inform all who were on the prevailing side, that they, at this point, can ask for reconsideration of No. 59—1.

Richard Nelson (Northern Illinois University): If that is permissible, I move for reconsideration of No. 59—1.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

[Proposal No. 59—1 (page A-42) was approved upon reconsideration by Division I. Proposal No. 59 (page A-42) was defeated upon reconsideration by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Baseball

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): I move Proposal No. 60 in behalf of the Pac-8 Conference.

[The motion was seconded.]

The rationalization is the same as the one presented earlier regarding your traveling squad.

[Proposal No. 60 (page A-43) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Track

J. Hammond McNish (University of Kansas): I move adoption of Proposal No. 61.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of Proposal No. 61 is to increase the maximum awards in track from 14 to 18. Now, it has been very evident in our case, in our special Convention in August, that a good many mistakes were made. A lot of figures were drawn out of the air. I think one of the greatest mistakes was in the area of track. We had some discussion on that yesterday. Without belaboring it too long, I think it is interesting to point out that in an average dual track meet, you have two relay races, nine other running events and seven or eight field events.

The actual requirement to carry on a track meet is in the neighborhood of 32 men, whereas, the present limitation is only 14. I would like to point out that this is really unrealistic. In the area of track, some relief is necessary.

I said a little earlier that as an example, in the sport of hockey, you need 16 participants and 20 are allowed. Now, in track we need 32 and we only have 14. We understand that there are equivalencies and there is doubling up, but the figure of 32 that I quoted earlier takes into account that you are going to have four or five that you are doubling up. Even with doubling up, weight and jumpers, you are still going to need 40 men and 14 are allowed.

I, therefore, urge that the Convention do approve the increase from 14 to 18 in track.

Herman Wilson (Wichita State University): Representing the U.S. Track Coaches Association, we, too, urge all Division I members to pass Proposal No. 61. We would also like to speak on the number of scholarships in the various other non-revenue sports and the percentages involved in the competition as compared to track and field.

For example, as just given, track and field does take 30 to 32 for a dual competition or conference meets, and we only have 14 or approximately 46.5 per cent of this group on scholarships. In wrestling which has 10 participants and 11 scholarships or approximately 110 per cent. In baseball, there are 13 scholarships for 100 per cent. Tennis and golf have six participants and five scholarships for 83.5 per cent. Hockey has already been mentioned. I think you readily can see that track and field is in dire need of a better support.

[Proposal No. 61 (page A-43) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Track

David Maggard (University of California, Berkeley): On behalf of the Pacific-8 Conference I move adoption of Proposal No. 62.

[The motion was seconded.]

You have heard the reasons earlier, and I do not wish to belabor the point. Because of the number of events, the number of events in championship competitions, we feel that the gap is too great now for the number of grants-in-aid and the number of events in which the track people are participating.

[Proposal No. 62 (page A-43) was defeated by Division I.]

Gill Canale (Northern Michigan University): I wonder if I would be out of order to ask for a change in the agenda to cover those items that pertain to the entire delegation rather than specific items that pertain to the divisions before the delegates leave the Convention area today? Those that pertain to all divisions, all divisions commonly voting upon the item are what I would like to move be taken up at this time.

[The motion was seconded and approved, 243-117.]

President Fuzak: I should like to inform you that Proposals Nos. 69 through 76 will use filling the blank procedure suggested by Roberts' Rules. We will ask the sponsor of No. 69 to move that amendment and then that places the initial awards and overall awards in football before us. The chair then will declare the two numbers involved as blanks. Then we will consider each proposed change in the initial limit in the order of decreasing modification.

When any one of the proposals regarding initial awards is adopted, the rest are moot. After the initial issue has been decided, we will follow the same process on the limit on overall awards. We are considering those in the order of decreasing modification.

Finally, after both numbers have been determined, we will vote on the end result. That should shorten the process considerably. I just wanted to inform you we were going to follow that process in Nos. 69 through 76.

I believe Nos. 83 through 93 are items that affect all three divisions, and we now will move to them.

Five-Year Rule

John Reeves (Drew University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 83.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think that the debate was pretty full on No. 82 yesterday, and this seems to be a compromise which would at least allow a student who originally enrolled in a program that didn't offer the inter-collegiate sport of its choice to get five years from the time he gets to an institution that does have the sport.

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): Would this allow a student-athlete to stay just in spring football and start his eligibility count in the fall? Hearing no answer, I would suggest that we assume the affirmative.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I would think that it is not a compromise. This is even more of a relaxation of the rule. If someone can define "desire," I would like to hear it. It would be an awful thing to try to enforce.

[Proposal No. 83 (page A-50) was defeated.]

Five-Year Rule

Philip Erdle (U.S. Air Force Academy): No. 84 allows a change for the service academies. It permits a student-athlete at one of the

national service academies to participate in a sport or sports for four years, regardless of the number of years of college completed and regardless of whether he has exhausted his eligibility in any other sport.

Cecil Coleman (University of Illinois, Champaign): It would appear to me from this proposed legislation that the way it currently is worded does not present any disadvantage to the service academies, but rather the way it is revised is going to be an advantage to them. Perhaps they could clarify that.

Mr. Erdle: It would make the athlete ineligible for sailing, for instance, if he had attended another college for two years. That is the type of thing that we are going to avoid.

[Proposal No. 84 (page A-51) was defeated.]

Graduate Eligibility

Tom Rinhart (Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference): I would like to move Proposal No. 85. The intent is quite well expressed.

[The motion was seconded.]

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): I speak in support of this amendment and I speak as a former graduate school dean. In the previous two meetings when this proposal was discussed, I was distraught and somewhat appalled at the vote because I was looking at it from an academic standpoint.

I think I understand now the defeat that this amendment had. Some of you believe that the passage of this amendment will give an institution that has a graduate program an advantage in recruiting.

Let me assure you that the current rule is no deterrent to that alleged advantage. Any graduate being worth his grits knows how to handle the current rule. To surround the present NCAA rule, and I might add a similar rule of the AIAW, I have counseled with the assistants of the graduate program area representatives, qualified student-athletes in procedures.

Most of us will admit qualified students with graduate accredited programs during the latter portion of their undergraduate education. In my own institution, we permit this when the remaining undergraduate credits for graduation are one course or more fewer than the normal one semester load. The student is in an undergraduate status but permitted to earn graduate credits. Such action can continue until the student applies for and is awarded an undergraduate degree. Normally, this procedure would apply to only one semester, the last semester of undergraduate work.

The current NCAA and AIAW rule render ineffective that procedure and cause us to continue the action beyond one semester. While it has not yet happened at the University of Alabama, it is conceivable that a five-year student-athlete can receive an undergraduate degree and a graduate degree at the same commencement.

Any faculty representative, athletic director or anyone else who needs assistance in understanding this perfectly legitimate procedure can see me later. So the bottom line on this proposal is no more than making it possible to normalize university procedures.

Those of you who are concerned about an advantage must find something other than the present rule to deter it.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): We again this year

are co-sponsors of this measure. From an educational standpoint, I just cannot understand why this hasn't been adopted a long time ago. It is so completely logical and so completely structured by higher education.

As Dr. Scott has said, we all know the process that every one of us go through governing courses here and there so that the individual will be able to compete in that fifth year if that fifth year is available to him in an eligibility situation, more often or not through a hardship case.

We are not asking for an additional year of eligibility. We are just asking that you allow all of us to let the educational process in these cases flow smoothly and naturally, and thereby not penalize the student-athlete in any way, educationally or athletically.

[Proposal No. 85 (page A-51) was approved.]

Eligibility—Professional Draft

J. Hammond McNish (University of Kansas): I move approval of No. 86.

[The motion was seconded.]

I believe it is appropriate at this time to move the adoption of Amendment No. 86—1.

[The motion was seconded.]

Now, we are addressing, I assume, ourselves to No. 86—1 at this time. The amendment is very simple, to restrict the applicability of No. 86 to that sport in which the student-athlete renounces his eligibility to that sport, rather than rendering him ineligible for all sports.

It is a little hard to explain the amendment without some explanation of the proposal itself. The intent of the proposal itself is to prevent an abuse that has been quite widespread with respect to the professional draft.

We understand from the National Basketball Association that they are going away from the hardship draft, and that the procedure hereafter will be to require any athlete who desires to be considered for a professional draft before his class has graduated to renounce his eligibility for amateur competition.

There is nothing in our rules that says the unilateral renunciation by an athlete is effective to terminate his eligibility. Heretofore, athletes have used their possibility to participate as bargaining leverage with the professional institutions involved.

This has been very destructive of morale and poses real problems in recruiting.

[Proposal No. 86—1 (page A-52) was approved.]

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): When I see something like this, I worry when you look at it from the student-athlete's standpoint. There are a lot of people in this world who talk to students, whether they be boosters that might be surreptitious agents down the line or other people that might talk them into submitting their name for consideration.

It seems to me with this legislation on the books, at this point the student-athlete becomes the victim of both the professional sports entrepreneur and the operator that lurks around too many college campuses. He then loses any bargaining power. It is also at

that point, if he has made a mistake, he has precluded himself from further competition. I, for one, have seen some of these at our own university and other universities. I would be leery about approving this and I would vote against it.

Marc Griesbach (Marquette University): As I read this amendment, since it becomes effective immediately, it would already render some persons who have placed their name on the draft list and then removed it ineligible. In other words, it would legislate after the fact. After the Convention, these people would be ineligible since they have placed their name or submitted their name, and then removed it.

President Fuzak: That would be retroactive, sir. I don't think that our legislation typically is retroactive unless you are saying the way it is worded it does definitely indicate that.

Mr. Griesbach: Yes, I am referring to the wording of it. Since it does seem to indicate that what has already been done cannot be undone.

Mr. McNish: In answer to President Horn's concern, it would be a simple matter to advise and instruct the student-athlete of the effect and severity of his renunciation. I think it really would not be a problem.

William Dioguardi (Montclair State College): I would like to ask the proposer of this resolution what would happen to someone if he did this during his senior year in high school. Also, the wording doesn't include "student-athlete" here. Just give me some idea of how you want to handle that.

Mr. McNish: The student-athlete, of course, is free at the present time to make a commitment to professional basketball from high school. I don't see how this would in any way compound that problem.

[Proposal No. 86 (page A-52) was defeated.]

Individual Eligibility—All-Star Contests

William Baughn (Colorado University): I move Proposal No. 87.
[The motion was seconded.]

The purpose of the amendment is to correct our rather inconsistency in our legislation. A student-athlete can play professional basketball under our rules and can come back and participate in baseball or track, or other sports. Another individual may participate in one contest, in basketball or football, that has not been approved by the NCAA, and he becomes ineligible for all sports. I think that it should be equal treatment for that student, where that student will become ineligible in only that individual sport.

[Proposal No. 87 (page A-53) was approved.]

Individual Eligibility

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): On behalf of the Council, I move to amend Article 3, Section 9-(e), which is No. 88 on your agenda.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of the proposal is clearly set forth. I would like to point out two things. As a member of the Eligibility Committee, this is a housekeeping item that would make our task much easier.

It requires a two-thirds majority vote. I urge you to vote "yes" on this proposal.

[Proposal No. 88 (page A-53) was approved.]

Seasons of Competition

Stanley Galloway (Gulf South Conference): We submit No. 89 to the Convention.

[The motion was seconded.]

I am sure that this has been debated here many, many times; and we want to state we think the passage of this will be particularly good for Division II. I believe the rule, as stated now in the book, is a carry-over, really, from before freshmen were allowed to play in there. The rule, as stated, does not allow a boy for three years competition if he does not play his freshman year.

We are invited to postseason play, and it prevents others from being invited to postseason play. Now, what we are proposing simply is that if you play as a freshman, you can play four years of competition; but if you are red shirted as a freshman, you can still play four years of postseason competition.

Martin Epps (Jackson State University): Earlier today the Convention adopted Proposal No. 85. Since it adopted Proposal No. 85, it appears that No. 89 will be a complement to that proposal. I urge the Convention to accept No. 89 because of its attribution to No. 85.

[Proposal No. 89 (page A-53) was approved by Divisions II and III and defeated by Division I.]

[Proposal No. 90 (page A-54) was withdrawn.]

Hardship Rule

Raymond Whispell (Muhlenburg College): I move adoption of Proposal No. 91.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think the intent is made very clear, and we solicit your support on behalf of the Council.

[Proposal No. 91 (page A-54) was approved by all three divisions.]

Individual Eligibility Changes

John Winken (University of Maine, Orono): On behalf of the Council, I wish to move No. 92.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment makes it possible for an ineligible student-athlete within an institution to become officially eligible for competition between terms at the time his academic records are completed and that institution declares him institutionally eligible. This amendment, obviously, does not apply to the transfer student-athlete who needs to fulfill residency requirements.

Robert Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I rise to speak in opposition to this amendment. If it is enacted, it will make a troublesome and bad rule. It states in "(e) If his eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester, he shall become eligible or ineligible to compete in an NCAA championship at the time his eligibility is officially certified by his institution, which shall not be later than on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter, except that if he is eligible to compete at the time of his or her institution's first participation in an NCAA championship, he

shall remain eligible for the remainder of the meet or tournament."

I think you can see that it can work both ways. The problem is, was the official certification by his institution? Is the one, the grade that is in the registrar's office? Is that the grade report? What does that mean? How about a letter? Do you have a letter from an instructor or over his signature saying that the grade has been changed? Is that sufficient? How about a post card? Our school uses post cards. Now, how about a telephone call? I can remember an instance where we reported in a telephone call as to what happened in a particular course. Gentlemen, I think we have to have a precise, definite definition.

This would take three O.I.s to just make it clearer. What about you, if you are the faculty representative? You are going to have to make the definition of what this is to be for certification. Are you the one that will hassle with the registrar and find out whether the grade is there? If you are going to make a decision the grade is there, you will have to make the decision that the grade is not there or the man is ineligible.

Suppose you find out some way that the grade is in the registrar's office? Are you then going to pass all judgment or going to keep quiet about it and wait until the last possible moment before you change or make the change? Are you going to do the obvious thing and say the man is ineligible because I know the grades are in the registrar's office?

Gentlemen, don't change this rule. It is a good one and leave it the way it is.

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I would rise in support of this amendment and at the same time remind the previous speaker that the language which we are considering at this point is already in the Constitution. Therefore, what we have here is an inconsistency in eligibility requirements directed primarily at all qualification, and more specifically at basketball.

We support this measure even though we have a similar Proposal No. 93. Frankly, if this proposal passes, we will withdraw our proposal. This measure simply places the same requirements for eligibility determination as contained in the Constitution into the Bylaws, which cover the NCAA championships.

Emery Turner (University of Tulsa): I support the motion because I think that it alleviates a situation which a player can continue after he has failed the course. It gives us an opportunity, which we have done at the university, to disallow those. On the other hand, many schools have different types of semester arrangements. We happen to have the four-one-four arrangement, a semester basis, a mini semester and another semester.

If we had it now, we would have had a player that would have been disallowed. We have another player fully enrolled on a full-time basis that this proposal fails to permit us to utilize. In the Constitution, there are several passages that already suggest that we do what this proposal says. There are many Bylaws that do the same thing. There is only one inconsistency in the total manual now. That is 4-1-(e), which defines semesters and quarters as only academic terms or periods which exist. Many schools, including

ours, have other configurations that do have full-time students enrolled which we cannot define them as such.

George Linn (Eastern Michigan University): As I have some responsibility for those records, I have some pressure to find out whether that kid is eligible the second semester or the first semester, or the end of the winter semester. I would like to stay with the first day of classes of the following term. If he becomes eligible the following term, he becomes eligible the first day of class the following term. If he becomes ineligible, he becomes ineligible the first day of class the following term. It does give the registrars some time to get those things out in an orderly fashion rather than have the coach come to them and say, "Is this guy eligible today as soon as the grades are turned in?" We don't get them that fast.

Mr. Turner: What the current rule does is to permit us to play what technically would be ineligible players. It permits us to take the first class and define on the semester basis, and disallows us to play eligible players.

[Proposal No. 92 (page A-55) was defeated by Division I, 98-124, and approved by Division II, 44-42, and by Division III, 51-42.]

Individual Eligibility Changes

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I will be very brief with this. The only difference in our proposal and the Council's proposal is relative to the prescribed date for determination of eligibility. In all other respects, it would provide for the same end result, placing the Bylaws in concert with the Constitution and, therefore, covering all sports for determination of eligibility rather than just automatic qualifying sports.

I apologize. I move adoption of Item No. 93.

[Proposal No. 93 (page A-55) was seconded and defeated by Division I.]

James McKinney (Western Illinois University): I would like to move for reconsideration of Item No. 51. I would like to say I voted against it, because I am for need in all athletic scholarships. I was convinced to vote as I did because of the arguments presented by the different people. I call for reconsideration of No. 51.

President Fuzak: You can move to reconsider, and we can vote on it; but we have voted on changing the orders of the day, so it will come up subsequent to then. In other words, we will not take it up immediately. We must take up No. 98 next.

Mr. McKinney: I will move that, then.

[The motion was seconded and defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Transfer Rules

Robert McCune (University of Nebraska, Omaha): Mr. President, we move adoption of Proposal No. 98.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think the intent of this motion clearly is stated. We are trying to control some of the movement of student-athletes from institutions at a four-year college. He must complete one full year of enrollment and one calendar year of residence to be eligible at another four-year institution.

[Proposal No. 98 (page A-57) was approved by all three divisions.]

Transfer Rule—Previous Participation

Robert Whitelaw (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I move adoption of Proposal No. 99.

[The motion was seconded.]

Again, a tennis player would have an opportunity, if he is a student who has not practiced or participated for a two-year period, when perhaps other reasons were primary beyond athletics for transferring to another four year institution, to become eligible immediately.

[Proposal No. 99 (page A-57) was approved by all three divisions.]

Transfer Rule—Previous Participation

Frederick Gruninger (Rutgers University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 100.

[The motion was seconded.]

This refers to waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule in a particular sport for a student who returns to his original institution after attending at another four-year college and did not practice or compete in that sport during his residence at the second institution.

[Proposal No. 100 (page A-58) was approved by all three divisions.]

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I would like to suggest that the delegates consider changing the order so that Division No. III will not have to sit through a long, tedious Convention when we only have four proposals, Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 97, that are very important to Division No. III.

They have been discussed well in our round table. If we could continue in the present order of business, we could well sit through the whole three days and not get before our group several issues that are critical only to Division III.

I would like to request permission, however it should be done, to have these considered. I pledge to you the total thing can be handled in less than 10 minutes.

President Fuzak: That is a pretty big promise there. [Laughter]

Mr. Smith: I move to change the order and consider Nos. 94, 95, 96 and 97 at this time.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Transfer Rule—Division III

Everette Phillips (Fredonia State University): On behalf of the State University of New York Athletic Conference, I would like to move the adoption of Proposal No. 94, a transfer rule for Division III. We have felt in Division III we need a rule that would provide for educational transfers and still protect the interest of Divisions I and II. We urge your support of this amendment.

[Proposal No. 94 (page A-55) was seconded and approved by Division III.]

President Fuzak: I want to say before you go any further, that No. 94, having been adopted, makes Nos. 95 and 96 moot. Since No. 94 passed, we studied this over very carefully, and the parliamentarian and I agree that both Nos. 95 and 96 are moot.

Transfer Rules—Division III

Robert Dowd (Southeastern Massachusetts University): I move adoption of No. 97.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think it is self-explanatory, and I urge those in Division No. III to vote in favor of it.

[Proposal No. 97 (page A-56) was approved by Division III.]

Transfer Rules—Junior College

Robert Steidel (University of California, Berkeley): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 101.

[The motion was seconded.]

In order to explain this, I am going to have to ask you to refer to your 1976-77 Manual for Cases 253, 254, 255 and 256.

This particular problem is probably a small one, because it doesn't occur too often. When it does occur, it is unfair to the student-athlete it affects. Case No. 253 says that when a student goes to another junior college after having been registered at that one particular college and he receives any other credit, the second junior college has to accept the credits for the first junior college. The way Case 253 was originally set up, when a student goes to a summer school, or something like that, in between the junior colleges and the member institution, it is fair and it is right that the junior college, which is the college of transfer of record, has to accept the credits from wherever he was.

It has been determined if you go to two junior colleges, the second junior college has to accept the credits from the first. That presents some very, very interesting problems.

I first ran across this with a baseball player about two years ago who had gone to two colleges. He went to the first college, College A, for a year as a physical education major. He then went to College B as a horticultural major. These particular colleges are in the Bay area. College B did not have physical education. They couldn't accept the physical educational requirements.

The University of California does not have horticulture. This poor fellow, after three years, found he was shorts 36 units. He had transferrable credits to the University of California. Since the University of California accepted his physical education but not the horticulture credits. The Junior College B would accept anything but the physical education credits. Unless he got the physical education credits on the Junior College B transfer, he couldn't get into the University of California and have 36 units. Well, I felt sorry for this fellow. I think you would, too, because he met the intent of the rule; but he did not meet the interpretation of Case 253.

I submit that Case 253 is inconsistent with No. 254, No. 255 and No. 256. Now, I have run across about four or five other cases in particular where a student goes for two years to one junior college and then shows up at another college in the Bay area, and takes one permanently.

It is possible that he could lose half of his credits. I found sometimes what happens is that the junior college, the second junior college accepting the credits of the first, will question about some of the lower grades. I have turned up cases where the man's record

has improved, because of this screwy rule.

The one I submit to you is that first it doesn't make any sense for the second junior college to cite and interpret what is acceptable at a member institution in the NCAA. Secondly, it discriminates against the junior college with integrity. It says, look, we can't accept those courses because we don't have them. It discriminates in favor of a junior college with no integrity that will accept anything at all.

What I have written is a rule that is a positive statement that says when you go to two or three junior colleges and establish residence at these junior colleges, then you must accept all the credits that are transferrable to the member institution.

Gentlemen, we don't have a rule. If you will look through the Manual, there is no statement about junior colleges that fills the void that we need. I urge you to vote for it.

[Proposal No. 101 (page A-58) was approved by all three divisions.]

[The Convention recessed at 12 noon.]

FINAL BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Afternoon, January 12, 1977

The session convened at 1:30 p.m., President John A. Fuzak presiding.

12. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

President Fuzak: We are ready to take up No. 102.

Transfer Rules—Calendar Year

John Toner (University of Connecticut): Representing the ECAC and other sponsors, I would like to move adoption of No. 102.

[The motion was seconded.]

No. 102 refers to our transfer rules, and, in effect, it is meant to straighten out some problems we have in transfers at the mid-semester. In one calendar year, makes it very difficult to cite eligibility in the second semester cases.

We are requesting that we preserve this in this amendment change, assuring the fact that a student-athlete will be in attendance at spring term and the fall term, but upon the completion of those full semesters, or near such two full semesters, that the student-athlete be made eligible under the transfer rule upon the successful completion of the second semester.

John Sawyer (Wake Forest University): I agree with what the proposal is trying to do. If the word "academic year" had been replaced by "term," I think that would have accomplished it. There is a tremendous loophole.

For example, a football player may enter our institution in February. My first football game is played before the beginning of the next academic year in which he would become eligible. So my football player, who transferred to me in February, can be eligible to play in the fall.

Mr. Toner This was not the intent, of course, to make one eligible after completing only one semester. I am sure that the intent was that one would become eligible only after the successful completion of two semesters. Summer term will not count.

Maurice Zarchen (Rhode Island University): I would like to ask the proposer why the effective date of August 1, 1977, is not needed?

Mr. Toner: I am speaking for the proposers, and I would have to ask the writer why or the chair why the effective date was August 1.

President Fuzak: I am afraid the chair would not be able to answer that question for the proposer.

Thomas Nyland (LeMoyne College): I am speaking in favor of this. The first paragraph, "Eligibility for intercollegiate competition is not permitted for one full year or two full semesters or

three full quarters," so we are not trying to get loopholes into the situation.

I remember this was on the books when our semesters ordinarily were the same and we completed our first semester of the fall at maybe the 10th of January and started again two weeks later. That calendar is no longer effective at most of the institutions, and a youngster loses a great deal when one school ends its first semester or fall semester, December 15, and now doesn't start a second semester until January 18 or January 20, and so forth.

William Ferguson (University of Illinois, Champaign): If I interpret this proposal correctly, it would be possible for an athlete to compete in football in a school on the quarter system in the fall, transfer to another institution, which is on the quarter system for the winter quarter, the spring quarter and the summer quarter and be eligible for football in the following fall. Is that a correct interpretation of this motion?

Mr. Toner: I am not entirely certain of my ground, but no credit would be given for a summer term where there would be a quarter system, or otherwise.

President Fuzak: I think that same position would be held by quarter schools in terms of three-quarter systems. A summer quarter is a regular quarter but is not allowable.

Mr. Toner: This particular rule has been in effect in the Eastern College Athletic Conference for several years. At no time has credit for summer work been taken into consideration in ruling on a transfer case. Only this work which has been completed in semester, quarters or tri-semester between September and May or June.

Don Warhurst (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): At the present time, the way I understand this, the students going to summer school, indeed, would be eligible in the fall quarter because it does state, "If the first day of classes of the academic year in which the transfer student would become eligible at the certifying institution is earlier than the 12-month residence date, then he shall be eligible on the first day of classes."

If you become eligible between '77, it would be January, the academic year starts in the fall, and for football, if transferred in the winter quarter, and in the winter and spring, would be eligible again in September to play football. If that is the meaning, then I would be against the proposal.

President Fuzak: Well, it hinges on the definition of three full quarters or two full semesters, which is the first part of the statement. I don't wish to debate the matter, but I think that we should accept the response of the proposer.

Mr. Warhurst: I think it does say an exception could be made.

[Proposal No. 102 (page A-58) was approved by Divisions II and III and defeated by Division I.]

Arthur Eason (William Paterson College): I move that we reconsider No. 94 in Division No. III.

[The motion was seconded.]

William Dioguardi (Montclair State College): I seconded it, and I would like to speak to it. No. 94 was brought up the last five or 10 minutes of our session. Someone spoke over there to get rid

of these three resolutions in a hurry. I think we did get rid of them in a hurry.

There was no debate and no discussion. In fact, the group that proposed it was not sure, among their members, what they were proposing. I think it is a hell of a thing when we come all the way and have a few things to vote upon, and then there is nothing discussed, and the people who bring it up aren't sure what they have even proposed.

I would like to have some discussion on this, because I think it is very vital. Let us find out exactly what we are permitted.

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): May I make one comment? Yesterday the round table did adjourn about 20 minutes early, but I did not attempt to keep anything from the floor. Everything on the agenda was up for discussion.

Mike Briglia (Glassboro State College): A point of order, please. When this was presented, it was indicated that this could not affect Division I and Division II. I am in Division III and, in my opinion, it does.

President Fuzak: I don't believe we said it doesn't affect them. Very often adoption of one Bylaw or another does affect another division. But I believe that what we are saying is the vote is by divisions only, because the Bylaw applies only to Division III in terms of meeting the requirements. The others have the opportunity or it is available to them to have a vote.

[The motion to reconsider Proposal No. 94 (page A-55) was defeated by Division III, 25-45.]

Norman Crawford (Salisbury State College): I would like to have you reconsider your declaration of No. 96 moot in the previous judgment this morning.

President Fuzak: No. 96 was declared moot because it is contained in No. 94, or part of it is contained, which is more restrictive; and the order in which these are placed, generally, puts the most restrictive part first. That issue is dealt with in No. 91-1, so that once that is adopted, other less restrictive proposals relating to the same thing are moot.

Mr. Crawford: I respectfully disagree, sir. I would like to challenge that ruling.

President Fuzak: The question which we are discussing is whether this is available for vote by the entire body because it does relate to our general procedures, but we have decided that only Division III should vote on this. So the question, then, shall Division III sustain the ruling of the chair? A tie vote sustains the chair.

William Carver (Delaware Valley College): A point of order. As I interpret it, you said this was more liberal.

President Fuzak: No, I said that greater modification.

Mr. Carver: However, this is not more liberal as it does not allow a student to transfer from one Division III school to another Division III school. The original motion said that he can transfer from any division school to a Division III school. This one restricts him, that he is only allowed to transfer from Division III to Division II. I think this is more restrictive.

President Fuzak: Our parliamentarian is getting a little excited about this. I think your argument, it seems to us, just proves the

point that No. 94 is a greater modification. Shall we go back to the question? Should the ruling of the chair be sustained?

[The ruling of the chair was sustained.]

Transfer Rules—Waivers

John Pont (Northwestern University): I move to adopt No. 103.
[The motion was seconded.]

If I might explain briefly, in the Manual, waivers can be given to institutions who suffer, and I quote here, "Losses for one or more intercollegiate athletic teams due to accident or illness." In this case, we are requesting this be given to an individual.

Briefly, we had a basketball player who could not finish either of two seasons and was advised by our team physician that he could go to a state where the climate was much more conducive to his personal welfare.

[Proposal No. 103 (page A-59) was approved by all three divisions.]

Donald Shields (California State University, Fullerton): I am President of California State University at Fullerton. I rise to ask for an interpretation of the chair on No. 98. Is it the intent for this amendment to apply to students who presently are enrolled in community colleges?

The reason I inquire is that there currently are many students who have moved from junior college with the knowledge they would have the opportunity to transfer to a new four-year institution and participate in intercollegiate athletics next fall.

I suggest if this were not the case, that is, if they were not able to do that, that No. 98 would present a gross inequity to these student-athletes. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask for your interpretation.

President Fuzak: Well, it says "Immediately" and typically "Immediately" means at the conclusion of the Convention. The conclusion of the Convention will be tomorrow.

John Hermann (California State University, Los Angeles): I move to reconsider No. 98. I did vote on the prevailing side.

[The motion was seconded.]

I think when this initially came up, there was a lot of misunderstanding. I think it puts a great hardship, especially on the west-coast schools where there are a lot of junior colleges.

This means now an individual, as a freshman, can go to a four-year school and for some reason does not like the institution and comes back to the junior college. He goes to the institution for three semesters, graduates and then goes to another four-year school in the local area and must wait out a year. That is an injustice. I think we should really reconsider and defeat No. 98.

Frank Bowman (California State University, Long Beach): This presents a problem for me. I have been involved in advising some athletes that have been at JC for a year now. They are expected to come to our school in two weeks, after having fulfilled all the requirements of the one-year residency at JC, the AA degree. It puts me in an impossible position, particularly with the students and parents that I have talked to and advised that these were the rules. I would speak for reconsideration.

[The motion to reconsider Proposal No. 98 was approved by all three divisions.]

Mr. Shields: I would speak in opposition to No. 98 for the same reasons I brought up the question in terms of interpretation of the chair. It seems to me that consistent with past actions of the Convention, there has been some consideration of students functioning under Constitution and Bylaws of the NCAA in good faith.

As I indicated, I believe there are many students who have transferred to community colleges with a full belief that this fall they would have the opportunity to participate in intercollegiate athletics. It seems to me, again, there is a gross inequity for those students if this amendment would prevail.

Robert Murphy (San Jose State University): So often over the past three days, I think we have talked about the benefits for the student-athletes, and we have concerned ourselves with the things that would benefit the athletes and things that would maybe not be that beneficial to ourselves or our programs.

I think that No. 98 obviously is directed against the student-athlete. This is a case of a double-penalty situation; and I think if you read it carefully you will see it is a punitive action against the youngster that leaves home for one reason or another, because of death and economic situations, and wants to come back via the junior college route to a school closer to his home. I think we are imposing a double standard on that student-athlete.

[Proposal No. 98 (page A-57) was defeated upon reconsideration by all three divisions.]

Campus Visitation—Meal

Lee Hayley (Auburn University): I move adoption of No. 114.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent is clear, but I would like to make a very brief statement about the principle involved which is not apparent. We recognize there is merit in this practice allowed by the regulation adopted last year. However, the official interpretation given after the vote on the floor last year seems to us to have a fundamental inequity and in that it favors the institutions in metropolitan areas with large numbers of potential student-athletes who can go on and off campus many times during the year and have the benefit of this with added expense to the institution and at the same time we believe violating the principle of limiting contact with the candidate athlete and the institutional representatives throughout the year.

[Proposal No. 114 (page A-67) was defeated.]

Campus Visitation—Admissions

Robert James (Atlantic Coast Conference): I move adoption of Proposal No. 115.

[The motion was seconded.]

This is just to make this consistent with our Bylaws. In Bylaw 1-5-(f) specifically states that an institutional representative may provide three complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event to the student-athlete, his parents or legal guardian at that institution's campus only. Further, it is not permissible to entertain other relatives or friends of the prospective student-athlete at any site. We suggest that a division of student-athlete's complimentary tickets and entertainment.

[Proposal No. 115 (page A-68) was defeated.]

Recruiting Aids

Tom Joynes (Virginia Military Institute): I propose the adoption of No. 116, which has an amendment.

[The motion was seconded.]

This amendment should come up first, I suppose, which is No. 116—1. I propose the adoption of this. The wording in there is a little bit of a refinement. I don't know what the Southwestern Conference proposed last year or the year before last, but it does change the wording somewhat to eliminate procedures.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this is to prohibit the use of any recruiting aids, such as photographs, slides and calendars, will be prohibited except for use on campus. This will save us a lot of printing and mailing money. I speak to the motion and ask you to adopt it.

[Proposal No. 116—1 (page A-68) was defeated. Proposal No. 116 (page A-68) was defeated.]

Coaches' Compensation

Richard Nelson (Northern Illinois University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 128.

[The motion was seconded.]

This would limit extra coaching. I suggest that perhaps I am a little naive or perhaps uninformed on common practices in intercollegiate athletics. I was disturbed when I became aware this past year that at least one major university had contracts for its football coaches that provided for one-to-one bonus if they got to a bowl game. Another school elected not to bring its band to a bowl game because the football coach was the athletic director, and he would like to share this money with his staff. I have good advice and information that one coach had arrangements where he got a percentage of the TV money.

I don't want to moralize about this at any great length, but it just seems to me that the good business practices and such as this puts pressure on coaches on the rules.

Finally, I believe that it is incompatible with Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this organization which states a basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program, and the athlete as an integral part of the student body and so by doing retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. It just seems to me this is a step towards professionalism.

[Proposal No. 128 (page A-69) was approved by Division II and III and was defeated by Division I, 101-112.]

Obligations of Membership—Legal Costs

Marcus Plant (University of Michigan): I move adoption of No. 129.

[The motion was seconded.]

I realize this general subject was before the Convention in 1976, and it is legitimate to inquire why it should be brought up again. I have asked for the privilege for several reasons. First, I left St. Louis with the impression that consideration of the merits of this proposal or the proposal that was before the Convention was impeded by a concern over the terms and the language in which that proposal was framed.

I have attempted to remedy those deficiencies. I might say that I started on this project prior to the initiation of any of the recent lawsuits against the NCAA. Secondly, the expenses which our Association are being put are increasing almost geometrically.

I asked the national office to make a survey of the last five years, and the results of that survey are quite interesting. During that period, the NCAA had been a defendant in 39 cases. The total cost to the Association is \$755,644. That is three-quarters of a million dollars of our funds that has been used to defend these lawsuits.

Further, an analysis of these lawsuits is even more interesting. Sixteen of them were initiated by members. The total cost of those 16 was \$466,229, or over 60 per cent of the total cost involved in litigation, by our own members.

Another 16 were initiated by persons who were within the member institutions, usually student-athletes who were ineligible. The total cost of these 16 was \$229,681, or about 30 per cent. The others, and some are still in progress, have accumulated a cost of \$59,734, and were brought by persons not associated with member institutions and not by the member institutions themselves. This amounts to less than 10 per cent.

The usual claim is that some procedure or some legislation of the NCAA is unconstitutional.

The results are interesting as well. After completion of 30 cases, that is through the appeal process to final judgment—some still are pending—after completion of the 30 cases, only one rule has been declared unconstitutional. That was the alien athlete rule.

So the track record is pretty good. The costs are accelerating, as I said. Just like everything else, lawyer's fees are going up. The present costs, I am told, amount to a little less than a thousand dollars a day, which are being committed for the purpose of defending these lawsuits.

Coincidentally with my preparation to this, indeed, after they have been cast in the form in which it appears originally, the Congress of the United States passed a statute which provides that in certain civil rights cases—and a good many of these lawsuits are cast in the civil rights posture—in certain civil rights cases the trial judge has the discretion to assess attorney's fees on behalf of the prevailing party. So if the NCAA should lose one of these lawsuits, the trial judge could assess the cost of the plaintiff's attorney's fees against the NCAA.

In that light, I want now to move, and I have been asked by my colleagues from Minnesota, to move the adoption of No. 129—1.

[The motion was seconded.]

One of the principal provisions in the original proposal that I have prepared was that if a member institution which brings the lawsuit against the NCAA should lose, that is to say if in the final judgment it should appear that the questioned procedure or the questioned legislation was not unlawful, then the Council might assess a charge against that member institution for the attorney fees or a part of them. The Minnesota proposal, that is to say No. 129—1, makes a similar provision if the NCAA loses. That seems that turnabout is fair play. I move the acceptance of the amendment.

Doug Weaver (Georgia Institute of Technology): I compliment

Professor Plant on the outstanding job of drafting the changes that have been made in the last 12 months. Many of us also are concerned about the great amount of money that is being spent for legal fees. I can certainly not argue with paragraph 1 of the proposal. I am for exhausting all remedies before going to court. However, the general language following that is such that it will be hard for us to institutionally make the kind of decision we will have to make, because of two particular general statements.

One, if we induce indirectly, then we would be subject to the expense. Number two, if you will note in paragraph 3, that we are responsible for full cooperation in a lawsuit not brought by us but by other parties. I believe this particular general language makes it impossible for us and makes it very dangerous for us to handle our affairs and also suits that we would not bring ourselves.

[Proposal No. 129—1 (page A-70) was approved.]

Mr. Plant: I would like to now discuss the effective legislation and respond to Doug's question that has been raised before. As he indicated, it does three things.

It requires, first of all, an institution before bringing a lawsuit exhaust all administrative efforts, and it eliminates the thought that what was before the Convention last year that would require appeals. That is a well accepted procedure recognized by the court.

Secondly, it does prohibit members from directly or indirectly inducing people to sue. Now, by way of administrative construction or legislative history, the intention is to avoid situations where the institution can encourage students or others to bring lawsuits.

There was one case in which the student brought the lawsuit, and one of the vice-presidents of the member institution announced in the press that although they were not parties to it they surely hoped the student would win. That, I would think, would be either directly or indirectly encouraging and financing the student.

Secondly, with respect to full cooperation, again that is not intended that the institution must join as a personal defendant or that it must help in financing the defense; but what is referred to there is the institution must furnish information, open up its records and otherwise respond to inquiries which are made by the NCAA.

What it does, I think, is create an atmosphere in which very careful thought is given to whether that litigation is soundly based. In some of the cases we have had, it is evident there has not been that careful thought. Perhaps I will yield now for other inquiries or questions.

Stephen Horn (California State University, Long Beach): As the delegates to this Convention know, we have debated this proposal on other occasions. I believe that we soundly defeated it on other occasions and for good reasons. We are here as delegates and represent institutions and have to look out for institutional interests.

We also have to be aware that we are not masters in our own realm, although in our dreams in the middle of the night we might wish we were drafters in our own realm.

One of the problems here is this problem of encouraging or to induce, directly or indirectly. I ask you if we have any control over the legitimate chairman of the academic setup at the organ of the university who might speak out urging students to assert their rights,

and many might feel they are aggrieved on an eligibility case.

I ask you if we have any control over the women's athletic department where they might have a bone to pick in future years with the NCAA. If you really believe that you should commit your institution to language as vague and subject to abuse in interpretation as language which has "directly or indirectly" in it, then I suggest that we are not representing our institutions.

Now, let's look at some of the more fundamental matters in that political reality. It is mentioned that the cost of legal counsel is increasing. Of course, it is for both the NCAA and for the member institutions. We are in an age of litigiousness. I don't like going into court and being sued right and left, but I am by students and faculty. Anyone sues university presidents nowadays, and anyone sues the NCAA. There is only one difference, the NCAA's income is increasing. Most institution's income is not increasing.

I guess my sympathies on the money and who can afford to pay is not quite as great as it might be when it pertains to institutions. I must say that if the NCAA counsel received the same as we paid our counsel, I might be more willing to consider some of the equities as to who pays whom at the end of the case.

I think these fundamental issues, that we should never be denied the right in good faith to assert our legal, constitutional rights if we sincerely believe that we have been wronged by any volunteer association.

In the case of Long Beach with the NCAA, I did not take the NCAA into court. Instead, I ruled against my conscience, if you will, regarding two student-athletes who were ineligible. They were denied due process in a timely manner by both the university and the NCAA. Those students went into Federal District Court, sued the NCAA and California State University at Long Beach. The NCAA argued that the state action didn't apply under the 14th Amendment and got itself out from the case, and we were left with the case.

A state hearing officer who had nothing to do with our system was appointed. The state hearing officer later found that there was not a preponderance of the evidence to commit and convict those students of the acts which they had been charged, and the NCAA had no objection to that. Those were students that took us in. Now, were we indirectly helping those students? When I said clearly in the letter the university was not able to exercise the procedures for student-athletes that it exercises for every other student in the university.

Let's talk about the 30 days on appeal where only one NCAA claim was really denied, and that was the alien athlete rule. I think there is a fundamental involved that it is better for a guilty person to go free than for innocent people to be committed.

I would suggest that this organization and all member institutions ought to adhere to that. If an institution is trying to harass the NCAA in the long run, members can take some sanctions against this institution. Until a court decides the case, I think that most people do not bring frivolous cases in the long run.

Richard Lyman (Stanford University): I shall be brief and speak to two aspects of this. The first is that if the intent is, indeed, to finish litigation, I question whether that will be the outcome. I risk

the chance of practicing law without a license, but I suggest that it might not survive the test in court. More important, I think it is fundamentally a matter of principle as well as policy and practicality.

The second paragraph related to encouragement, directly or indirectly, really tells us that we cannot advise a student whom we feel is in need of advice freely and honestly. We only can advise the student if we find ourselves in agreement with the NCAA's position in the issue whatever the issue may be.

I agree with Stephen Horn. It is impractical to think we police all our faculty and many chairpersons and so forth. Even more important, we ought not to be asked. We ought not to be required, not to give free and conscientious advice to students on any issue whatever when they come to a sport. If we really care about the student-athlete as much as we say we do, we ought to resist this proposal.

Jack Sawyer (Wake Forest University): As a member of the Infractions Committee, I am interested in Section 1 in which the institution should exhaust its appeal possibilities before resulting to going to court.

We are finding in more and more cases now that an institution comes before us with an obviously ineligible star player in some sport. At the hearing, the preponderance of evidence makes it certain that that person is going to have to be declared ineligible. Rather than lose him for that season and have its winning record go down the drain, it goes to a friendly court to get a temporary restraining order.

It takes money to defend this sort of thing. I would hope that we, by passing something of this nature authored by Marcus Plant, would cut down on this.

Al Witte (Arkansas University, Fayetteville): A number of problems have been identified, but the one that concerns me is involved in the procedure. It is not clear why the Association should be both judge and jury in terms of discretionary punishment imposed on member schools who, in the judgment of the NCAA, violate these obligations imposed.

I think it is very risky to impose such an enormous responsibility under these vague guidelines. It seems to me the problem really is that we are interested in eliminating frivolous or bad faith litigation, but this is not limited to frivolous or bad faith litigation. Until it is, I think it would be a monstrous risk and burden to impose on member institutions.

Secretary-Treasurer Stanley Marshall: I urge your support of this proposal presented by the University of Michigan. It is much refined and improved over a year ago. The NCAA gives rights for the student-athlete to date at least, and I submit it will continue to be so.

Additionally, the Association's funds should be used to assist student-athletes in participating rather than in defending its Manual. The proposal is right for intercollegiate athletics, and it is right for the NCAA. Furthermore, it is right ethically, morally and fiscally.

We currently are spending \$1,000 a day, six days a week, to enforce the rule book that you adopted and that you directed to the Council in 1973, 1974 and 1975 to enforce. It is right legally. I know nothing of the law, but I have listened a great bit and I submit

that the NCAA Council is the most advanced in terms of the legal aspects of intercollegiate athletics.

I also believe the Michigan law school is reasonably decent, and I have great faith in it. I, therefore, urge your careful consideration. I personally cannot conceive of a Division II or Division III institution voting against this proposal.

Mr. Plant: I just want to respond to one or two of the things that were said by the presidents. One, I am a little astonished to find the chief executive officer cannot control the people in his university with a liability of paying the cost of the lawsuit. Perhaps I do not fully understand the prerogatives of the president.

More seriously, this is not intended to prohibit people from suing. All this does is to say if you are going to sue, you take your chances that you have to pay your way. So far as the comment made by the gentleman from Arkansas, if it is felt that some institution or body outside the NCAA should have the final decision on the matters of conflict between its members and the Association, I submit that the trial court is not the place to do it.

Now, with all due respect to the trial judges of the United States, Federal or state, they are not equipped in their background nor do they have the facilities to decide these policy questions. They bring to the court their own personal views on such things as the concept of amateurism, and I have testified in several cases.

My impression is that they have to make rapid decisions, and it is not a suitable forum for deciding these issues. If we need a forum, it would be easily possible to arrange an arbitration system; and I am sure the American Arbitration Association would be happy to work with us in setting one up.

Long ago, businessmen decided that there was not much to be gained by suing each other; and there are some industries and businesses which never sue each other. They always arbitrate.

James Frank (Lincoln University): I am not sure whether I am speaking in opposition to this particular proposition, but I am concerned about the rising cost to the Association of the litigation that has been brought in court. I also am a little disturbed at the language in Paragraph 2, and it is very difficult to police or to keep up with what faculty members or students do.

It is a tendency to bring litigation against the institutions. I am reminded that time after time in other conferences, the American Council of Education, land grant associations, I have heard many of my colleagues mention the fact that they are in court all the time and the amount of money it is costing the institutions. They encourage and state that at least the student or the faculty member, or the body, the acting institution, should exhaust all of the remedies established in the various rules and regulations of the university first.

In essence, I am addressing myself to the fundamental principle that members of this Association, and even in the case of students and faculty members, should use the mechanism that is already established before they go to court.

[Proposal No. 129 (page A-70) was defeated.]

Joel Eaves (University of Georgia): Is there a possibility that we could return to the agenda? It deals with matters that are more

important to our athletic programs, particularly grants-in-aid, coaching staffs, scouting and travel uniforms. I do move.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Golf

Mr. Eaves: I move the adoption of Proposal No. 63.

[The motion was seconded.]

This simply is to add one more grant-in-aid for golf. Where we are playing matches, we mostly are involved in tournaments; and in virtually every case you are competing six athletes. We would like to have that.

[Proposal No. 63 (page A-43) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Swimming

John Harbaugh (Stanford University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 64.

[The motion was seconded.]

The proposal simply will increase the number of grants-in-aid from 11 to 15, and that is more realistic.

[Proposal No. 64 (page A-44) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Tennis

Wiles Hallock (Pacific-8 Conference): I move the adoption of Proposal No. 65.

[The motion was seconded.]

The intent of this is to increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I from five to six.

I would like to say that it seems eminently logical to me and to those who sponsored this legislation that the number of grant-in-aids permitted should be at least equal to the number of competitors who compete week after week in that sport.

[Proposal No. 65 (page A-44) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Volleyball

John Hermann (California State University, Los Angeles): I move approval of Proposal No. 66.

[The motion was seconded.]

If I would make the same remarks, the results would still be the same. [Laughter]

[Proposal No. 66 (page A-44) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Water Polo

J. D. Morgan (University of California, Los Angeles): The Convention would be disappointed if I didn't talk about water polo. While I would like to propose No. 67 as it is in the book, I am pretty sure the last two kids will be dropped, dunked. Again, I would just like to say that I can't imagine who established all of our limitations to begin with; and then when we try to change them to some point of reasonableness, they are automatically voted down. Yet two or three sports are left at an unbelievable number in comparison to the ones that can play. Hopefully, I am sure not at this Convention, but maybe some Convention, the people will see the light. I move the adoption of No. 67.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 67 (page A-44) was defeated by Division I.]

Mr. Morgan: May I make just one editorial comment?

President Fuzak: Yes, sir.

Mr. Morgan: Maybe someday we will vote this by the people who have water polo teams.

Maximum Awards—Division I Wrestling

Henry Lowe (University of Missouri, Columbia): I move adoption of Proposal No. 68.

[The motion was seconded and Proposal No. 68 (page A-45) was defeated by Division I.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Football

President Fuzak: I want to state that we will use filling in the blank procedures, suggested by Robert's Rules of Order, in regard to Proposals Nos. 69 through 76. First, we will ask for the sponsor of No. 69 to move that amendment, and that places the issue of initial awards and overall awards in Division I football before us.

The chair will declare the numbers involved blank. Then we will consider each proposed change in the initial limit, in the order of decreasing modification. When any one of the proposals regarding initial awards is adopted, the rest are moot. After the initial awards have been decided, we will follow the same procedure on the limit on overall awards, considering those in the order of decreasing modification. Finally, after both numbers have been determined, we will vote on the end result.

Ed Bennett (Washington State University): I move adoption of this proposal.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Fuzak: The chair will declare the number blank.

Mr. Bennett: Although it appears this is a Washington State University proposal, it is not a Washington State proposal. Our president happened to be there when this legislation was initiated by the chairman of the Land Grant Colleges and Universities Athletic Committee. He was asked by the council to propose this legislation because they didn't make this decision in time. The presidents do lag somewhat sometimes, too. However, when it was then proposed to the Land Grant Association meeting, they couldn't decide whether they wanted this legislation or not. It was not voted on as a total proposal, but there were a number of presidents who decided they wanted to substitute 30 initials and 80 maximum awards.

So, in behalf of some of the presidents in the Land Grant Colleges and the Association's colleges and universities, I am presenting the proposal. Is that clear?

Ross Pritchard (Arkansas State University): I would like to endorse legislation No. 69 on two counts. One, as a delegate from Arkansas State University, and secondly, in my capacity representing the state colleges and universities. On November 12, the AASCU adopted the resolution which called for support of the NCAA resolution seeking adoption of football grants-in-aid to 75 as pertained in No. 69. I advocate the acceptance of those figures.

Jack Larsen (University of Southern California): As a point of order, if we are filling in blanks, shouldn't we look at the greatest modification first and then go down? In other words, shouldn't we

start with the initials, I heard you read out that sequence, and then debate removing initials and then move down the line?

President Fuzak: The greatest modification is the elimination. I will ask our parliamentarian. We will follow the process of filling in blanks on dates, too.

You can discuss the elimination of the proposal now, any of them, the elimination of 25, 30, 40 or more is open for discussion. Then when you make your decision which one you want to vote upon, how you want to vote, for or against, then we will vote in the greatest modification down.

Fred Miller (Arizona State University): I am speaking for Proposal No. 74. I am speaking for the Western Athletic Conference. We would like to eliminate initial awards in the sport of football while retaining the present limitation of 95 awards overall.

First of all, this is simple to understand. Secondly, it follows the basketball format in the conclusion had last year. Therefore, it behooves college football to assist members who are not quite successful to come back and have up to a 95 limit.

Ted Kjolhede (Eastern Michigan University): I speak against the removal of the initials. The removal of the initials is self-serving in those areas that are strong junior college programs. I am not objecting to that primarily. I am objecting to the fact that the removal of the initials rewards the unethical coach and makes the ethical coach unethical to compete with the unethical coach.

President Fuzak: This may result in the first one being adopted because of the order in which they are placed. That was the judgment that was made there. I don't think there is any better judgment. If we could return to following the order, the first adoption will make the others moot because of the impossibility of our agreeing on any such arrangement.

James Carlen (University of South Carolina): I am the acting head football coach who is one in the room who is not an athletic head. I would like to address some things about this rule. Number one, if you take the initial grants away, you are giving an opportunity to a coach to eliminate scholarships each year to keep 95.

I have heard people discuss the red-shirt rule, and I wish we would outlaw the red shirting. I sent an inquiry to probably 66 leading universities that are participating in Division I football, and I received an answer from better than 90 per cent in each case. I think if we put the 10 in as the fifth year, we would eliminate the people thinking that the initial grant. We need to cut down in total numbers because people have a lot of red shirts or fifth-year football boys.

I think again you might check with the Football Coaches Association, and they will inform you exactly what I am saying about having the fifth-year players participating. I would hate to see us drop below 30 because I think any great attrition not shown up will get down to a few football players. I think that we are making a lot of players play a lot quicker than they should, and we have the consequences.

Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville): I would like to urge you to keep the initials. I spoke for initials the last two or three years because in our part of the country I know a success-

ful school that is involved in bowl games and television appearances will attract the top athletes. If there is no initial the coaches will be inclined to go to 40 or 50, and the coaches are trying to catch up.

Yet the program is competitive, and the type of athlete he will try to get competitive over 30 to catch up with 95 will not be worth giving a scholarship to, believe me.

Mr. Bennett: I find myself in a peculiar situation. Of all the 14 NCAA Conventions I have attended, I never have been put in a situation where I had to speak to the issue in terms of what the presidents seemed to want, what the Pacific-8 is interested in, what Washington State University is interested in and what I think is the experience at my 14 Conventions.

Part of it probably could be said by somebody that has a lot more experience in the trenches, as someone put it, than I do, Frank Broyles. I would speak to the initials as the first issue, and keeping it at the 30 initials. Frankly, if I were in the Big Eight Conference this year, and had five or six teams tied for first place at the end of six or eight weeks, I believe I would consider possibly the initials had seemed to make that competitive situation.

That is one of the reasons that I personally, and my president, the presidents represented, have decided to go with 30 initials.

One of the complaints that I heard from a number of football coaches and athletic directors is that the 30 initials don't do the job in terms of making up for losses of people. I say that the maximum 80 is not deemed more important than the maximum of 80 providing the 30 over a four-year period to maintain your level of scholarships; and in maintenance of that level of scholarships, as such, that none other than John McKay said two years ago, that he could play platoon football with less than 75 and was not concerned about the maximum.

Gene Templeton (San Diego State University): What I would like to see is neither the elimination of the initials or increasing it to 40. There is one problem which I think quite a few persons do not recognize. If an institution has maintained a program that involves 60 players and wishes to increase this to the order of 85 or 90, such as we might have if reorganization passed, it turns out this cannot be easily done.

The minimal amount of time is a matter of about three or four years, and during this time you can hurt yourself severely with the program. If you wish to do it without this type of hurting, it takes anywhere from six to eight years. You have to get out a pencil and paper and see it work. If you have maintained your junior college program, primarily having juniors and seniors in which to increase your numbers to something like 85, you have to have four or five or six years to do this.

This would be one of the reasons why we would like some utilization of initials.

Dee Andros (Oregon State University): I want to speak in behalf of the Proposal No. 70. We, of the Pac-8 Conference, want to eliminate the initials and go to the maximum of 90. I believe that the initials, in my opinion, are something that eliminates or almost eliminates and certainly discourages an opportunity for a young man to walk on. If the young man proves he deserves the help and

you have already signed your 30 initials, then that young man has no chance.

John Caine (University of Oregon): Perhaps an alternative. The idea of suggesting an average might be appropriate. Keep the initials. I think that the coaches would probably like to do this. Hold it over two years, 60 maximum; but put a little flexibility in there with 35 initials.

Of course, what we are trying to do, just five more would be to protect against injury and illness and some of the things that come up that really restrict the football program.

Wayne Duke (Big Ten Conference): I would like to speak in support of the position that John Caine took just a moment ago concerning No. 76. It does provide flexibility.

In my opinion, a limitation on football grants is the most important legislation that the Association adopted in its many years of existence in terms of providing equality, sanity and some economy. We really have not given the present legislation a chance to operate properly.

Secondly, I think what we have seen in intercollegiate football is probably the epitome of what we all believe college football ought to be all about. Wait and see is espoused by many of your college football coaches. I think the 30 and 95 have provided the equality, even though we can't legislate total equality for which we are all trying to ascribe.

As Jim Carlen said a few minutes ago, Proposal No. 71 actually provides for an overall limit of 130 barring no attrition rate at all. Quite obviously, there will be attrition. That particular proposal would provide an opportunity for an institution to have 130 men on full grants.

The reason the initials are in there is because legislation providing for initials provides for curtailment on the possibility of wholesale red shirting. The reason you have the overall limit in there is that you don't have the run-off situation.

Bill Putnam (University of South Carolina): I would like to reiterate that we are most interested in obtaining limitations for awards. I would very much question whether or not 30 is obtained by red shirting. I don't think that is the case.

I think that all of us recognize attrition will take care of most of the problems and preclude that, losing at one time.

One final comment, please. It has been suggested that some of the West Coast institutions could play two platoon football with 75 grants. I remind some of us that the West Coast, they may have a lot of junior college students; and they are counted as juniors and not freshmen.

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville): It is perfectly obvious, I think, that we vary greatly in size in our campuses, and we vary in our needs and interests on the matters.

It becomes obvious, I think, that there is just no cosmic solution to this. There is no ideal balance for all institutions between initials on the one hand and the overalls on the other. We have found in the Southeastern Conference that initials have worked very well.

I think that we would join with South Carolina in Proposal No. 71, the elimination of overall. This would provide for opportunity

and variations that we know exist among our different campuses and the number of students we are able to obtain.

If the Convention does not see fit to remove the overall, we would want to stay with 105. 105 never had a chance. We leap-frogged this one and moved. We found ourselves in a number of institutions moving from 140 or 145 down to 105 then 95 coming into effect this next fall.

Charles Nienas (Big Eight Conference): Now, we did have a very exciting football season this past year. I point out that the Big Eight Conference has eight institutions which are quite similar. The enrollment of our institutions ranges from 18,000 to 23,000. We are all state institutions in the conference. What we have done is tried to review and research the effect of the current legislation on our football program. Even with this common basis, we find that there is a disagreement as to which limitation works best for all eight.

When you compound that by the number of institutions we have represented in Division I football, you can see that it only will add to the confusion.

Here is my point. We have an average retention rate in the last two years of 78 per cent. When you have four institutions that are above average and four institutions which are below average, the result is you already have a disparity in 23 between the institution which has retained the most and the institution which has retained the least.

Before you go criticizing the institution that has a good retention rate, you should recognize that they are graduating 77 per cent of their football players. So they are fulfilling their mission. The problem is that there probably is no one single formula which is satisfactory for everyone.

I tried an idea on several people and got no support, and I am not going to try and sell it here. But I think there should be greater research into this and consideration of the possibility of establishing two formulas. An institution may need to have an overall limit in order to be competitive as opposed to an institution which gets along well with an initial limit. Not all programs are the same, not all needs are the same.

In the Big Eight Conference our membership is split as to legislation this year and as to which one we prefer. But I would like to suggest, perhaps the Executive Committee or the Council might want to appoint a committee to research this further.

President Fuzak: We will make a note of that. This is for Division I football only. Now, we are going to go through to fill in the blanks. We are going to vote on each one of these, first the initials.

I am going to go through them before we start voting, so you will know. The first one will be a vote on eliminating initials or not eliminating initials. The second one will be 25 initials or against 25 initials. The third one will be 40 initials or against 40 initials. The fourth will be 35 initials with 60 in a two year period. Then if none of these obtain a majority, the limit remains as it is at 30. In other words, they are lost.

Then we will go to the overalls. There was no proposal to eliminate overall limits. There was one, however, to eliminate the overall limit but place it to a limit of 10 or 50 awards, so that is the first

one. The next one, the second vote, will be 75 overall, and the next 80 overall or against. The next is 90, and the next one is 105. If all of them fail, then it remains at the present limit of 95.

[Proposals Nos. 69 through 76 (pages A-45-48) were defeated by Division I football members with No. 76 failing on a tie vote, 64-64. All overall award revisions were defeated.]

Maximum Awards—Division I Football

Mr. James Malik (Pacific Coast Athletic Association): I move adoption of Proposal No. 77.

[The motion was seconded.]

Without belaboring the issue, the two points that still remain are these that were brought up by Chuck Neinas with regard to how over a period of years one college falls behind and does not have any easy way in which to bring its numbers back up. The problems stated with regard to those colleges who initially, when this 30 initials went in effect, went in at a low number.

Very often we do want to give some kind of grandfather clause when resolutions are passed, but this was not the case with this particular resolution.

This proposal speaks to that, and asks the Council to grant an institution to exceed the limitation on initial awards in Division I football in a given case.

[Proposal No. 77 (page A-48) was defeated by Division I football members. Proposal No. 78 (page A-49) was withdrawn.]

Maximum Awards—Division II Basketball

Pat Kenelly (Southeastern Louisiana University): We wish to withdraw No. 79 in favor of No. 80.

[The motion was seconded.]

Mike Mullally (Eastern Illinois University): I move No. 80.

The reason I proposed this is for an economic savings. I believe there are 15 schools in Division I within 175-mile radius of my campus that I could conceivably play. It would cost me approximately \$10,000 less to travel to those 15 campuses and play those schools hoping that a few of them would come back and play us. Some of them would not do it, but there is the possibility they would come back and play me, and I could save approximately \$10,000 on travel.

Two more scholarships would cost me \$4,000, which means I could save \$6,000 a year if I had the opportunity to be a little more competitive with the Division I schools. If I go play a Division I at the university with one less scholarship than they have, I am not going to be condemned for being defeated or my coach is not going to be condemned for being defeated each time we venture to one of those Division I campuses. In fact, instead of costing me \$4,000 for two more scholarships, it will actually save me \$6,000 for travel. I think that there are a lot of other Division II schools who are in the same situation that I am in.

[Proposal No. 80 (page A-50) was defeated by Division II.]

Maximum Awards—Division II Football

Andrew Brown (Southwestern Athletic Conference): I move that No. 81 be withdrawn, if there is no objection.

Ed Hanson (Montana State University): I object to the withdrawal of No. 81 and, therefore, move its adoption.

[The motion was seconded and Proposal No. 81 (page A-50) was defeated by Division II football members.]

2.000 Rule/1.600 Rule

Alan Williams (University of Virginia): On behalf of the Atlantic Coast Conference. I move adoption of Proposal No. 104.

[The motion was seconded.]

For a number of years, this Association operated without any academic standards. In the 1960s we developed the 1.600 system. With all of its problems, it worked. Moreover, it was legal.

We developed a system which I think we, as faculty members, were making major revisions in our own curriculum believing we were aiding the students. We know now that many of those revisions made in the late 1960s and early 1970s in our own curriculum have been less than successful.

I think the 2.000 rule is one of these. We know it is really not standard at all. Our faculty knows this and the students know it. Perhaps, more seriously, we are also finding out that the 2.000 is really not helping the young person coming into colleges and universities because all too often they are being educated in the secondary schools in the 2.0 level.

That really does them no good when they come into our colleges and universities. Therefore, a return to the 1.600 or its equivalent, working to improve that system and accepting ways to accommodate those students who did not fall within that system would be a major improvement in terms of our own working relationships within our universities, reasserting our desire to achieve academic standards, academic excellence and greater academic retention.

I feel there will be a higher rate of retention of coaches, many of whom are beginning to wonder whether or not they can operate under the present condition. Knowing also that it is getting late and that there are problems within the existing proposal, we would like to move that this proposal be referred to the Academic Testing Requirement Committee of the Council to examine it, to go through it, to examine where changes have occurred since we last put the system to test, and that committee report back to us next year.

[The motion was seconded.]

John Mahlstede (Iowa State University): I would like to support the motion to refer this matter to committee to the end that it will come back with some kind of better standard than the one we have now which, in my opinion, is not a standard at all.

This is a travesty, in my opinion. We have talked a good deal about the economy in our last three Conventions. If we are really concerned about our role as academic institutions and if we are really concerned about economy, it strikes me that we ought to be above all concerned about the terrible loss that occurs through the attrition rate that develops when students who are not qualified enter our institutions and are given or sold a bill of goods, only to find they do not make it.

[Proposal No. 104 (page A-59) was referred to the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee by Divisions I and II.]

Eligibility—2.000 Rule

Mickey Holmes (Missouri Valley Conference): I move adoption of No. 105, amending Bylaw 4, Section 1-(j).

[The motion was seconded.]

Although there is a tremendous amount of language listed there, I think all of you are students of the NCAA Manual; and, therefore, we would hope you will quickly realize the intent is twofold.

Basically, it would replace the responsibility for making the determination on whether an individual is a qualifier or non-qualifier with the registrar of the institution instead of the high school and alleviate those problems we have all experienced in that respect. Secondly, it will compensate for those grading systems not traditionally or forthcoming, in that the NCAA will adopt the table for distribution to registrars and member institutions so that they might complete those calculations.

Jack Larsen (University of Southern California): On behalf of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee, which has had quite an assignment in the last year, I urge the Convention to oppose No. 105 for several reasons.

Just to cite three, the proposal would call upon the member institution's registrar to certify the 2.000 grade from a high school graduate whose institution would not do so. I propose that would introduce a variety of interpretations based on the interpretation of individual registrars, which I think is not healthy for us.

Secondly, it would call for the utilization of a national conversion table adopted by the NCAA. Our Committee has, on various occasions in the past, considered the propriety of the national conversion table and found it completely out of our jurisdiction or ability to adopt when given the variety of not only our U.S. grading systems but foreign grading systems.

Further, I propose that the present system that we have of each institution being responsible for at least attempting to get the high school to furnish a type of GPA and in demonstrating failure to accomplish that, to ask the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements to help out, has been working.

As chairman of that Committee, with the assistance of the staff of the NCAA, we have been able to determine innumerable cases brought before the Committee that the student-athlete prospect had at least 2.000, and that is all we are trying to determine, not a specific GPA.

George Linn (Eastern Michigan University): The registrars would not appreciate this burden. This is a point of inquiry. Would it be possible to have an official interpretation that any student who has no grade less than "C" on the transcript be considered a qualifier? Frequently, we have people who have at least a 3.0 average and no question but what they are a qualifier; and we still have to meet the rule by insisting that we get the GPA from the high school. That is not as simple as it may seem.

[Proposal No. 105 (page A-63) was defeated by all three divisions. Proposal No. 106 (page A-65) was withdrawn.]

Recruiting Contacts

John Pont (Northwestern University): I move adoption of Proposal No. 107.

[The motion was seconded.]

This has been discussed before but, once again, four points. First, I think that this proposal does show a concern for economy. Number two, I think it does show a concern to the young man competing on a high school level, his parents and coaches. Number three, I think it shows a concern for the college coach in keeping him at home so he can accept and be responsible for his duties as coach. Last, this proposal has the support of all the coaches in the Big Ten Conference.

Andy Geiger (University of Pennsylvania): I rise to speak in opposition particularly to the first paragraph in No. 107. In the sport of football in schools such as ours that adhere to a common acceptance date for applications, that common acceptance date is October 15.

The first paragraph of this would be impossible for us in our situation. We would have to vote against this and urge the Convention to turn it down.

[Proposal No. 107 (page A-65) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Recruiting Contacts—Number

Richard Keye (University of Mississippi): I would like to move adoption of No. 108.

[The motion was seconded.]

Very briefly, we think that it is too restrictive when you have just three contacts and one has to be the signed individual. This leaves the coach only two. The coaches are under a severe handicap because they are trying to take this outstanding athlete in two successful programs.

The only way they can get around just two contacts is what is described sometimes as bumping into a candidate. May I say there is an awfully lot of bumping going on. I think the present rule is not enforced very easily, and I think it is a bad one.

[Proposal No. 108 (page A-66) was defeated by Divisions I and II.]

Recruiting Contacts—Final Date

Mr. Keye: I will try one more. I move approval of Proposal No. 109.

[The motion was seconded.]

Very briefly, with the restrictions we have now on the number of athletes that can be recruited, I really don't think we need this elimination of June 15. I don't think it is necessary. I urge that you vote in favor of the new amendment.

[Proposal No. 109 (page A-66) was defeated by Division I, 78-110, and by Division II.]

Recruiting Contacts—Final Date

John Winkin (University of Maine, Orono): On behalf of the Council, I wish to move Proposal No. 110.

[The motion was seconded.]

This removes the June 15 recruiting date for all sports except football and basketball. It is particularly helpful to spring sports.

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I would like to endorse this proposal because we are not fair to our spring coaches. We have

gone over this before. It is very difficult for us as administrators to know what our coaches are doing at that time of the year.

J. D. Morgan (University of California, Los Angeles): Very quickly, I would like to endorse this proposal wholeheartedly.

[Proposal No. 110 (page A-66) was approved by Divisions I and II.]

Campus Visits—Division II

Frank Lindeburg (University of California, Riverside): On behalf of the Council and the Division II Steering Committee, I move approval of Proposal No. 112.

[The motion was seconded.]

Last year, Division II tried to pass this legislation, but it was not available to us on the books. It has been placed in front of you now with an addition that it exempts football and basketball, which makes a difference between Divisions I and II.

[Proposal No. 112 (page A-67) was approved by Division II.]

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville): I think it is obvious to all of us that we will not have the time to attend to many of these important matters before us. I would like to move a reordering of the agenda to permit attention to Nos. 142 and 143 because of the overall importance that these amendments seem to have on the welfare of this Association.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

Council

Mr. Ramer: I move approval of Proposal No. 142.

[The motion was seconded.]

I speak in favor of this very important piece of legislation. The NCAA has grown immensely in years in membership, in programs, in services and in power.

We have been successful as a national organization in advancing the interests of our athletes and our member institutions. The public is more or less conscious of our achievements and our problems which day by day become more difficult and more complex. As we face these problems, we must do an even better job in seeking the very best leadership possible from among our member institutions and agencies.

In asserting this leadership in the past, we have neglected our chief executives. Perhaps we have assumed that our presidents simply did not have the time. Maybe a few of our presidents themselves have said they were too busy to undertake major responsibilities in this Association. The fact is that they do have the time for important tasks and as always they devote themselves to these matters that seem most important. Our chief executive officers are more and more recognizing the importance of the involvement in intercollegiate athletics and the importance of their own participation in the NCAA affairs.

We have had more than 100 of them present at this annual meeting. We are gratified with their attendance and appreciate their helpful and effective participation. Their presence at the annual meeting is not enough. We need their help in various NCAA undertakings, especially on the Council and the Executive Committee.

We not only need their assistance, we should demand it through

our wholehearted approval of this proposal and the succeeding one. Let our presidents know we need them and want them to join us actively in our important tasks. Our approval, in my judgment, will also demonstrate the importance we attach to our work and our own intentions to secure the best talent available to assist us in that work.

Wiles Hallock (Pac-8 Conference): I had intended to introduce this proposal at the request of President Philpott after his talking to the presidents and chancellors of the Pac-8. I would like to add, however, that these proposals, Nos. 142 and 143, are endorsed by the Association's State Colleges and Universities, and the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, representing some 500 public institutions.

In the case of the Pacific-8 Conference, there is a very definite willingness to participate in Council and Executive Committee meetings and affairs. If the numbers seem excessive for a starting point, these proposals represent a firm and continuing notice of the intent of the chief executive officers to a willingness and a desire to be representative of their institutions in the phases of the Association policy forming and implementation as well as the legislative quorum of this Convention.

Ross Pritchard (Arkansas State University): The previous speaker has, in part, covered some of the things I was going to say; and I will be very brief. As the chairman of the Athletic Committee of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, we do, indeed, bring to this conference a resolution that asks for membership according to the two resolutions in Nos. 142 and 143.

I think that the interest of the presidents and the problems that exist has been aptly demonstrated over the past couple of years, and I notice that more and more of the national associations are acknowledging this interest.

I have watched closely the conference in Memphis last week of the AIAW. They have placed a chief executive officer upon their Long Range Planning Committee and have assigned a committee to make a recommendation to next year's conference which would set up an Advisory Board of Presidents to the AIAW.

Edward Steltz (Springfield College): We all recognize that the committee structure has been the main reason for this growth, the fantastic image that the NCAA now enjoys. The door always has been open in the last 30 years of Convention attending that I have been privileged to attend. Our institution believes and has always believed that the most qualified person should represent our institution on NCAA matters and NCAA Committees. Our institution does not believe that the title of chief executive officer automatically carries with it an expertise on athletic matters. Our institution also does not believe that the title of chief executive officer automatically should guarantee a spot on any NCAA committee.

If this amendment passes the real possibility does exist that we could present a situation of exchanging a high degree of expertise for an insignificant degree of expertise on athletic matters. We strongly, strongly urge defeat of this proposition.

[Proposal No. 142 (page A-73) was defeated.]

Executive Committee

Mr. Hallock: I move adoption of No. 143.

[The motion was seconded, and Proposal No. 143 (page A-73) was defeated.]

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): In view of the hour, I wish to propose a change in the order of the agenda to consider the following proposals.

First, Nos. 130 and 131. The next is No. 144. The next one is No. 152; the fourth, No. 154, and the fifth, No. 157.

[The motion was seconded.]

Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville): I don't know how many hundreds of thousands of coaches that are waiting to see what their job status is, and we should take up the coaches' limits before this Convention adjourns.

I think it definitely is needed, and I urge this motion be defeated so we may take up Nos. 117 and 127.

[The motion to change the order was defeated.]

Coaching Staff Limitations

Charley Scott (University of Alabama): I move adoption of Proposal No. 117.

[The motion was seconded.]

I will be brief. I promised the Council that I had a speech; but in view of the time of day, I will not give it. This amendment, we believe, places the University of Alabama in violation of the Constitution of the State of Alabama. We asked the state attorney general for an opinion, and he gave us the opinion that we are in violation. We sent this to Mr. Byers who asked for an opinion from the NCAA legal staff, who said that they had a difference of opinion.

The way to settle that kind of difference is seek a friendly suit in court for declaratory judgment. We have not gone that step. We put it before the Council and the Council took the position that we could bring it before the Convention; or if we did not like the regulation, we could withdraw from the NCAA.

We took the position that that was a cavalier answer to a very serious problem, and we maintain that position today. We are asking, through this amendment, that you remove that restriction which puts us in an illegitimate state. We do not believe that we are very comfortable when it is possible for any private citizen of the state of Alabama to take us to court and charge us with violating the state constitution.

[Proposal No. 117 (page A-69) was defeated by Division I.]

We believe that the University of Alabama has fulfilled its obligations of seeking relief from the NCAA.

[Proposal No. 118 (page A-69) was withdrawn.]

Football Coaching Staff

W. S. Bailey (Auburn University): On behalf of the Southeastern Conference, I move approval of No. 119.

[The motion was seconded.]

We take the position that the passage of this will in effect remove a great deal of hypocrisy in what has been practiced now. Under the official interpretation, a part-time assistant coach who

fulfills his seven-eighths time in some other division of the university can coach as many hours as he desires. In effect, that is being done.

We do have 10 full-time coaches in many institutions by subterfuge or hypocrisy. Many institutions have been placed in the position of fulfilling what they consider to be moral obligations to coaches to find positions for them in the university for which they are not particularly well qualified or in departments in which they are not really wanted but at the same time not reducing institutional expense and compounding this with the hypocrisy to which I referred.

Bill Cobey (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill): I would like to propose the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, No. 119-1.

[The motion was seconded.]

First of all, I was under the impression that the hours worked in athletics was supposed to be proportionate to the amount of pay the person was receiving. I didn't know that a person could work almost full-time in athletics and receive part-time pay if they were a full-time employee of the university.

We support the elimination of part-time coaches mentioned here for the sub-varsity team, who can recruit and scout off campus; but we don't see the necessity of adding two full-time coaches to replace two part-time coaches. We do not like the idea of part-time coaches recruiting and scouting off campus.

In many of our institutions, the main responsibilities of the two part-time coaches is off campus recruiting and many of them are doing little or no on-the-field coaching. It is our opinion that the full-time coaches are generally more familiar with recruiting rules; and, therefore, there is less risk of unintentional relation of these rules by the representatives of our athletic interests.

Charles Samson (Texas A&M University): I would like to make the following point to support this position, this very brief point. The first is that many schools have a number of assistant coaches just as a number of vice-presidents, and it is an internal, institutional matter.

Secondly, a number of schools have been concerned about the limiting of the opportunities for aspiring young coaches to gain experience and enter the coaching field. It is my understanding that the young coaches have been forced out of their chosen field.

Third, schools have been prevented by agreement from having no more than eight assistant coaches which presents a problem on their employment arrangement.

Fourth, in some schools there are some two part-time coaches at present; and you figure 10 instead of nine. That will permit the continued employment of these part-time coaches on a regular basis. While I have made an effort to point out the considerable sentiment that I believe exists in opposition to the present limitation, of course, it is obvious there is considerable sentiment for it, too, because we have the legislation.

The concluding point I want to make is because there is considerable sentiment in opposition to this legislation, even though we have it, it seems to me that a compromise rule would be very

appropriate. I simply believe, to me, that 10 and not nine is a much more reasonable compromise.

[Proposal No. 119—1 (page A-69) was defeated by Division I football members. Proposal No. 119 (page A-69) was defeated by Division I football members.]

Ross Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): At this time, could I try one more proposal? The NCAA staff has been working for the last year to simplify this Manual we have all been concerned about in terms of the size, and in some cases for clarity.

Proposal No. 157 is one that I would like to have moved at this time. It is a resolution which simply enables the staff to continue to implement the recodified Manual for review at the Convention in 1978.

[Proposal No. 157 (page A-75) was moved, seconded and approved.]

Allied Members—Voting Privilege

Hubert Heitman (University of California, Davis): No. 132 gives the vote back to those allied members who satisfy all the conditions of membership for having a vote on the Convention floor, except that they don't happen to have all their members in a single division—at least six members—to vote on Constitution and common Bylaws which they must be bound by. It only seems fair they have the right to vote. I move No. 132.

[Proposal No. 132 (page A-72) was seconded and approved.]

Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics

Ed Betz (University of the Pacific): I move adoption of No. 152. I think the comments will be, as a member of that Committee, that we have to function so let's pass No. 152.

[Proposal No. 152 (page A-74) was approved by all three divisions.]

Robert Guelker (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville): May I ask what the status of the Executive Regulations will be in the event we don't get to them?

President Fuzak: They are in force, but I believe there is one correction that is offered in an amendment to an amendment.

They automatically are in force, unless someone objects to one of them. Typically, we have time to go through them one at a time.

Varsity Sport Definition

Ernest Casale (Temple University): I move adoption of No. 131.

[The motion was seconded.]

I move adoption of the amendment to the amendment, No. 131-1.

[Proposal No. 131—1 (page A-72) was seconded and approved.

Proposal No. 131 (page A-72) was approved.]

Committee Service

Robert Strimer (Ohio Wesleyan University): On behalf of the Council, I would like to propose No. 154.

[Proposal No. 154 (page A-75) was seconded and approved.]

Council—Executive Committee

Mr. Smith: On behalf of the Council, I move Proposal No. 144.

[Proposal No. 144 (page A-74) was seconded and approved.]

Travel Uniforms

Joel Eaves (University of Georgia): I will tell you, I think No. 138 would be an economy measure. There is no economy for us, because we have 70 travel uniforms in the equipment room. We are not saving any money. Nobody has to have them. The best PR you have is for your squad to look nice when they go into a motel and hotel, and the stadiums, et cetera. The last point I want to make is sentimental. I am not ashamed of it one bit. We lost a kid this summer, a regular football player. He died. His family had one request, can he be buried in that travel uniform?

Frank Bowman (California State University, Long Beach): One observation. I always wait until my president leaves each year and then I get up and say something. [Laughter]

I would like to say that we would like to compliment the Council on adopting the consent calendar which is screwing things up.

Having had items for a couple or three years that weren't considered, I am wondering if we could next year—I would like to get this in the minutes—suggest that legislation which pertains only to one division might be considered at the round tables.

With that in mind, then we also could run later in the evening so that we will not have a pile up. There might be some consideration to having the Honors Luncheon on the first day instead of the second day. Last but not least, for those of us who seem never to get our items considered, legislation not acted upon, maybe it should be considered first at the next Convention provided it is reintroduced. I would like to present those observations on behalf of my president.

[Proposal No. 138 (page A-73) was moved, seconded and defeated.]

13. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Eugene Corrigan (University of Virginia): I move adoption of our report.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

14. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Harry Troxel (Colorado State University): It gives me great pleasure to present the report of the Nominating Committee. The Committee wishes to report to the Convention its slate of candidates for election. The Committee has operated through some correspondence and the various district representatives have sought the wishes of their members in an attempt to identify the people to be nominated for the positions vacant on the Council.

It gives me great pleasure to point out the Nominating Committee gives unanimous endorsement and support to President J. Neils Thompson, from the University of Texas, Austin. For Secretary-Treasurer, the Nominating Committee recommends Edgar Sherman from Muskingum College.

For Vice-President, District 2, the re-election of Raymond J. Whispell, Muhlenburg College. For District No. 4, Fred Picard, Ohio University. For District No. 6, Kenneth Herrick, Texas Christian University. In District 8, the re-election of Edward S. Betz from the University of the Pacific.

The three at-large Vice-Presidents will be John L. Toner, University of Connecticut; Mr. Herbert B. Thompson and President Sherwood O. Berg, South Dakota University. I move the adoption of the report.

[The motion was seconded and approved.]

President J. Neils Thompson: On behalf of Ed and the new Council members and myself, we want to express our appreciation in saying that all of us feel the responsibility that you have assigned to us. We hope we can meet that challenge and meet the challenge that is before the NCAA, and meet it as well as the officers that are leaving.

I should like to take this opportunity, if you can help me, to thank the Council members whose terms are expiring.

The two gentlemen that have served as your officers and have gone through some trying periods, we want to take this opportunity to give our token of appreciation to them on behalf of the NCAA.

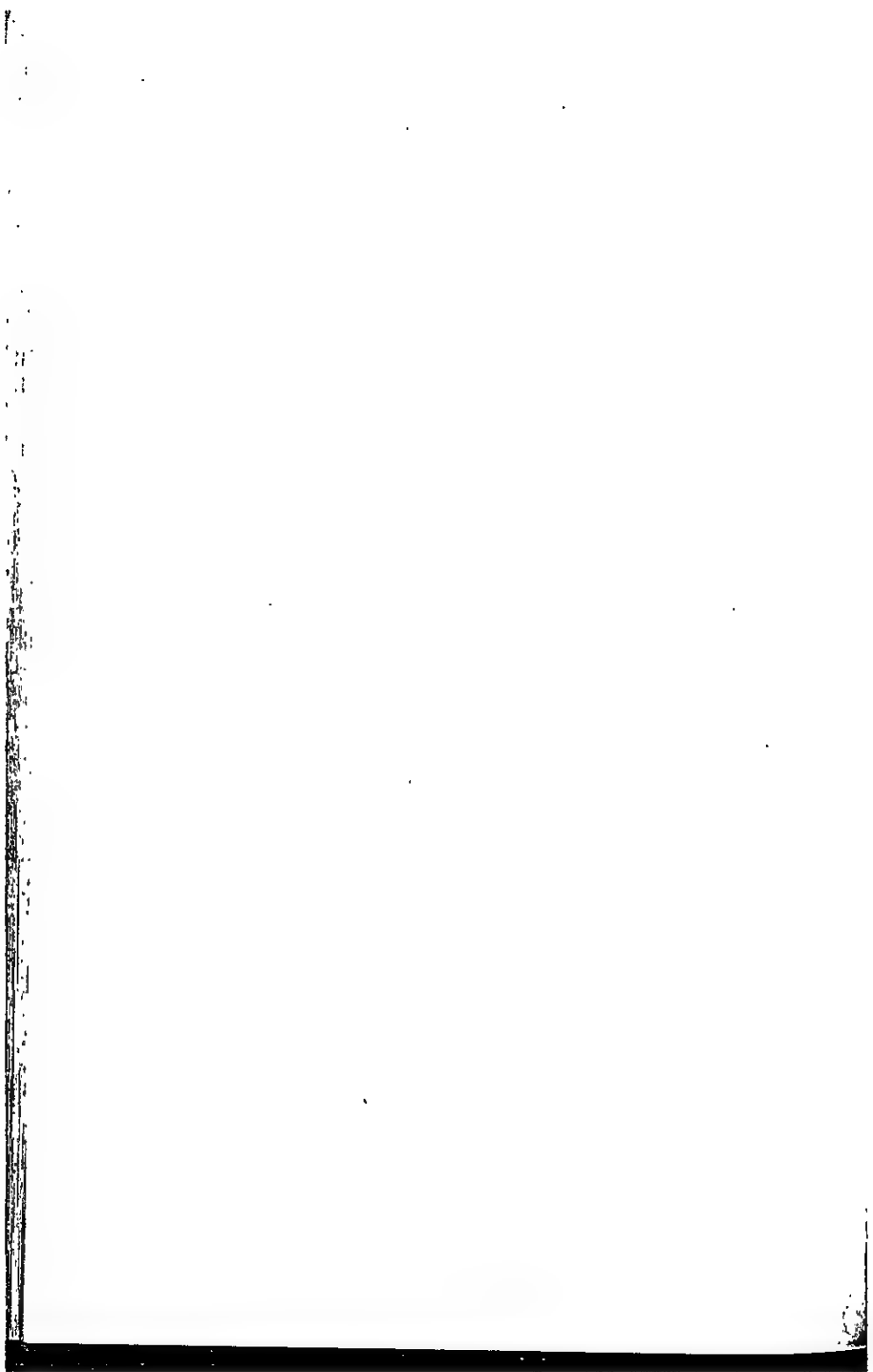
First, we have Stan Marshall. [Applause] Then, it is my pleasure to present this token to our esteemed Past-President, John Fuzak.

[The assembly extended a standing ovation to Past-President Fuzak and Past-Secretary-Treasurer Marshall.]

These shoes are hard to fill, and we will try to do so. Of course, we will have some good help. I look forward to the opportunity of serving you and I am going to turn it back to Jack. Thank you very much. [Applause]

President Fuzak: I just want to say it has been a great opportunity and privilege, not always comfortable, but nevertheless an opportunity and privilege to serve you and to make friends with the people around the country. Thank you. [Applause] We are adjourned.

[The Convention was adjourned at 5 p.m.]



Appendix A

71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

[Note: In the following proposals, those letters and words which appear in *small italics* are to be deleted and those letters and words which appear in **bold face** are to be added. All proposed amendments shall be effective as indicated; the term "Immediately" means that the legislation, if adopted, becomes effective upon adjournment of the Convention. All page numbers listed refer to the corresponding pages in the 1976-77 NCAA Manual. All votes were by show of paddles unless otherwise indicated. *Only those proposed amendments upon which the 71st Convention took some action appear in this appendix. Amendments to amendments follow immediately the proposal to which they addressed themselves.*]

TOPICAL GROUPINGS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS 71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

Proposal Numbers General Topic

1 through 9	'Consent Package'—Constitution
10 through 27	'Consent Package'—Bylaws
28 through 44	Membership Classification
45 through 81	Financial Aid
82 through 106	Eligibility
107 through 116	Recruiting
117 through 128	Coaching Staffs
129 through 160	Miscellaneous
161 through 175	Executive Regulations

'CONSENT PACKAGE'—CONSTITUTION

Proposals Nos. 1 through 9 are offered as a "consent package" of constitutional proposals considered to be noncontroversial or "house-keeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon with a single vote, requiring a two-thirds majority approval for adoption.

NO. 1 POSTGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(f), page 8, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) Financial aid, including a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement, only may be awarded for any term (semester or quarter) during which a student-athlete is in regular attendance as an undergraduate or a graduate eligible under Constitution 3-3-(c), provided he is not under

contract to or currently receiving compensation from a professional sports organization. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete shall conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and of that institution's conference, if any.

"(1) In the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and fees, room and board and required course-related books) during the undergraduate career [the five-year period defined in Constitution 3-9-(a)] or graduate career [defined in Constitution 3-3-(c)] of the recipient, it shall be considered "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify that athletically related financial aid shall not be awarded for graduate work except to those graduate students eligible under Constitution 3-3-(c).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Nos. 1 through 9 were approved as a constitutional consent package.

NO. 2 AMATEURISM—TEACHING AND COACHING

Constitution: Amend O.I. 9, following Constitution 3-1-(i), page 12, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 9. A student-athlete may not be employed or receive compensation for teaching or coaching sports skills or techniques in his sport, except that he may be compensated as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counselor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program and his duties may include some coaching and teaching techniques or skills in his sport, provided that any instruction is a part of the overall terms of employment (i.e., teaching and coaching shall not demand more than half of his employed time) and not on a fee-for-lesson basis."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm that a student-athlete may teach or coach adults, as well as children, within the limits of O.I. 9.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 3 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY—BASKETBALL

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(c), page 17, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) He must not participate in any organized basketball competition except while representing his institution in intercollegiate competition in accordance with the permissible playing season specified in Bylaw 3. Such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Par-

participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. A student-athlete may compete in one game a year involving players from his former high school and its alumni team. The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, to participate in the United States against United States national teams or participate in international competition approved by the Department of State of the U.S. Government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least thirty days prior to that competition."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To provide an opportunity for a student-athlete to participate on an outside basketball team against the United States Pan American, Olympic and other national basketball teams.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 4 WAIVERS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(c), page 17, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) He must not participate in any organized basketball competition except while representing his institution in intercollegiate competition in accordance with the permissible playing season specified in Bylaw 3. Such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. A student-athlete may compete in one game a year involving players from his former high school and its alumni team. The Council shall have the authority to waive this provision by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in other international competition approved by the Department of State of the U.S. Government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least thirty days prior to that competition."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To require at least a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting to waive this legislation; further, to make this voting requirement consistent in each instance in which the Council is given the authority to set aside provisions of the Constitution or Bylaws. If this proposal is adopted, it is intended that the Constitution and Bylaws Committee conform the language of Constitution 3-9-(d); Bylaw 1-3 [O.I. 111-(a), (d) and (e)]; Bylaw 1-8-(b); Bylaw 3-3-(a) and (b); Bylaw 4-1-(d)-(5), and Bylaw 4-3-(b), (c) and (d) to require the

same two-thirds voting requirement to waive these particular constitutional and bylaw requirements.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 5 DISCIPLINE OF MEMBERS

Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 7-(c), page 23, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) Any member disciplined by the Committee on Infractions or Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council at least three members of the Committee on Infractions present and voting in accordance with Section 8 of the Official Procedure Governing the Enforcement Program or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the inconsistency between Constitution 4-7-(c) and Section 8 of the Enforcement Procedures as intended by the 67th Annual Convention, January 11-13, 1973.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 6 ORGANIZATIONS—MEETINGS

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 6-(d), (e) and (f), page 27, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(d) Each active member and each allied member with voting privileges as specified in Constitution 4-3-(b)-(2) shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates, all of whom may actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

"(e) Each allied member without voting privileges and each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power who may actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

"(f) Members of the NCAA Council and NCAA Executive Committee who are not representing a member as an accredited delegate in accordance with paragraph (d) above may actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

"(g) Member and non-member institutions and organizations are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform the provisions of these paragraphs to present practice regarding voting and speaking privileges at NCAA Conventions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 7 VOTING DELEGATES

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 6-(g)-(2), page 27, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote on the proper form signed by the chief executive officer. Once the member has so designated its voting and alternate delegates, transferring the voting rights between or among them is a matter of institutional judgment inasmuch as the voter and alternate(s) have been approved as voters."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify that the properly appointed voting delegate and alternate delegate(s) representing a member may transfer the voting privilege between or among them without reporting such procedure to the Credentials Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 8 VOTING PROCEDURES

A. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 2, by adding new paragraph (d), page 28, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(d) An interpretation of the Bylaws shall be applicable to those membership divisions to which the Bylaw it interprets applies. Interpretations applying to more than one division shall be voted upon by the affected divisions acting as a single group."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 3, page 28, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 3. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or Bylaws. The Executive Regulations may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaws 9-1, 9-2 and 9-3, except for amendments sponsored by the Executive Committee which shall observe the procedure set forth in Bylaw 9-4. Executive Regulations are not subject to voting by divisions."

C. Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 4, page 28, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 4. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or Bylaws at any annual or special Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in

the resolution itself, and provided further that the proposed resolution shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to one o'clock in the afternoon on the day preceding the final business session, except for those resolutions sponsored by the Council which shall observe the procedure set forth in Bylaw 9-4. If a majority of the delegates present and voting so direct, such resolution shall be referred to the entire membership for a mail vote conducted by the Officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. Resolutions are not subject to voting by divisions."

D. Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 5-(b), page 73, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(b) The Council shall formulate and publish the procedure governing the administration of the enforcement program as well as the performance of duties under this Section and distribute it to the membership of the Association. That procedure may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaws 9-1, 9-2 and 9-3, except for amendments sponsored by the Council which shall observe the procedure set forth in Bylaw 9-4. The enforcement procedure is not subject to voting by divisions."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify, affirm and formalize the Association's legislative procedures regarding interpretations, Executive Regulations, resolutions and the enforcement procedure.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

NO. 9 INTERPRETATIONS

Constitution: Amend Article 6, Section 2, page 28, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 2. Interpretations. The Council, in the interim between Conventions, and the President, Secretary-Treasurer and executive director in the interim between meetings of the Council, are empowered to make interpretations of the Constitution and Bylaws which shall be binding after their publication and circulation to the membership, or after notification to a member institution when the interpretation is limited to that institution and not of general significance or application to the membership at large. Any member of the Association may request that any such interpretation be passed upon by the next annual Convention by making request in writing to the Secretary prior to one o'clock in the afternoon on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To confirm and formalize traditional practice regarding interpretations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 1.

'CONSENT PACKAGE'—BYLAWS

Proposals Nos. 10 through 27 are offered as a "consent package" of bylaw and other proposals considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. Any objection from an active or voting allied member to any item contained in this package will remove that item for a separate vote. The remainder of the package will be acted upon by a single vote, with a majority vote required for approval.

NO. 10 EXTRA EVENTS ELIGIBILITY

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(f), and O.I. 200, pages 43-44, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments, except that a student-athlete granted an additional year of competition by his conference or institution for reasons of hardship is eligible for participation. Each competing institution shall file with the NCAA executive national office, the Extra Events Committee and the institution's opponent a statement certification of eligibility forms attesting to the eligibility of its student-athletes in conformance with this paragraph.

"O.I. 200. Institutions selected or qualified for a postseason football game shall be required to complete and properly distribute NCAA certification of eligibility forms within one week after receipt of such forms. The completed forms must be received by the NCAA national office not later than forty-eight hours prior to the postseason football game."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify the use and distribution of certification of eligibility forms for participation in postseason football games and to specify that the forms must be received by the NCAA national office not later than 48 hours prior to the competition.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Nos. 10 through 21 and Nos. 23 through 25 were approved by all three divisions as parts of a bylaw consent package.

NO. 11 TELEVISION PROMOTIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 2, Section 2-(1), page 44, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) Radio broadcasts and telecasts of such games shall conform to the same sponsorship restrictions which govern the broadcasts and telecasts of NCAA championship events (Executive Regulation 2-18). During the telecast of a certified game, the promotion of other television programming shall

conform to the same restrictions as those governing telecasts of NCAA championship events (Executive Regulation 2-17)."

Source: NCAA Council and Executive Committee (Extra Events Committee, Television Committee).

Intent: To provide that the restrictions on the promotion of other programming, particularly that for telecasts of professional sports events, be consistent for certified bowl games, NCAA championships and football games televised on the NCAA television series.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 12 ALIEN STUDENT-ATHLETE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d), by deleting subparagraph (3), page 54, renumbering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(3) Participation as an individual or as a representative of any team whatever in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his nineteenth birthday and prior to his matriculation at a member institution shall count as one year of varsity competition."

[Also delete accompanying note.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate this provision in conformance with the court order declaring it unconstitutional.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 13 VARSITY DEFINITION

Bylaws: Delete Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(6), page 54, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(6) Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior, or a student who, although academically classified as a freshman, has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters shall be considered to be of varsity status."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate an obsolete definition from this Section.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 14 DRUGS

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 2, page 59, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 2. Drugs. (a) Student-athletes competing in NCAA championships shall not use any unauthorized drugs which may endanger their health or safety or which may seemingly give an unfair competitive advantage to an individual competitor. This does not preclude the use of drugs prescribed by a physician in

the course of medical treatment.

"(a) The Council shall, from time to time after enlisting expert advice and study, enumerate the drugs which may not be used.

"(b) The Executive Committee may authorize urinalysis or other methods for testing student-athletes who compete in NCAA championships to determine the extent of their drug usage therein."

Source: NCAA Council (Drug Education Committee).

Intent: To eliminate from the Association's legislation regarding drug usage those references or provisions which cannot be effectively implemented.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 15 TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 4, page 71, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 4. Transfer of Membership. Active member institutions may be transferred from their regular geographic districts (1) by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, or (2) by majority vote of the Council. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Constitution 5-4:"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that the NCAA Council may approve changes of district membership.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 16 TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 4-(d), page 72, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

*"(d) From District 3 to District 6
Northeast Louisiana University"*

Source: NCAA Council (Northeast Louisiana University).

Intent: To transfer Northeast Louisiana University to District 6 membership.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 17 TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 7, Section 4-(g), page 72, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

*"(g) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State University, Denton"*

Source: NCAA Council (North Texas State University).

Intent: To return North Texas State University to District 6 membership.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 18 COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Sections 1-(a)-(5), 2-(a)-(5), 3-(c), 4-(a)-(8) and 5-(a)-(6), pages 74, 75, 78, 80 and 84, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"The chairman shall have the privilege of voting on any issue considered by that committee."

Source: NCAA Council (Reorganization Committee).

Intent: To confirm that the chairman of each Association committee has the privilege of voting on each issue before that committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 19 SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(a), page 75, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 2. Special Committees. (a) The Council of the Association is empowered to appoint the following committees and any other special committees it deems necessary. Unless otherwise specified herein, the actions of such committees shall be subject to approval of the Council and the number of members of each committee shall be determined by the Council."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To conform this paragraph to the subsequent provisions of this Section.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 20 PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2-(q), page 77, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(q) The Public Relations Committee shall consist of eight representatives from Division I, two representatives from Division II and one representative from Division III, plus the sports information director of the NCAA President's institution. It shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning the Association's public relations program, shall determine the policies and categories for the Association's national statistics program and shall conduct such other programs as the Council may direct."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To assign to the Public Relations Committee statistical

responsibilities previously handled by the now-disbanded statistics and classification committees.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 21 RECRUITING COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, by adding new paragraph (r), page 77, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(r) The Recruiting Committee shall study and make recommendations to the Council concerning the recruiting process in intercollegiate athletics."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To establish the Recruiting Committee as a standing committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 22 SPORTS COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 4-(a) and 5-(a), by adding new paragraphs 4-(a)-(13) and 5-(a)-(8), pages 80 and 84, as follows: [Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"At least one member of each sports committee shall be a director of athletics or a commissioner (or comparable full-time executive officer) of an allied conference."

Source: NCAA Council (Reorganization Committee).

Intent: To stipulate that each NCAA sports committee shall include at least one athletic director or conference commissioner to provide administrative expertise on those committees.

Effective Date: Immediately, except that no member currently serving on any NCAA committee shall be replaced prior to expiration of his term or shall his term be reduced; membership shall be adjusted as vacancies occur.

Action: Approved by all three divisions as amended by No. 22—1. Withdrawn from bylaw consent package.

NO. 22—1 SPORTS COMMITTEES

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 22, as follows:

"At least one member of each sports committee shall be a director of athletics or a commissioner (or comparable full time executive officer) an individual who is employed full-time as the chief executive officer of an allied conference."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 23 SOCCER COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 4-(j), by deleting subparagraph

(4), page 82, renumbering subsequent paragraph, as follows:
[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) One member who shall represent secondary school soccer interests."

Source: NCAA Council (National Federation of State High School Associations).

Intent: To discontinue appointment of a secondary school representative on the Soccer Committee, as suggested by the National Federation of State High School Associations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 24 WATER POLO COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 4-(m), page 83, as follows:
[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(m) The Water Polo Committee shall consist of three six members, including one member who shall represent junior college water polo interests and one member who shall represent secondary school water polo interests. The chairman may designate a secretary-rules editor from among the membership of the Committee."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To expand the membership of the Water Polo Committee from three to six in view of its dual functions in tournament administration and formulation of rules; further, to specify that two of the members of the Committee shall represent junior colleges and secondary schools.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 25 DIVISION III FOOTBALL COMMITTEE

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 5-(f), page 85, as follows:
[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(f) The Division III Football Committee shall consist of four members. Two One members shall be elected from each of the two four Division III regions. The Division III Football Advisory Committees shall be appointed by the Division III Football Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee."

Source: NCAA Council (Division III Football Committee).

Intent: To conform the provisions of this Bylaw to present practice.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 10.

NO. 26 NON-THERAPEUTIC DRUGS

Recommended Policy: Delete Policy 11, Section 2, page 115, renumbering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 2. Staff members or student-athletes at member institutions who use drugs in a non-therapeutic manner in any athletic program are in violation of the principles of ethical conduct of the NCAA."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate an interpretation of the Constitution from the Association's Recommended Policies.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as part of the bylaw consent package.

NO. 27 RESTITUTION

Enforcement Procedures: Amend Section 10, page 122, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"Section 10. If a student-athlete who is ineligible under the terms of the Constitution, Bylaws or other legislation of the Association is permitted to participate in intercollegiate competition contrary to such NCAA legislation but in accordance with the terms of a court restraining order or injunction operative against the institution attended by such student-athlete or the Association, or both, and said injunction is subsequently voluntarily vacated, stayed, reversed or finally determined by the courts that injunctive relief is not or was not justified, or finally determined to have been improvidently issued, the Council may take any one or more of the following actions against such institution in the interest of restitution and fairness to competing institutions:"

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Intent: To clarify the original intent of Section 10 that restitution may be invoked without a specific finding or conclusion by a court that an injunction was improvidently issued.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as part of the bylaw consent package

NO. 28 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 1, page 92, by eliminating the present language and substituting the following:

[Division I only]

"Section 1. Criteria for Division I Membership. An institution which was a member of Division I as of January 12, 1977, shall conform to the following criteria for membership in Division I in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 10-1-(c). An institution which applies for Division I membership subsequent to January 12, 1977, must meet the following criteria prior to making application, in accordance with Bylaw 10-2 and Bylaw 10-4.

"(a) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football and basketball. Football, basketball and the other six sports designated to meet this criterion must be classified Division I, and the sports so designated (except foot-

ball) must be among those in which the Association sponsors National Collegiate Championship competition.

"(b) A member of Division I shall maintain a minimum commitment to the division in accordance with a continuing three-year accumulative measurement developed by the NCAA Council, subject to the approval of the Division I membership.

"(1) The Council shall develop a formula for measuring on a year-to-year basis each Division I member institution's program in football, basketball and the other six sports based upon minimum requirements as to size of traveling squad, number of athletically related financial aid awards and number of intercollegiate contests. Credit also shall be accorded if the member's team participates in at least one contest in an NCAA team sport championship or its student-athletes win at least one medal in an NCAA individual sport championship.

"(2) If a Division I member sponsors more than ten varsity intercollegiate sports, including the eight referred to in paragraph (1) above, it shall be given an additional credit each year for each sport in excess of ten.

"(3) A minimum aggregate three-year point total shall be required for an institution to retain its Division I classification. A member institution which fails to register the approved minimum number of points during any three-year period shall be placed in a 'tentative Division I membership' category for a period not to exceed two years. If at the conclusion of the second year of the two-year period, the member does not achieve the required minimum, it shall be reclassified as a Division II or Division III member by the NCAA Classification Committee. If the member does not meet the criteria, if any, of either of those two divisions, it shall be reclassified as an associate member.

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To delete the strength-of-schedule requirements as criteria for Division I membership; to establish criteria for Division I membership whereby an institution must maintain at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football and basketball, in that division, and to establish a procedure to assure that the member's commitment to the division is real and not theoretical.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Tabled by Division I. Motions for roll-call vote and reconsideration of tabling action defeated. Due to tabling action, no amendments to the amendment were considered; but according to parliamentary rules, they were tabled with No. 28.

NO. 28—1 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28, as follows:

"(a) An institution desiring to be a member of Division I must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football and basketball. Football, basketball and the other six seven sports designated to meet this criterion must

be classified Division I, and the sports so designated (except football) must be among those in which the Association sponsors National Collegiate Championship competition.

[Paragraph (b) unchanged.]

"(1) The Council shall develop a formula for measuring on a year-to-year basis each Division I member institution's program in football, *basketball* and the other *six* ~~seven~~ sports based upon minimum requirements as to size of traveling squad, number of athletically related financial aid awards and number of intercollegiate contests. Credit also shall be accorded if the member's team participates in at least one contest in an NCAA team sport championship or its student-athletes win at least one medal in an NCAA individual sport championship."

[Remaining paragraphs unchanged.]

Source: University of Miami.

Action: Not considered due to tabling of No. 28.

NO. 28—2 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28, as follows:

"(2) If a Division I member sponsors more than ~~ten~~ *the eight* varsity intercollegiate sports, *including the eight* referred to in paragraph (1) above, it shall be given an additional credit each year for each sport in excess of ~~ten~~ *eight*."

Source: Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 28—3 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28, as follows:

"If a Division I member sponsors more than ten varsity intercollegiate sports, including the eight referred to in paragraph (1) above, it shall be given an additional credit each year for each sport in excess of ten. In the event a member's ninth and/or tenth sports qualify for credit in at least two of the categories listed in paragraph (1) above, it shall also receive credit in each year for those sports."

Source: Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 28—4 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28, as follows:

"(3) A minimum aggregate three-year point total shall be required for an institution to retain its Division I classification. A member institution which fails to register the approved minimum number of points qualify for Division I membership under any of the criteria prescribed in this Section shall be placed in a 'tentative Division I membership' category for a period not to exceed two years."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 28—5 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28 by adding new paragraph (3) and renumbering current paragraph (3), as follows:

"(3) In computing credit points for the designated six sports (other than football and basketball) for the minimum number of athletically related financial aid awards, satisfaction of the requirement in that category shall be considered to have been achieved if the aggregate equivalency of full financial aid awards for the designated six sports (other than football and basketball) equals or exceeds the aggregate equivalency of full financial aid awards required for the designated six sports (other than football and basketball) in the Council formula."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 28—6 RESOLUTION: DIVISION I PROGRAM TABLE

Be It Resolved, that the Division I membership hereby approves the Council document entitled 'NCAA Division I Program Table' (as distributed at the opening business session of the 71st Convention, and as may have been amended by the Convention business session) as the formula proposed in Amendment No. 28."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 28—7 DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 28 by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

"(c) Any member of Division I as of January 12, 1977, which subsequently becomes a member of Division II or III may participate in the sport of basketball in Division I and shall be entitled to vote in Division I on amendments pertaining to basketball only."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: See No. 28—1.

NO. 29 MULTI-DIVISION CLASSIFICATION

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3, pages 88-89, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. Multi-Division *Participation Classification and Eligibility*. A member institution may participate in football and in one other sport in a division other than the one in which it is a member, as follows:

"(a) A member of Division II or Division III may petition to participate in Division I in any one sport from one to four sports, other than football or basketball, based upon the number of varsity NCAA-recognized intercollegiate sports conducted by the institution, as follows:

**Number of
Varsity Sports**
Four or Five

**Maximum Number of
Division I Sports**
One

**Six, Seven or Eight
Nine, Ten or Eleven
Twelve or More**

**Two
Three
Four**

"(b) A member of Division I may petition to participate in Division II or Division III in football, and a member of Division II may petition to participate in Division III in football. If the petition is granted, the institution shall be entitled to vote in the division in which it participates in football on legislative issues directly affecting football."

[Remainder of Section unchanged.]

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 9, Section 1, by deleting paragraph (f), page 86, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(f) An institution which is a member of a different division than its football classification shall vote on amendments pertaining to football in the division in which its football team is classified."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To specify that a member of Division II or Division III may petition to be classified in Division I in from one to four sports other than football, based on the number of intercollegiate sports it sponsors, and that all of the varsity intercollegiate sports of a member of Division I must be classified in that division; to eliminate the practice of permitting an institution to vote in its football division if that division is different than its membership division.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Motion to table approved by Divisions I and III but defeated by Division II, 50-62. Approval by all three divisions required. No. 29 was approved by Division II but defeated by Divisions I and III which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.

NO. 29—1 MULTI-DIVISION CLASSIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 29-A by adding new paragraph (c), as follows:

"(c) If the petition in subparagraphs (a) or (b) is granted, the institution shall be entitled to vote in the division in which it participates in a particular sport on legislative issues directly affecting that sport."

Source: St. John's University, Georgetown University.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 29—2 MULTI-DIVISION CLASSIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 29-B, as follows:

"(f) An institution which is a member of a different division than its football or basketball classification shall vote on amendments pertaining to football or basketball in the division in which its football or basketball team is classified."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by Divisions II and III but defeated by Division I

which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.

NO. 30 AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION—DIVISION I

Bylaws: Amend Article 4 by adding new Section 7, page 62, as follows:

[Division I only]

"Section 7. Conference Eligibility. For a conference to be eligible for automatic qualification into any National Collegiate Championship in sports in which more than one divisional championship is offered, it must be a Division I allied conference which sponsors regular inseason competition and determines a conference champion in at least six sports, including football or basketball. A conference which was an allied member of Division I as of January 12, 1977, shall conform to these criteria no later than January 1, 1980. A conference which applies for automatic qualification subsequent to January 12, 1977, must meet the criteria prior to making application."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To restrict the eligibility for automatic qualification into Division I championships (other than in those sports in which no other divisional championship is offered) to those conferences which conduct inseason competition and determine a conference champion in at least six sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division I as amended by No. 30—1.

NO. 30—1 AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION—DIVISION I

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 30, as follows:

"Section 7. For a conference to be eligible for automatic qualification into any National Collegiate Championship in a sports in which more than one divisional championship is offered, it must be a Division I allied conference which sponsors regular inseason competition and determines a conference champion in at least six sports, including football or basketball determines a conference champion in at least six sports, including football or basketball, either by regular inseason conference competition or a postseason meet or tournament. A conference which was an allied member of Division I as of January 12, 1977, shall conform to these criteria no later than January 1, 1980. A conference which applies for automatic qualification subsequent to January 12, 1977, must meet the criteria prior to making application.

"O.L. 402. To determine a conference champion under this legislation, at least six of the conference's member institutions must be classified in Division I in the sport in which Division I automatic qualification is sought; further, in each of the six sports in which a conference champion is determined under this legislation, at least six of the conference's member institutions must sponsor the sport on the varsity intercollegiate level."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved by Division I. The language of this proposal underwent slight editorial revision prior to insertion into the 1977-78 NCAA Manual.

NO. 31 STEERING COMMITTEES

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(a), page 24, by adding new subparagraph (5), renumbering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(5) The sixteen vice-presidents shall represent their respective divisions as members of Council subcommittees identified as Division I, Division II and Division III Steering Committees.

"(i) These committees shall plan and conduct divisional round tables at NCAA Conventions, administer surveys of division members, review legislative proposals of divisional interest and encourage communication between the Council and division members.

"(ii) Each committee shall elect its chairman for a one-year term immediately after the annual Convention, and a chairman shall not serve more than two one-year terms.

"(iii) For purposes of meetings conducted separately from regular meetings of the Council, each divisional steering committee may appoint additional members to serve on the committee, subject to approval of the Council and limited to a number not exceeding the number of Council members on the steering committee. The Council shall adopt a formula for such appointments to assure adequate representation of the membership of each division."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To formalize present practices of the divisional steering committees and to establish a procedure for broadening the membership of such committees. [Note: A formula to govern the appointment of the expanded committees will be presented at the Convention business session.]

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 31—1.

NO. 31—1 RESOLUTION: COMPOSITION OF STEERING COMMITTEES

"Whereas, the NCAA membership has adopted legislation expanding the membership of the Division I, Division II and Division III Steering Committees; and

"Whereas, the purpose of such expansion is to insure broad and adequate representation of the membership's interests in the development of the Association's policies;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the formula developed by the NCAA Council to govern appointments to the expanded committees shall include:

"1. A requirement to assure that the selection of additional members of the respective steering committees gives representation to the extent possible to those conferences, independent institutions and geographical areas not represented by members of the Council;

"2. A minimum of two chief executive officers of member institutions on the Division I Steering Committee, and

"3. A least one chief executive officer of a member institution on both the Division II and Division III Steering Committees."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

NO. 32 ADOPTION OF CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 1-(c), page 88, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) By amendment to Bylaw 11, the members of each division may establish criteria for membership and competition by sport in that division. Each institution, either as a member of that division or as an institution which competes in a sport in that division, shall have *five three* years from the date of adoption of the criteria to conform to the requirements. If after *five three* years an institution has not conformed to the adopted criteria of its division, the Classification Committee shall re-assign the institution's membership or its sport to a division for which it qualifies or, if either the member or its sport does not qualify for any division, the institution shall be reclassified as an associate member."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To reduce from five to three years the length of the "grace period" during which a member of a division may progress toward conformity with criteria adopted by that division, in view of the proposed deletion of the present Division I football and basketball scheduling criteria; further, the three-year period conforms to the proposed three-year review period for measuring commitments to the proposed Division I criteria.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 33 PROBATIONARY STATUS

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 4-(b), pages 89-90, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(b) If the Classification Committee determines that the member does not meet the criteria set forth in Bylaw 11, or has not operated in conformity for a period of two years with all other Bylaw requirements as specified in (a), it may grant the member probationary status in the new division.

"(1) Such an institution must meet the Bylaw 11 criteria for membership in the new division within *five three* years in the sport of football and three years in the sport of basketball, and shall remain on probationary status for a minimum of two years.

"(2) During the period of its probation, the institution shall apply all of the applicable rules of the division to which it has applied for membership.

"(3) An opponent may regard the institution on probationary status as a

member of its new division for the purpose of meeting scheduling requirements of division membership criteria.

"(4) An institution granted probationary status may not count games against another probationary institution toward any scheduling requirement for the division for which it has petitioned.

"(5) An institution which petitions for membership in another division may not count games against a probationary member institution of that division toward any scheduling requirement for the division for which it has petitioned.

"(6) (3) An institution granted probationary status shall be eligible for NCAA championships in the new division in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 10-4-(c) and shall be permitted to vote on all constitutional and 'common' bylaw issues, but shall not be permitted to vote on those Bylaws subject to amendment by a division acting separately."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that an institution granted probationary status in a division by the Classification Committee must meet the Bylaw 11 criteria for membership in that division within a three-year period and must remain on probationary status for a designated period; to eliminate from the Bylaws those provisions relating to mandatory scheduling requirements, and to define the privileges of an institution granted probationary status.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 34 MEMBERSHIP PETITIONS

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3-(c), page 89, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) A member, in petitioning under the terms of (a) or (b), shall submit its request to the Association's executive director in writing on a form approved by the NCAA Council not later than June 1." [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 4-(a), page 89, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(a) The institution shall notify the Association's executive director in writing on a form approved by the NCAA Council not later than June 1."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify that petitions for multi-division classification or for change of division membership shall be on a form approved by the NCAA Council to assure that all pertinent information is submitted.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 35 CLASSIFICATION GUIDELINES

Bylaws: Amend Article 10 by deleting Section 5, pages 90-91, re-numbering subsequent Sections, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 5. Classification Guidelines. In evaluating any membership application or petition involving division assignment in the sport of football, the Classification Committee shall consider the following factors:

"(a) A statement of commitment from the chief executive officer of the institution.

"(b) The institution's future scheduling patterns in the sport of football, including at least four seasons subsequent to the effective date desired.

"(c) The financial aid program for students participating in the sport of football.

"(d) The number of sports sponsored by the institution on an inter-collegiate basis, and the financial aid provided participants in sports other than football.

"(e) The available athletic facilities.

"(f) Past performance by the institutions against opponents in the division in which membership is being sought."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the guidelines for football classification.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 36 APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 2, by adding new paragraph (b), page 88, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(b) In designating its desired membership division, the applicant institution must certify that it has operated in conformity with the rules of the desired division for a period of two years."

Source: University of Arizona.

Intent: To qualify to some degree the ability of an institution to join the Association and immediately become a member of a division, eligible for voting and competition, by requiring a two-year advance compliance with the rules of that division.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 37 MEMBERSHIP DIVISIONS—DIVISION IA

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 1, page 88, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 1. Determination of Divisions. (a) Each member institution shall be designated as a member of Division I, Division II or Division III for certain legislative and competitive purposes. In the sport of football only, Division I shall be divided into Division I and Division IA, and these divisions shall vote separately on legislative issues which pertain directly to the sport of football."

Source: Big Sky Conference.

Intent: To create a Division IA in the sport of football only and to

specify that members of Division IA must be members of Division I for legislative and competitive purposes, except that members shall vote separately on legislative issues directly pertaining to football only.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Tabled by all three divisions.

NO. 38 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION IA FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5, by adding new paragraph (d), page 64, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(e) Division IA Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Seventy-five maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: University of Idaho.

Intent: To establish maximum awards limitations in football for a new Division IA.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Out of order due to action on No. 37.

NO. 39 RESOLUTION: CLASSIFICATION EXCEPTION

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, the Classification Committee of the NCAA has heretofore recommended the inclusion of the following institutions in Division I of the NCAA in the sport of football: Alcorn State University, Florida A&M University, Grambling State University, Jackson State University, South Carolina State College, Southern University, Tennessee State University, Texas Southern University; and "Whereas, five of these institutions are member institutions of the Southwestern Athletic Conference, traditionally a predominantly black athletic conference; and

"Whereas, all eight of the aforementioned colleges are traditionally predominantly black colleges; and

"Whereas, the listed colleges have engaged over the years in competition primarily against each other in the sport of football for various historical and ethnic reasons and for reasons based in racial discrimination; and

"Whereas, such exclusive competition has precluded and prevented the listed institutions from competition against Division I institutions at a level sufficient to qualify said institutions for inclusion in Division I, specifically in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 1 of Article 11 of the NCAA Bylaws for said inclusion; and

"Whereas, the listed schools are specifically qualified in several salient respects—strength of athletic programs, game attendance, crowd appeal, ethnic participation and others—as has already been

determined by the Classification Committee of the NCAA; and
"Whereas, it is the intent of this resolution to seek remedy from conditions which have been unjustly imposed upon certain members of the NCAA who have supported its programs through active membership and participation in its various activities, and it is not to be construed as being other than a petition for relief from the conditions as summarized above;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the eight listed colleges be granted an exception to the standards and requirements of Division I competition as heretofore stated and hereby be specifically and forthwith included as Division I institutions for purposes of football competition;

"Be It Finally Resolved, that the listed institutions shall forthwith take steps to accomplish and shall accomplish the requirements set forth in the cited Bylaw as soon as practicable after inclusion in Division I, or on such terms as the NCAA Council may direct."

Source: Southwestern Athletic Conference.

Action: Approved.

NO. 41 MULTI-DIVISION CLASSIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3, pages 88-89, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. Multi-Division Participation and Eligibility. A member institution may participate in football and in one other sport in a division other than the one in which it is a member, as follows:

"(a) A member of Division II or Division III may petition to participate in Division I in any one two sports, other than football or basketball." [Remaining paragraphs unchanged.]

Source: University of Dayton, Davidson College.

Intent: To permit members of Division II and Division III to participate in two sports in Division I, including basketball if they so desire.

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to deadline requirements of Bylaw 10-3-(c).

Action: Approved by Division II but defeated by Divisions I and III which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.

NO. 42 MULTI-DIVISION CLASSIFICATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 3, pages 88-89, by adding new paragraph (c), relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) A member of Division III may petition to participate in Division II in any one sport, other than football."

Source: Marist College.

Intent: To permit members of Division III to participate in Division II in any one sport other than football. [Note: If this provision is adopted, current Bylaw 10-3-(c) and (d) would be editorially revised accordingly.]

Effective Date: Immediately; subject to deadline requirements of Bylaw 10-3-(c).

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II but defeated by Division III which defeated the proposal due to the necessity of approval by all three divisions.

NO. 43 DIVISION III CRITERIA

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 10, Section 1-(c), page 88, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(c) By amendment to Bylaw 11, the members of each division may establish criteria for membership and competition by sport in that division. Each institution, either as a member of that division or as an institution which competes in a sport in that division, shall have five years from the date of adoption of the criteria to conform to the requirements, unless otherwise specified in Bylaw 11. If after five years (or the period specified in Bylaw 11) an institution has not conformed to the adopted criteria of its division, the Classification Committee shall reassign the institution's membership or its sport to a division for which it qualifies or, if either the member or its sport does not qualify for any division, the institution shall be reclassified as an associate member."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 2-(a) and (b), page 92, as follows:

[Division III only]

"Section 2. Criteria for Division III Membership. (a) An institution which was a member of Division III as of January 9, 1974, January 12, 1977, shall conform to the following criteria for membership in Division III no later than August 1, 1979 1977. An institution which applies for Division III membership subsequent to January 9, 1974, January 12, 1977, must declare its intention to conform to the following criteria by August 1, 1979 1977, at the time of application.

"(b) An institution in Division III shall not award financial aid to any student-athlete matriculated after August 1, 1977, except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient." [Subparagraphs (1) through (5) unchanged.]

Source: Centre College.

Intent: To provide the authority to vary from the five-year conformance period specified in Bylaw 10-1-(c) and to establish a new effective date of August 1, 1977, for the Division III "need" criteria.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division III, 45-76. Part A was withdrawn as not necessary due to approval of No. 32.

NO. 44 DIVISION III CRITERIA

Bylaws: Amend Article 11, Section 2-(b)-(3), page 92, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(3) The assistance offered each year may not exceed finan-

cial need as determined by the Parents' Confidential Statement of the College Scholarship Service, except for Academic Honor Awards which may be offered only to students in the upper twenty per cent of their high school graduating class are offered to any student attending the institution who meets the qualifications for the academic award as published in the catalog or official publication of the institution."

Source: Nebraska Wesleyan University.

Intent: To eliminate the "upper 20 per cent" limitation for Academic Honor Awards in Division III and to permit such awards to any student-athlete who meets the qualifications for the awards as published in the institution's official publication.

Effective Date: Immediately. (Division III members must conform to the Bylaw 11-2 criteria by August 1, 1979.)

Action: Referred to Division III Steering Committee by Division III.

NO. 45 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. Determination of Financial Need. To be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition, a student-athlete shall not be the recipient of financial aid (for which his athletic ability is considered in any degree) in excess of the permissible maximum amount determined by application of the provisions of this Section.

"(a) Each member institution shall file with the NCAA a statement of its educational equivalent. If the educational equivalent of a member differs between and among divisions of an institution, it shall file a statement of the educational equivalent for each subdivision for which there is enrolled a student-athlete. The educational equivalent is defined as tuition and mandatory fees, room and board at campus rates for double occupancy, required course-related books (in kind but not in cash) not in excess of one hundred fifty dollars per academic year. Revised statements shall be filed whenever there is a change in the respective amounts and shall indicate the academic year in which the statement applies.

"(b) A member institution may award tuition and mandatory fees, or part thereof, to a student-athlete without regard to his financial need, but an award shall not cover any other part of his educational equivalent except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient. Upon a showing of such need, the institution may award financial aid to the student-athlete to cover any part of the educational equivalent (in addition to tuition and mandatory fees) which exceeds the student-athlete's calculated expected family contribution.

"(c) When a scholarship or grant-in-aid is awarded to a student and the recipient's athletic ability was considered in any degree in determining the award, such financial aid combined with other aid or income the student may receive from

employment during semester or term time, other scholarships or grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, together with the computed expected family contribution, shall not exceed the educational equivalent as defined above. Bona fide loans which must be paid in full, not related in any way to the borrower's athletic ability, are not a required component in determining the aid limit.

"(d) The Council shall adopt a formula (see Appendices B and C) for determining the expected family contribution on the basis of income of the student, his spouse (if any) and his parents (or guardians), excluding wage or salary income of the student.

"(e) The Council shall approve a form (see Appendix D) to secure information needed to make the calculation of the expected family contribution. The form shall permit explanation of extraordinary situations which the student wishes considered in the calculation. The form shall be submitted to the NCAA, or its designated agent, which shall determine the expected family contribution and advise the student of the figure thus established. The figure shall be revealed to such member institutions as the student directs, and such institutions may offer or award aid as provided above in accordance with the stated figure.

"(f) The information in the form shall be kept confidential by the NCAA, or its designated agent, except to the extent that the information may be material to questions of violation of NCAA requirements.

"(g) In the event of a change of economic circumstances of those whose income is considered in calculating the expected family contribution, the student may secure a new calculation by following the procedure utilized in determining his original calculation. The result of the new calculation shall be similarly revealed. After the student has entered the institution, an award may be adjusted if a new calculation establishes a change in need.

"(h) A member institution may award financial aid on the basis of need established by any other procedure it chooses, provided such aid shall not exceed the maximum amount permitted by the NCAA formula and the institution so certifies to the NCAA.

"(i) The Council may establish such further procedures as it deems desirable, adopt appropriate additional forms, fix fees for supplying forms or providing statements of the calculated expected family contribution, authorize preparation and supplying of instructions on the use of forms or on the procedures and of informational pamphlets and otherwise implement the provisions of this Section. Such acts of the Council may be passed on by the annual Convention in the manner provided for review of interpretations in Constitution 6-2."

Source: North Central Conference.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes in all sports at Division I

and Division II member institutions shall be awarded financial aid only on the basis of need, except for tuition and mandatory fees, and to establish procedures for determination of financial need.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year.

Action: Motion to postpone ruled out of order. Tabled along with amendments to the proposal by Divisions I and II.

NO. 46 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Amend Proposal No. 45; Bylaw 5-9, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(b) A member institution may award tuition, and mandatory fees and room, or part thereof, to a student-athlete without regard to his financial need, but an award shall not cover any other part of his educational equivalent except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient. Upon a showing of such need, the institution may award financial aid to the student-athlete to cover any part of the educational equivalent (in addition to tuition, and mandatory fees and room) which exceeds the student-athlete's calculated Expected Family Contribution." [All other paragraphs unchanged.]

Source: Eastern Illinois University.

Action: Not considered due to tabling of No. 45.

NO. 47 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. The Award of Financial Aid to Student-Athletes.

(a) Financial aid consisting of tuition and mandatory fees, or any fraction thereof, may be awarded to a student-athlete without consideration of his financial need. A member institution also may provide a student-athlete with that financial aid identified as exceptions in Constitution 3-4-(b)-(1) and (2) without consideration of financial need.

"(b) A member institution shall not award additional financial aid beyond tuition and mandatory fees to a student-athlete where the student-athlete's athletic ability has been considered in any degree in determining the award except upon a demonstration of financial need by the recipient. Such additional financial aid must be awarded through the regular office or agency that handles financial aid for all students and must be awarded and administered in the same manner as for all students.

"(c) The financial need of each student-athlete shall be computed by deducting the expected total family contribution, the expected student contribution and, if a student has resources, a portion of these resources, from his "commonly accepted

educational expenses," the difference being the student-athlete's total need.

"(1) Each student-athlete's expected total family contribution shall be computed in the same manner, and as often as is required, as for all other students applying for financial aid on the basis of need. The expected total family contribution shall be determined on the basis of the income and assets of the student, his spouse (if any) and his parents or guardian.

"(2) The expected total family contribution shall be determined by an agency or service external to any member institution and which employs a system that has been approved by the United States Commissioner of Education for use in connection with Federal student aid programs. The services provided by the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board and the Student Assistance Programs of the American College Testing Program are two examples of approved agencies and services.

"(3) The agency determining the expected total family contribution shall advise the student and such member institutions as the student directs of the amount established.

"(d) Institutional financial aid awarded to a student-athlete, when combined with the student-athlete's expected total family contribution, shall not exceed the total demonstrated financial need of the student-athlete.

B. Bylaws: Amend O.I. 505-(a), following Bylaw 5-8, page 67, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"(a) With respect to sports other than football and basketball in Division I, and with respect to all sports in Division II, a member institution may administer such awards to recipients on the basis of maximum award equivalencies, provided that the sum of the maximum and fractional award equivalencies received by student-athletes does not exceed the total limit each year in the sport in question. [Effective for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1976-77 academic year.]

"(b) In determining fractional award equivalencies for sports other than football and basketball, the award actually made to the student-athlete shall be divided by the total tuition and mandatory fees which the student-athlete could have received."

Source: University of California, Berkeley.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes in all sports at Division I and Division II member institutions shall be awarded financial aid only on the basis of need, except for tuition and mandatory fees, and to establish procedures for determination of financial need.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year.

Action: Defeated by Division I, 102-146, as amended by Nos. 47-1, 47-2 and 47-4. Defeated by Division II, 45-66. Later reconsideration by Division II, again defeated, 43-47. Divisions I and II defeated a motion for a roll call and approved a motion to close debate. Division I defeated a motion for a roll call in its division only, 112-122.

NO. 47-1 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 47, as follows:

"(a) Financial aid consisting of tuition and mandatory fees, or any fraction thereof, may be awarded to a student-athlete without consideration of his financial need. A member institution also may provide a student-athlete with that financial aid identified as exceptions in Constitution 3-4(b)(1) and (2) 3-4-(b)-(2) and (3) without consideration of financial need."

Source: University of California, Berkeley.

Action: Accepted as an editorial revision of No. 47.

NO. 47-2 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 47, as follows:

"(d) Institutional financial aid awarded to a student-athlete, when combined with the student-athlete's expected total family contribution, shall not exceed the 'commonly accepted educational expenses' total demonstrated financial need of the student-athlete."

Source: University of California, Berkeley.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 47-3 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 47 by adding new paragraph (e), as follows:

"(e) In exceptional circumstances, a student-athlete may use income from employment during semester or term time in lieu of and up to the maximum amount of the expected family contribution. Such exceptional circumstances, and subsequent adjustment of the expected family contribution, must be documented in writing by the financial aids officer of the institution, with an accompanying explanation, and be made a part of the institution's records. Such income shall not be counted when computing the student-athlete's award on the basis of equivalency."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Action: Approved by Division II. Defeated by Division I.

NO. 47-4 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 47, by adding new paragraph (f), as follows:

"(f) Legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, shall not be considered in determining the limit of financial aid."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 48 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. Limitation on Individual Financial Aid Awards. To be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition in any sport, a student-athlete shall not be the recipient of financial aid in excess of the permissible maximum amount determined by application of the provisions of this Section.

"(a) Each student-athlete's financial need shall be computed by deducting the expected total family contribution from his 'commonly accepted educational expenses,' the difference being the student-athlete's total need.

"(1) Each student-athlete's expected total family contribution shall be computed as often as required and in the same manner as for all other students applying for financial aid on the basis of need. The expected total family contribution shall be determined on the basis of the income and assets of the student, his spouse (if any) and his parents or guardian.

"(2) The expected total family contribution shall be determined by a service, external to any member institution, which employs a system that has been approved by the United States Commissioner of Education for use in connection with Federal student aid programs. The services provided by the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board and the Student Assistance Programs of the American College Testing Program are two examples of approved agencies and services.

"(3) The agency determining the expected total family contribution shall advise the student and such member institutions as the student directs of the amount established.

"(b) Financial aid consisting of tuition and mandatory fees may be awarded to a student-athlete without consideration of his financial need. A member institution also may provide a student-athlete with that financial aid identified as exceptions in Constitution 3-4-(b)-(2) and (3) without consideration of financial need.

"(c) A member institution shall not award financial aid beyond tuition and mandatory fees to a student-athlete except upon a demonstration of financial need by the recipient.

"(d) Institutional financial aid in excess of tuition and mandatory fees awarded to a student-athlete where the student-athlete's athletic ability has been considered in any degree in determining the award, when combined with the student-athlete's expected total family contribution, shall not exceed the total cost of room and board and required course-related books.

"(e) A student-athlete may use income from employment during semester or term time in lieu of and up to the maximum

amount of the expected total family contribution. Such income shall not be counted when computing the student-athlete's award on the basis of equivalency.

"(f) Legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, shall not be considered in determining the limit of financial aid."

B. Bylaws: Amend O.I. 505-(a), following Bylaw 5-8, page 67, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"(a) With respect to sports other than football or basketball in Division I, and with respect to all sports in Division II, a member institution may administer such awards to recipients on the basis of value (equivalency), provided that the sum of the maximum and fractional award equivalencies received by student-athletes does not exceed the total limit each year in the sport in question. Fractional award equivalencies for sports other than football or basketball shall be computed as follows: The award actually made to the student-athlete shall be divided by the maximum award that the student-athlete could have received considering his total need. However, tuition and mandatory fees may be awarded regardless of whether their combined sum exceeds the student-athlete's total need. In such cases the fractional award equivalency shall be defined as the amount actually awarded divided by the cost of combined tuition and mandatory fees."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes in all sports at Division I and Division II member institutions shall be awarded financial aid only on the basis of need, except for tuition and mandatory fees, and that student-athletes may use employment during the academic year in lieu of the expected total family contribution; to establish procedures for determination of financial need.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year. Student-athletes enrolled in member institutions prior to that time may be awarded institutional financial aid without regard to a showing of financial need.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 49 FINANCIAL AID LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. Limitation on Individual Financial Aid Awards. To be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition in any sport, a student-athlete shall not be the recipient of athletically related financial aid in excess of tuition and mandatory fees. The term 'athletically related

financial aid' shall be defined as all financial aid for which the department of intercollegiate athletics either recommends or has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and its value."

Source: Oregon State University.

Intent: To specify that athletically related financial aid awarded to student-athletes in all sports at Division I and Division II member institutions shall be limited to tuition and mandatory fees, without restricting the ability of student-athletes to receive other institutional financial aid, awarded without regard to their athletic ability, up to the maximum of commonly accepted educational expenses.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II after editorial revision.

NO. 49—1 FINANCIAL AID LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 49, as follows:

"Section 9. Limitation on Individual Financial Aid Awards. To be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition in *any sport other than football and basketball*, a student-athlete shall not be the recipient of athletically related financial aid in excess of tuition and mandatory fees. The term 'athletically related financial aid' shall be defined as all financial aid for which the department of intercollegiate athletics *either recommends or has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and its value.*"

Source: University of Alabama.

Action: Defeated by Division I, 110-116, and defeated by Division II.

NO. 50 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. Determination of Financial Need. To be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition in any sport other than football or basketball, a student-athlete in such sport shall not be the recipient of financial aid (for which his athletic ability is considered in any degree) in excess of the permissible maximum amount determined by application of the provisions of this Section.

"(a) Each member institution shall file with the NCAA a statement of its educational equivalent. If the educational equivalent of a member differs between and among divisions of an institution, it shall file a statement of the educational equivalent for each subdivision for which there is enrolled a student-athlete. The educational equivalent is defined as tuition

and mandatory fees, room and board at campus rates for double occupancy, use of required course-related books and nonexpendable supplies. Revised statements shall be filed whenever there is a change in the respective amounts and shall indicate the academic year in which the statement applies.

"(b) A member institution may award tuition and mandatory fees, or part thereof, to a student-athlete in a sport other than football or basketball without regard to his financial need, but an award shall not cover any other part of his educational equivalent except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient. Upon a showing of such need, the institution may award financial aid to the student-athlete to cover any part of the educational equivalent (in addition to tuition and mandatory fees) which exceeds the student-athlete's calculated expected family contribution.

"(c) When a scholarship or grant-in-aid is awarded to a student-athlete in a sport other than football or basketball and the recipient's athletic ability was considered in any degree in determining the recipient of the award, such financial aid combined with other aid or income the student may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships or grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, together with the computed expected family contribution, shall not exceed the educational equivalent as defined above. Bona fide loans which must be paid in full, not related in any way to the borrower's athletic ability, are not a required component in determining the aid limit.

"(d) The method for determining the expected family contribution (see Appendix E) on the basis of income of the student, his spouse (if any) and his parents (or guardian), excluding wage or salary income of the student, shall conform to the 'Uniform Methodology' developed by the College Scholarship Service and the American College Testing Service, and used in determining need for the Federal campus-based programs (National Direct Student Loan, College Work-Study Program and Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant Program).

"(e) To secure the information needed to calculate the expected family contribution, the student must submit either a Parents' Confidential Statement, a Financial Aid Form or a Family Financial Statement. The form shall be submitted to the NCAA, or its designated agent, which shall determine the expected family contribution and advise the student of the figure thus established. The figure and a copy of the form shall be revealed to such member institutions as the student directs, and such institutions may offer or award aid as provided above in accordance with the stated figure.

"(f) The information in the form shall be kept confidential by the NCAA, or its designated agent, and the institution receiving the form, except to the extent that the information may be material to questions of violation of NCAA requirements.

"(g) In the event of a change of economic circumstances of

those whose income is considered in calculating the expected family contribution, the student may secure a new calculation by following the procedure utilized in determining his original calculation. The result of the new calculation shall be similarly revealed. After the student has entered the institution, an award may be adjusted if a new calculation by the NCAA, or its designated agent, establishes a change in need.

"(h) A member institution may award financial aid on the basis of need established by any other procedure it chooses, provided such aid shall not exceed the maximum amount permitted by the NCAA formula and the institution so certifies to the NCAA.

"(i) The Council may establish such further procedures as it deems desirable, adopt appropriate additional forms, fix fees for supplying forms or providing statements of the calculated expected family contribution, authorize preparation and supplying of instructions on the use of forms or on the procedures and of informational pamphlets and otherwise implement the provisions of this Section. Such acts of the Council may be passed on by the annual Convention in the manner provided for review of interpretations in Constitution 6-2."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 4, by adding new paragraph (d), page 63, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(d) He was recruited and is receiving financial aid as to which there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative and the director of financial aid that the student's financial aid was granted upon the student's financial need without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. This applies only to sports other than football and basketball."

C. Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(a) and (b), page 64, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Division I only]

"(a) Division I—In each sport, except football and basketball, there shall be a limit on the number of financial aid awards in effect at any one time, including awards made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year and four-year institutions) and upperclassmen, as follows:

"(1) The limits on the number of financial aid awards issued in accordance with Bylaw 5-9-(b) shall be as follows:

"(i) Following is the maximum number of awards which may be in effect at any one time for each sport: Baseball—Thirteen; Cross Country/Track—Fourteen; Fencing—Five; Golf—Five; Gymnastics—Seven; Ice Hockey—Twenty; Lacrosse—Fourteen; Skiing—Seven; Soccer—Eleven; Swimming—Eleven; Tennis—Five; Volleyball—Five; Water Polo—Five; Wrestling—Eleven.

"(ii) The maximum number of financial aid awards which may be in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall be eighty.

"(2) The limits on an additional number of financial aid

awards using the educational equivalent and financial need formula defined in Bylaw 5-9 which may be granted by the institution's financial aid office to student-athletes who were recruited and for whom there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative and the director of financial aid that the student's financial aid was granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability, in accordance with Bylaw 5-4-(d), shall be as follows:

"(i) Following is the maximum number of awards which may be in effect at any one time for each sport: Baseball—Thirteen; Cross Country/Track — Fourteen; Fencing — Five; Golf — Five; Gymnastics — Seven; Ice Hockey — Twenty; Lacrosse — Fourteen; Skiing — Seven; Soccer — Eleven; Swimming—Eleven; Tennis—Five; Volleyball—Five; Water Polo—Five; Wrestling—Eleven.

"(ii) The maximum number of financial aid awards which may be in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall be eighty."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes in all sports other than football and basketball at Division I and Division II member institutions shall be awarded financial aid only on the basis of need, except for tuition and mandatory fees, and to establish procedures for determination of financial need; to exempt from the Bylaw 5 counting procedure a recruited athlete in sports other than football and basketball who is receiving financial aid not based upon his athletic ability; to adjust the Division I maximum awards provisions to permit the specified number of awards in each sport to those student-athletes receiving tuition and mandatory fees pursuant to the proposed need formula and an equal number of awards in each sport to those recruited student-athletes receiving financial aid not based on their athletic ability pursuant to the proposed Bylaw 5-4-(d).

Effective Date: August 1, 1978; except August 1, 1977, for the proposed amendment to Bylaw 5-4. [Note: The forms specified in the proposed Bylaw 5-9-(e) are not reproduced in this publication in view of the fact that they are familiar to those in higher education.]

Action: Defeated by Division I as amended by No. 50—1 and defeated by Division II. Motion to divide was defeated by Divisions I and II, and a motion for a roll call received no second.

NO. 50—1 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 50-C, as follows:

[Paragraphs (a), (1) and (i) unchanged.]

"(ii) The maximum number of financial aid awards based upon athletic ability which may be in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall be eighty." [Paragraphs (2) and (i) unchanged.]

"(2)-(ii) The maximum number of financial aid awards not based upon athletic ability which may be in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall be eighty."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Action: Approved by Division I.

NO. 51 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

A. Bylaws: Amend O.I. 505-(a), following Bylaw 5-8, page 67, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"(a) With respect to sports other than football and basketball in Division I and Division II, a member institution must administer awards to recipients on the basis of financial need as determined by an agency or service external to any member institution and which employs a system that has been approved by the United States Commissioner of Education for use in connection with Federal student aid programs."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 5 by adding new Section 9, page 67, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"Section 9. Determination of Financial Need. (a) Each student-athlete's expected total family contribution shall be computed in the same manner, and as often as is required, as for all other students applying for financial aid on the basis of need. The expected total family contribution shall be determined on the basis of the income and assets of the student, his spouse (if any) and his parents or guardian.

"(b) The expected total family contribution shall be determined by an agency or service external to any member institution and which employs a system that has been approved by the United States Commissioner of Education for use in connection with Federal student aid programs. The services provided by the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board and the Student Assistance Programs of the American College Testing Program are two examples of approved agencies and services.

"(c) The agency determining the expected total family contribution shall advise such member institutions as the student directs of the amount established."

Source: Duke University.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes in all sports other than football and basketball at Division I and Division II member institutions shall be awarded financial aid only on the basis of need in the same manner as all other students at those institutions, and to establish procedures for determination of financial need.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II. Subsequent motion to reconsider defeated by both divisions.

NO. 51—1 DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL NEED

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 51, as follows:

"Effective Date: August 1, 1977, for those student-athletes first entering member institutions and for all renewals of financial aid subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year."

Source: Duke University.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 52 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

A. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(f)-(1), page 8, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) In the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and fees, room and board, and required course-related supplies and books, and incidental expenses not in excess of fifteen dollars per month) during the undergraduate career [the five-year period defined in Constitution 3-9-(a)] of the recipient, it shall be considered 'pay' for participation in intercollegiate athletics."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(b), page 14, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(b) Where a student's athletic ability is taken into consideration in any degree in awarding him unearned financial aid, such aid shall not be awarded for a period in excess of one academic year, and such aid combined with that received from the following and similar sources may not exceed the amount defined in Constitution 3-1-(f) and the Bylaws. In all sports other than football and basketball, such aid shall not exceed tuition and fees, room and board and required course-related books."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To reinstate course-related supplies and incidental expenses in the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses" as applied to football and basketball only.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 53 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(f)-(1), page 8, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(1) In the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and mandatory fees, room and board and use of required course-related books and nonexpendable supplies) during the undergraduate career [the five-year period defined in Constitution 3-9-(a)] of the recipient, it shall be considered 'pay' for participation in intercollegiate athletics."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To permit a student-athlete to receive the use of books and to receive nonexpendable supplies, and to specify that the fees included in the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses" must be mandatory fees.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 54 FINANCIAL AID—ADMISSIONS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4, by adding new paragraph (c), page 15, relettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(j) A student-athlete may not receive an institutional and/or national letter of intent and/or a written offer of financial aid from an institution until he has an official transcript of academic record on file in that institution's admissions office."

Source: University of California, Berkeley; Stanford University.

Intent: To eliminate the practice of offering letters of intent and written offers of financial aid to prospective student-athletes before they have the latest available official transcript of their academic record on file in the institution's admissions office for determination of admissibility.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 55 FINANCIAL AID—BEOG GRANTS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 4-(b)-(2), page 15, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) Governmental grants for educational purposes, except (i) benefits received by student-athletes under the G.I. Bill of Rights; (ii) payments to student-athletes for participation in military reserve training programs (for example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be construed under this principle to be 'employment' during semester or term time); or (iii) payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Educational Program, Social Security Insurance Program or Non-Service-Connected Veteran's Death Pension Program, or (iv) Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG), provided the overall grant total, combining financial aid based on athletic ability and other institutionally administered financial aid [which shall not exceed the maximum allowable under Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1)] and the BEOG, does not exceed the cost of education at the certifying institution defined by the U.S. Office of Education in the administration of the BEOG program."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To exempt BEOG awards from being included in the computation of the maximum allowable financial aid under Consti-

tution 3-1-(f)-(1), provided that maximum when added to the BEOG award does not exceed the U.S. Office of Education-approved "cost of education" at the member institution.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved.

NO. 56 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 500, following Bylaw 5-8, page 66, as follows:
[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"O.I. 500. The term 'financial aid' as used in Bylaw 5 includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from *government or* private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient, as well as off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient; except that legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, and aid from governmental sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient, shall not be considered accountable financial aid when determining the equivalency percentage."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To exempt governmental moneys (primarily SEOG) from inclusion when computing the equivalency factor for sports other than football and basketball.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II in a common vote, 136-160, as revised by No. 56—1.

NO. 56—1 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 56, as follows:

"O.I. 500. The term 'financial aid' as used in Bylaw 5 includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from *government or* private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient, as well as off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient; except that legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, and aid from governmental sources for which the institution

is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient, shall not be considered accountable financial aid when determining the equivalency percentage."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Action: Accepted as an editorial revision to No. 56.

NO. 57 FINANCIAL AID DEFINITION

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 500, following Bylaw 5-8, page 66, as follows:

[Divisions I and II, common vote]

"O.I. 500. The term 'financial aid' as used in Bylaw 5 includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from government or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient, as well as off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient; except that on-campus employment involving student-athletes engaged in sports other than football and basketball and legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students shall not be considered accountable financial aid."

Source: Big Eight Conference.

Intent: To permit students in the equivalency-grant sports who are not receiving maximum aid to obtain on-campus employment without the income from such employment being included when computing the equivalency factor in those sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 58 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(a) and (b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(a) Division I—In each sport all sports, except football and basketball, there shall be a limit on the value of the financial aid awards in effect at any one time including awards made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year and four-year institutions) and upperclassmen. ; further the The total number (based on equivalencies) of financial aid awards in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall not exceed the maximum limit of eighty.

"(b) Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Total for all sports—Eighty; Baseball—Thirteen; Cross Country/Track — Fourteen; Fencing — Five; Golf — Five; Gymnastics — Seven; Ice Hockey—Twenty; Lacrosse—Fourteen; Skiing—Seven; Soccer—Eleven;

Swimming—Eleven; Tennis—Five; Volleyball—Five; Water Polo—Five; Wrestling—Eleven."

[Reletter subsequent paragraphs.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To retain the total limitation of 80 financial aid awards in all sports other than football and basketball (based on equivalencies), but to eliminate sport-by-sport limitations.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 59 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(a) and (b), page 64, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(a) Division I—In each sport, except football and basketball, there shall be a limit on the value of the financial aid awards in effect at any one time including awards made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year and four-year institutions) and upperclassmen; further, the total number (based on equivalencies) of financial aid awards in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall not exceed the maximum limit of *eighty sixty*.

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Total for all sports—*Eighty Sixty*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: University of Virginia.

Intent: To reduce the number of financial aid awards (based on equivalencies) which may be in effect at any one time in all sports other than football and basketball from 80 to 60.

Effective Date: Immediately; member institutions shall conform to the limit of 60 by August 1, 1979.

Action: Originally approved by Division I, 107-102. Later reconsidered and defeated by Division I, 102-119, as amended by No. 59—1.

NO. 59—1 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 59, as follows:

"(a) Division I—In each sport, except football and basketball, there shall be a limit on the value of the financial aid awards in effect at any one time including awards made to freshmen, transfer students (from two-year and four-year institutions) and upperclassmen; further, the total number (based on equivalencies) of financial aid awards in effect at any one time for all sports, except football and basketball, shall not exceed the maximum limit of *sixty seventy*.

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Total for all sports—*Sixty Seventy*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Action: Originally defeated by Division I but later approved upon reconsideration.

NO. 60 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I BASEBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Baseball—~~Thirteen~~ **Sixteen**;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I baseball from 13 to 16.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 61 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I TRACK

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Cross Country/Track—~~Fourteen~~ **Eighteen**;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Big Eight Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I cross country and track from 14 to 18.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 62 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I TRACK

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Cross Country/Track—~~Fourteen~~ **Seventeen**;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I cross country and track from 14 to 17.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO 63 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I GOLF

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Golf—~~Five~~ **Six**;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: University of Alabama, University of Georgia.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I golf from five to six.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 64 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I SWIMMING

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Swimming—*Eleven Fifteen*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I swimming from 11 to 15.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 65 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I TENNIS

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Tennis—*Five Six*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: University of Alabama, University of Georgia, Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I tennis from five to six.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 66 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I VOLLEYBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Volleyball—*Five Seven*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I volleyball from five to seven.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 67 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I WATER POLO

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Water Polo—*Five Seven*;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I water polo from five to seven.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 68 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I WRESTLING

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(b), page 64, as follows:

[Division I only]

"(b) Division I—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Wrestling—~~Eleven~~ **Fifteen**;" [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Big Eight Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division I wrestling from 11 to 15.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 69 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: ~~Thirty~~ **Twenty-five** maximum initial awards per year. ~~Ninety-five~~ **Seventy-five** maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Washington State University.

Intent: To reduce the number of initial and total financial aid awards in football in Division I.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977; member institutions shall conform to the limit of 75 for the 1979-80 academic year.

Action: Nos. 69 through 76 were defeated by Division I football members by the "filling blanks" procedure specified in Robert's Rules of Order. Proposal No. 69 was introduced, and the numbers were declared "blanks." Considering initial-award proposals in the order of decreasing modification, Division I football members defeated elimination of the limit, 25 initials, 40 initials and 35 initials with 60 in a two-year period, 64-64 (tie votes fall), leaving the limit at 30 as at present; then defeated elimination of the overall award limit (but limiting "fifth-year" awards to 10), 75, 80, 90 and 105, leaving the limit at 95 as at present. The 80 proposal was contained in No. 69—1.

NO. 69—1 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 69, as follows:

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: *Twenty-five* **Thirty** maximum initial awards per year. *Seventy-five* **Eighty** maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Washington State University.

Action: Defeated as part of "filling blanks" on No. 69.

NO. 70 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are is applicable: *Thirty* maximum initial awards per year. *Ninety-five* **Ninety** maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To eliminate initial awards in the sport of football in Division I and to reduce the number of total financial aid awards which may be in effect in the same year from 95 to 90.

Effective Date: Immediately; member institutions shall conform to the limit of 90 for the 1978-79 academic year.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 71 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes, and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are is applicable: *Thirty* maximum initial awards per year. *Ninety-five* maximum awards in effect the same year. There also shall be a limitation of *ten* on the number of fifth-year awards which may be in effect at any time."

Source: University of South Carolina.

Intent: To eliminate the limitation on the total number of awards which may be in effect in the same year in the sport of football in Division I, while retaining the present limitation of 30 initial awards per year and limiting the number of fifth-year ("red-shirt") awards to 10 at any time.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 72 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five One hundred five maximum awards in effect the same year.

Source: San Diego State University.

Intent: To eliminate initial awards in the sport of football in Division I and to increase the number of total financial aid awards which may be in effect in the same year from 95 to 105.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 73 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five One hundred five maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To increase the number of total financial aid awards which may be in effect in the same year in Division I football from 95 to 105 while retaining the present limitation of 30 initial awards per year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 74 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: San Diego State University, Western Athletic Conference.

Intent: To eliminate initial awards in the sport of football in Division

I while retaining the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect in the same year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 75 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: *Thirty* **Forty** maximum initial awards per year. *Ninety-five* maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: San Diego State University.

Intent: To increase the number of initial awards in Division I football from 30 to 40 per year while retaining the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect the same year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 76 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be a limit on the number of initial awards which may be made in any two-year period. Further, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: *Thirty* **Thirty-five** maximum initial awards per year. *Sixty* **maxi-** **num** initial awards in any two-year period. *Ninety-five* maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To provide flexibility to the current limitation regarding initial grants in the sport of football in Division I without increasing the number of initial grants permitted in a two-year period and without increasing the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect in the same year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 77 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on

the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year. Upon petition by a member institution, the Council may grant an increase in the number of initial awards allowable for a given year in order to alleviate a recognizable injustice in the institution's athletic program."

Source: San Diego State University.

Intent: To specify that the Council may grant an exception permitting an institution to exceed the limitation on initial awards in Division I football in a given year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I football.

NO. 78 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year. An eligible player in his fifth year who is not a member of the squad shall not be counted in the ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To exempt from counting against the limitation of 95 awards in effect in the same year in Division I football an eligible football player in his fifth year who is not on the squad.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 79 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION II BASKETBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(f), page 65, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(f) Division II—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Basketball—*Twelve Fifteen*;"

[Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Southeastern Louisiana University.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II basketball from 12 to 15.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Withdrawn.

I while retaining the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect in the same year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 75 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: *Thirty Forty* maximum initial awards per year. *Ninety-five* maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: San Diego State University.

Intent: To increase the number of initial awards in Division I football from 30 to 40 per year while retaining the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect the same year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 76 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be a limit on the number of initial awards which may be made in any two-year period. Further, there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: *Thirty Thirty-five* maximum initial awards per year. *Sixty maximum* initial awards in any two-year period. *Ninety-five* maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To provide flexibility to the current limitation regarding initial grants in the sport of football in Division I without increasing the number of initial grants permitted in a two-year period and without increasing the present limitation of 95 awards which may be in effect in the same year.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: See No. 69.

NO. 77 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on

the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year. Upon petition by a member institution, the Council may grant an increase in the number of initial awards allowable for a given year in order to alleviate a recognizable injustice in the institution's athletic program."

Source: San Diego State University.

Intent: To specify that the Council may grant an exception permitting an institution to exceed the limitation on initial awards in Division I football in a given year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I football.

NO. 78 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION I FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(c), page 64, as follows:

[Division I football only]

"(c) Division I Football—There shall be an annual limit on the number of initial financial aid awards which may be made to student-athletes and there shall be an annual limit on the total number of financial aid awards which may be in effect the same year, including initial awards. The following limitations are applicable: Thirty maximum initial awards per year. Ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year. An eligible player in his fifth year who is not a member of the squad shall not be counted in the ninety-five maximum awards in effect the same year."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To exempt from counting against the limitation of 95 awards in effect in the same year in Division I football an eligible football player in his fifth year who is not on the squad.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 79 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION II BASKETBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(f), page 65, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(f) Division II—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Basketball—~~Twelve~~ Fifteen;"

[Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Southeastern Louisiana University.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II basketball from 12 to 15.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Withdrawn.

**NO. 80 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION II
BASKETBALL**

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(f), page 65, as follows:
[Division II only]

"(f) Division II—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Basketball—*Twelve Fourteen*;"
[Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Eastern Illinois University.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II basketball from 12 to 14.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division II.

NO. 81 MAXIMUM AWARDS—DIVISION II FOOTBALL

Bylaws: Amend Article 5, Section 5-(f), page 65, as follows:
[Division II football only]

"(f) Division II—Following are the maximum awards which may be in effect at any one time: Football—*Sixty Seventy-five*;"
[Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: Southwestern Athletic Conference.

Intent: To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 60 to 75.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division II football.

NO. 82 FIVE-YEAR RULE

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), page 17, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) A student-athlete may be eligible for athletic participation during the first ten semesters or twelve trimesters or fifteen quarters in which he is regularly enrolled at a collegiate institution."

Source: Southeastern Massachusetts University.

Intent: To replace the five-calendar-year rule with a five-year-residency rule.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 83 FIVE-YEAR RULE

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), page 17, as follows:
[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution which includes in its intercollegiate athletic program that sport

in which the student-athlete desires to participate, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. Government being excepted. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport, but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining."

Source: New Jersey Institute of Technology.

Intent: To begin counting the prescribed five calendar years of eligibility at the beginning of the semester or quarter in which a student-athlete first has the opportunity to participate in a specific sport at the first institution in which he is enrolled which conducts the sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 84 FIVE-YEAR RULE

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(a), page 17, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. Government being excepted. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport, but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining not completed four years in one or more sports and wish to compete in those sports."

Source: U.S. Air Force Academy, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy.

Intent: To permit a student-athlete at one of the national service academies to participate in a sport or sports for four years, regardless of the number of years of college completed and regardless of whether he has exhausted his eligibility in any other sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 85 GRADUATE ELIGIBILITY

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 3-(c), page 13, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(c) He is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree as determined by the regulations

of that institution, except that a student-athlete who has received his baccalaureate or equivalent degree and who is enrolled in the graduate or professional school of the institution he attended as an undergraduate, or who is enrolled and seeking a second baccalaureate or equivalent degree at the same institution, may participate in intercollegiate athletics provided he has athletic eligibility remaining and such participation occurs within four five years after initial enrollment in a collegiate institution."

Source: Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference, Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To permit students who have completed requirements for baccalaureate or equivalent degrees to utilize any remaining eligibility during the five-year eligibility period established by Constitution 3-9-(a), provided that eligibility is utilized at the institution where the student-athlete studied and competed as an undergraduate.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved.

NO. 86 ELIGIBILITY—PROFESSIONAL DRAFT

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9, by adding new paragraph (k), page 18, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(k) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate competition in all sports if he has submitted his name for consideration for eligibility in a professional league's player draft or has voluntarily renounced his amateur status for the purpose of qualifying for draft by any professional team."

Source: University of Kansas.

Intent: To specify that a student-athlete with eligibility remaining who places his name on a professional sports league's draft list or who renounces his amateur status for the purpose of qualifying for such a draft no longer shall be eligible for participation in intercollegiate athletics.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated as amended by No. 86—1.

NO. 86—1 ELIGIBILITY—PROFESSIONAL DRAFT

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 86, as follows:

"(k) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate competition in all sports that sport if he has submitted his name for consideration for eligibility in a professional league's player draft or has voluntarily renounced his amateur status for the purpose of qualifying for draft by any professional team."

Source: University of Kansas.

Action: Approved.

**NO. 87 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY—
ALL-STAR CONTESTS**

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(f), page 18, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) He shall be denied further intercollegiate *athletic* eligibility in *all sports that sport* if he engages as a member of a squad in any college all-star football or basketball contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee."

Source: Big Eight Conference.

Intent: To conform the provisions of this paragraph to those which apply to track and field and gymnastics as set forth in Constitution 3-9-(g) and (h).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 88 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 9-(e), page 18, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(e) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate competition in all sports if (1) *he has knowingly and willfully violated Constitution 3-4*, (2) (1) he has been guilty of fraudulence in connection with an entrance or placement examination, or (3) (2) he has otherwise exhibited *gross* dishonesty in evading or violating NCAA regulations."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To eliminate the inconsistency with Constitution 3-4, which is applicable without a showing of knowledge or will on the part of the student-athlete, and to eliminate the ambiguity associated with the word "gross."

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 89 SEASONS OF COMPETITION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d), page 53, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(d) He must not *previously* have engaged in *three more than four* seasons of intercollegiate competition *after his freshman year*."

Source: Gulf South Conference, Southeastern Massachusetts University.

Intent: To permit four years of eligibility for NCAA championship competition during the five calendar years prescribed by Constitution 3-9-(a), whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved by Divisions II and III and defeated by Division I.

**NO. 90 SEASONS OF COMPETITION—SERVICE
ACADEMIES**

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(1), page 53, as follows:
[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) Any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport. Indoor and outdoor track and field shall be considered separate sports. Transfer students to the national service academies may participate on the sub-varsity levels only in their first year without having that participation count as one of three seasons of intercollegiate competition referred to in this Bylaw."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(1)-(2), by adding new paragraph j., page 58, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"j. If he is a transfer student to one of the national service academies and has competed on the sub-varsity level only during his freshman (plebe) year."

Source: U.S. Air Force Academy, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy.

Intent: To permit a transfer student to one of the national service academies to participate on the sub-varsity level as a first-year student at that academy without that participation counting as one of the seasons of competition specified in Bylaw 4-1-(d).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 91 HARDSHIP RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(d)-(2)-(ii), pages 53-54, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(ii) It prevents him from participating occurs when he has not participated in more than two football games or more than three contests in any other sport, provided the incapacity injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season.

[NOTE: The provision shall be administered by the allied conferences of the Association or, in the case of an independent member institution, by the NCAA Eligibility Committee.]"

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify the requirements which must be met to qualify under the hardship rule.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 92 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY CHANGES

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(e), page 54, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(e) If his eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester, he shall become eligible or ineligible to compete in an NCAA championship at the time his eligibility is officially certified by his institution, which shall not be later than on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter, except that if he is eligible to compete at the time of his or his institution's first participation in an NCAA championship, he shall remain eligible for the remainder of the meet or tournament."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To require a student-athlete's eligibility to be officially determined between terms at the time his academic records become available, which shall not be later than the first day of classes for the ensuing term.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II, 44-42, and Division III, 51-42.
Defeated by Division I, 98-124.

NO. 93 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY CHANGES

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(e), page 54, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(e) If his eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester, he shall become eligible or ineligible to compete in an NCAA championship on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter at the close of his institution's quarter or semester (as defined in its catalogue), except that if he is eligible to compete at the time of his or his institution's first participation in an NCAA championship, he shall remain eligible for the remainder of the meet or tournament."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To require a student-athlete's eligibility to be officially determined between terms at the completion of the preceding term as defined in the institution's catalogue.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Division I. Not considered by Divisions II and III due to their approval of No. 92.

NO. 94 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(1)-(2), by adding new paragraph j., page 58, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(2) A student shall not be considered a transfer:

"j. If he transfers to a Division III member institution from any other four-year collegiate institution, provided the following conditions are met:

"1. The conditions of Bylaw 1-7 and O.I. 129 have been satisfied.

"2. The student previously has not been granted a residence waiver.

"3. The student has transferred from one Division III institution to another Division III institution; or in the case of students transferring from a Division I or Division II institution to a Division III institution, the student has not competed in that sport at the previous institution.

"4. The student will not receive any institutionally administered financial aid during his initial year of enrollment at the certifying institution except for any Federal or state assistance programs for which the student may be eligible.

"5. The student has entered the certifying institution prior to the start of the regular-season competition in the sport in which the waiver is desired."

Source: State University of New York Athletic Conference.

Intent: To waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule for institutions in Division III under the described conditions.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved by Division III, and a subsequent motion to reconsider was defeated, 25-45.

NO. 96 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(1)-(2), by adding new paragraph j., page 58, as follows:

[Division III only]

"(2) A student shall not be considered a transfer:

"j. If he transfers from a Division I or Division II member institution to a Division III member institution."

Source: DePauw University.

Intent: To waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule for institutions in Division III under the described conditions.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Not considered by Division III due to its approval of No. 94. Parliamentarian's ruling challenged but sustained by the Convention.

NO. 97 TRANSFER RULE—DIVISION III

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(j)-(3)-a-1, page 55, as follows:

[Division III only]

"1. Eligibility for intercollegiate competition is not permitted for one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year from his first registration date at the certifying institution official withdrawal date from his previous institution."

Source: Southeastern Massachusetts University.

Intent: To permit a transfer student-athlete to become eligible for participation one calendar year after withdrawal from his

previous institution regardless of his activity (work, enrollment at certifying institution, etc.) during that year.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division III.

NO. 98 TRANSFER RULES

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(k)-(1), page 57, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution. To be eligible immediately upon transferring from the junior college, he must return to the four-year college he last attended prior to his transfer to junior college, provided he did not have an unfulfilled residence requirement at the time of his transfer from the four-year college."

Source: North Central Conference.

Intent: To specify that a student-athlete who leaves a four-year college to attend a junior college must complete one full year of enrollment and one calendar year of residence to be eligible at another four-year institution, unless he returns to the first four-year institution.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Originally approved by all three divisions, but later reconsidered and defeated by all three.

NO. 99 TRANSFER RULE—PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(l)-(2), by adding new paragraph j., page 58, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) A student shall not be considered a transfer:

"j. In a particular sport if, subsequent to his initial attendance at a collegiate institution, he transfers to the certifying institution from another four-year college and has neither practiced nor competed in that sport in intercollegiate competition for a consecutive two-year period immediately prior to his transfer."

Source: Eastern College Athletic Conference, Fordham University, Adelphi University.

Intent: To waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule for a student transferring from another four-year college if he did not participate in practice or competition in his sport on the intercollegiate level for two years prior to his transfer.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 100 TRANSFER RULE—PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(l)-(2), by adding new paragraph j., page 58, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(2) A student shall not be considered a transfer:

"j. In a particular sport at the certifying institution when the student (i) enrolls at a second four-year collegiate institution and does not practice or participate in the particular sport at the second institution and (ii) returns to the certifying institution."

Source: Eastern College Athletic Conference, Fordham University, LeMoyne College.

Intent: To waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule in a particular sport for a student who returns to his original institution after attendance at another four-year college and did not practice or compete in that sport during his residence at the second institution.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 101 TRANSFER RULES—JUNIOR COLLEGE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(k), by adding new paragraph (4), page 57, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) When a student-athlete has been in residence at two or more junior colleges, the terms of residence at all junior colleges may be combined in order to satisfy the residence requirement of Bylaw 4-1-(j)-(3)-b. All grades and all course credits that are transferrable to the member institution must be considered in determining the student-athlete's eligibility under Bylaw 4-1."

Source: Pacific-8 Conference, Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Intent: To provide a uniform policy whereby a member institution would determine the acceptable junior college credit when a student-athlete has attended more than one junior college.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 102 TRANSFER RULE—CALENDAR YEAR

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(j)-(3)-a-1, page 55, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"1. Eligibility for intercollegiate competition is not permitted for one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year from his first registration date at the certifying institution, with the following exceptions:

"(i) If the first day of classes of the academic year in which the transfer student would become eligible at the certifying institution is earlier than the twelve-month residence date, then he shall be eligible on that first day of classes.

"(ii) If the date of the first scheduled intercollegiate contest falls earlier (between semesters) than the first day of classes of the academic year in which the student would become eligible, then he shall be eligible on that playing date."

B. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(k), by adding new paragraph (4), page 57, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(4) Exceptions to the twelve-month requirement as specified in Bylaw 4-1-(j)-(3)-a-1-(i) and (ii) shall apply to paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) above."

Source: Eastern College Athletic Conference, Fordham University, LeMoyne College.

Intent: To delete the calendar year requirement of the transfer rule and thereby grant eligibility to transfer students after they have satisfied the two-semester or three-quarter residence requirement.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Approved by Divisions II and III. Defeated by Division I.

NO. 103 TRANSFER RULE—WAIVERS

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 3, by adding new paragraph (f), page 60, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(f) The Council may, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, waive the residence requirement set forth in Bylaw 4-1 for a student-athlete who transfers to a member institution for reasons of health. Such request for waiver must be initiated by the member institution from which the student-athlete is transferring and must be supported by medical recommendations of that institution's team physician and/or the student-athlete's personal physician."

Source: Northwestern University.

Intent: To permit the Council to waive the residence requirements of the transfer rule for students who transfer for health reasons under the prescribed conditions.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three Divisions.

NO. 104 2.000 RULE/1.600 RULE

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(b), pages 60-61, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(b) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a

team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet unless the institution in the conduct of all its intercollegiate athletic programs:

"(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions during the first year in residence to student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of at least 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as determined by the Association's national prediction tables or Association-approved conference or institutional tables, except that an institution may provide financial aid to a student whose matriculation was not solicited by a member of the athletic department or by a representative of its athletic interests (see O.I. 100) and whose admission and financial aid have been granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability; such a student shall not be eligible for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions unless he satisfies the requirements of paragraph (2) and there is on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the faculty athletic representative, the admissions officer and chairman of the financial aid committee that this exception applies; and

"(2) Limits its subsequent scholarship and grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for competition in varsity intercollegiate athletics to student-athletes who have a grade point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of at least 1.600; except that the performance requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to a student-athlete who predicted at least 1.600 upon entrance into an institution which uses the Association's national prediction tables or more demanding institutional or conference predictive formulas in applying paragraph (1). As to such a student-athlete, he shall be limited only by the official institutional regulations governing normal progress toward a degree for all students, as well as any other applicable institutional eligibility rules, including those of the athletic conference of which the institution is a member. These institutional or conference standards shall be filed in the office of the Association.

"(3) Limits its initial scholarship and grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation in athletics or organized practice sessions during the first year of residence of student-athletes transferring from another collegiate institution to those who meet the requirements outlined in paragraph (2) above, except that a student-athlete who transfers from a junior college and who failed to predict 1.600 on the Association's national experience tables must: (i) be a graduate of the junior college; or (ii) present a minimum of forty-eight semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two quarter hours of transferable degree credit with an accumulative minimum grade point average of 1.600 and have spent

a minimum of two academic years in residence at the junior college, excluding summer sessions.

"(4) Institutions which conform to the requirements of paragraph (b) shall maintain a file which contains certification that each eligible student-athlete meets the minimum requirements of paragraph (b) and such file shall be available for examination upon request.

"O.I. 402. If a high school graduate attends a collegiate institution or institutions less than one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) before his enrollment at the certifying institution, he shall be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate.

"O.I. 403. Only the actual accumulative rank-in-class or grade point average at the end of the sixth, seventh or eighth semester in high school may be used as recorded on an official high school transcript (or other official form) sent directly by the high school to the admissions office of the college. If a high school graduate attends a college preparatory school for a full academic year, he may be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate or on the basis of his college preparatory record. It is not permissible to round a student's prediction regardless of the number of digits to which the computation is carried; e.g., a prediction of 1.59999 would not qualify a prospective student-athlete under the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b).

"O.I. 404. A student who has established a prediction may not achieve eligibility by means of a subsequent test after enrollment or reporting for uniformed squad practice, whichever is earlier.

"O.I. 405. If a student's prediction has not been established and he reports for practice or competition, the student shall be required to take the ACT or SAT test on the first subsequent national test date, and the institution shall be required to determine his prediction within two weeks following the receipt of scores from such test. Until his prediction is determined, the student may engage in practice, but not participate in competition. If he then predicts 1.600 or better, he is eligible to continue practice and represent the institution in competition in accordance with other applicable institutional, conference and NCAA policies.

"O.I. 406. The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the American College Test (ACT) are the only tests which may be used to establish an acceptable table or a prospect's prediction. The qualifying test score submitted by a prospect must represent the total score achieved from a single attempt on any nationally administered test date.

"O.I. 407. The Association's national prediction tables shall be reviewed and brought up to date every five years; institutional and conference tables, every three years. In the development of the formulas for institutional and conference tables, the proportional contribution of high school record (rank-in-class or grade point average) and test score cannot vary more than 60-40 per cent.

"O.I. 408. A student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 or better at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended) shall qualify under Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year, even though at the conclusion of his first semester (or first or second quarters) of that year his accumulative academic grade point average registers below 1.600. A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended), however, shall qualify under Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(2), if at the conclusion of his first semester (or first or second quarter) of his sophomore year his accumulative grade point average equals 1.600 or better, or if his grade point average for the previous two semesters (or three quarters) is 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years.

"O.I. 409. If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his eligibility under this legislation, shall count all academic courses, and only academic courses, taken at the previous institution. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution.

"O.I. 410. The Council, by a two-thirds vote, is authorized to grant exceptions to Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1) for institutions whose total academic program is directed toward physically handicapped students.

"O.I. 411. The phrase 'scholarship or grant-in-aid awards,' as set forth in Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1), (2) and (3), is governed by the provisions of Constitution 3-4 and includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from government or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient; further, it includes off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient.

"A student-athlete who does not qualify under the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) may receive financial assistance administered by the institution in the form of a scholarship, grant, loan, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment or aid from government or private sources, provided (1) such assistance is part of an officially recognized financial aid program for disadvantaged students (e.g., Economic Opportunity Grant program); (2) the criteria for the award of such aid clearly defines that purpose, and (3) the conditions described in paragraphs (a) and (b) below are satisfied and so certified in writing by the faculty athletic representative, the admissions officer and the chairman of the financial aid committee of the institution on a form approved by the NCAA Council. Upon completion, one copy of the form shall be forwarded promptly to the NCAA executive office and the other copy

shall be retained by the institution's faculty athletic representative.

"(a) The program awarding such aid is completely independent of the athletic interests of that institution and applies written criteria which base selection upon factors completely unrelated to ability to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition, and

"(b) The case-by-case administration of the aid conforms to the written criteria, athletic ability is not a factor in the selection of the recipients and their selection is not influenced by the intercollegiate athletic interests of the institution. Any intervention by the intercollegiate athletic interests of the institution to bring about an award of such aid, other than merely notifying the prospective student-athlete of the existence of the program, shall constitute adequate proof of influence unless the contrary is clearly established by the institution to the satisfaction of the NCAA Council.

"O.I. 412. A student-athlete who practices or participates while ineligible under the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) shall be charged with the loss of one year of practice and varsity eligibility by his institution for each year gained improperly, which shall be the next year the student is in attendance. A student-athlete who receives financial aid while ineligible for such aid under Bylaw 4-6-(b) shall be declared permanently ineligible for practice, intercollegiate athletics and such financial aid by his institution. The institution may appeal to the Council for a reduction of the ineligibility in either instance. The loss of eligibility may apply only at the institution involved in the violation.

"O.I. 413. A student-athlete who did not graduate from high school, but subsequently completes the General Education Development (GED) test and obtains a state high school equivalency diploma, may establish his prediction through use of his high school record (see O.I. 403) or through use of the Association-approved table which converts the average of his five GED scores to high school rank."

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference.

Intent: To rescind the 2,000 rule and reinstate the 1,600 rule as it appeared in the 1972-73 NCAA Manual. [Note: Bylaw 4-1 would be revised editorially to reflect adoption of these provisions.]

Effective Date: Immediately; for those student-athletes first entering member institutions subsequent to the opening term (semester or quarter) of the 1977-78 academic year.

Action: Referred to Academic Testing and Requirements Committee by Divisions I and II; a report from which will be presented at the 1978 Convention.

NO. 105 ELIGIBILITY—2,000 RULE

A. Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 1-(j), page 55, as follows:
[Division I only]

"(j) He must conform to the following provisions for eli-

gibility for competition and practice and financial aid (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree).

[Note: A 2.000 achiever as used herein is defined as one who at the time of his graduation from high school (as certified on his high school transcript or by official correspondence) presented an accumulative sixth, seventh or eighth semester minimum grade point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000), or, subsequent to graduation from high school, presented a minimum grade point average of 2.000 after at least one academic year of attendance at and graduation from a preparatory school, as certified on the high school transcript or by official correspondence by the registrar of the institution to be attended. For conversion of the grading system of a high school or preparatory school not utilizing the 4.000 system, the registrar shall utilize national conversion tables adopted by the NCAA Council.]"

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

B. Bylaws: Amend O.I. 400, following Bylaw 4-6-(b), page 60, as follows:

[Division I only]

"O.I. 400. If a student reports for practice or competition before his high school grade point average has been certified or converted by the institution's registrar (or the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements per O.I. 401), he may practice, but not compete, for a maximum of two weeks. After this two-week period, the student must have an established minimum high school grade point average of 2.000 to continue practicing or to compete."

C. Bylaws: Amend O.I. 401, following Bylaw 4-6-(b), pages 60-61, as follows:

[Division I only]

"O.I. 401. If a high school or preparatory school will not provide a student-athlete's grade point average or convert it to the 4.000 scale does not utilize a system of grading for which the NCAA Council has adopted a national conversion table, a member institution may submit the individual's high school or preparatory school transcript to the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements for certification or conversion."

Source: Missouri Valley Conference.

Intent: To remove the responsibility of determining an individual's eligibility for practice, competition and financial aid from the high school and place it with the registrar of the member institution attended, and to specify that the NCAA Council shall adopt national conversion tables.

Effective Date: Immediately; applicable to all student-athletes first entering a member institution during the fall term, 1977-78 academic year, or thereafter.

Action: Defeated by all three divisions.

NO. 106 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY—DIVISION II

Bylaws: Amend Article 4, Section 6-(f), page 62, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(f) A Division II member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament in a given sport unless it is in conformance with the Division II maximum awards provisions in that sport as set forth in Bylaw 5-5-(f) and the campus visit limitation in that sport as set forth in Bylaw 1-5-(a)-(2), except that a Division II institution may exceed the Division II maximum awards limitation and the Division II campus visit limitation in a sport in which only one NCAA-sponsored meet or tournament is conducted and remain eligible for that NCAA event. A Division II member institution which desires to exceed the Division II maximum awards or campus visit limitation in a given sport or sports shall file a declaration of its intent to be exempt from that limitation with the NCAA national office prior to June 1 preceding the academic year for which it seeks the exemption, and such institution shall then be governed by the appropriate Division I legislation governing maximum awards and campus visit limitations for that year. The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting, grant exceptions to member institutions to permit them to exceed the Division II maximum awards limitation in a given sport or sports and remain eligible for NCAA championships in those sports."

Source: Southwestern Athletic Conference.

Intent: To permit the Council to grant exceptions to this Bylaw to enable a Division II member institution to exceed the Division II maximum awards limitation in a sport or sports and remain eligible for NCAA championships in those sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 107 RECRUITING CONTACTS

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 1-(c), page 33, by deleting the present language and substituting the following:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(c) Divisions I and II—Contact in person with a prospective student-athlete, his relatives or legal guardian off campus for purposes of recruitment (per O.I. 100), and all contact off campus with a high school or junior college coach, by institutional staff members and/or representatives of athletic interests is subject to the following limitations:

"(1) In the sport of football, all such contact shall be limited to the period between the Sunday following the close of the football season and the second Wednesday in March.

"(2) In the sport of basketball, all such contact shall be limited to the periods between September 15 and October 15 and between March 1 and May 15.

"(3) No such contact shall be made until the prospective student-athlete has completed his junior year in high school.

"(4) It shall be permissible to contact a high school or junior college football or basketball coach at a publicly announced public event at any time."

Source: Big Ten Conference.

Intent: To limit in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts to the specified periods in the sports of football and basketball, with no limitations in other sports; to include off-campus contacts with high school and junior college coaches in those two sports in the limitations, with the one exception noted.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 108 RECRUITING CONTACTS—NUMBER

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 1-(c), by deleting paragraph (1), page 33, renumbering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(1) No more than three such contacts per prospective student-athlete, which shall include contacts with his relatives or legal guardian, shall be permitted by any single institution."

Source: Southeastern Conference, University of South Carolina.

Intent: To remove the three-contact recruiting limitation.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Divisions I and II.

NO. 109 RECRUITING CONTACTS—FINAL DATE

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 1-(c), by deleting paragraph (3), page 33, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(3) The final date for contact in all sports shall be June 15 in the prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school."

Source: Florida State University, Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To eliminate the June 15 limitation as the final date for recruiting contact in all sports.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I, 78-110, and by Division II.

NO. 110 RECRUITING CONTACTS—FINAL DATE

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 1-(c)-(3), page 33, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"(3) The final date for contact in all sports the sports of football and basketball shall be June 15 in the prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school."

Source: NCAA Council (Division I Steering Committee).

Intent: To remove the June 15 recruiting contact limitation from all sports except football and basketball.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions I and II.

NO. 112 CAMPUS VISITS—DIVISION II

Bylaws: Amend Article 1, Section 5-(a), by deleting subparagraph (2), page 37, as follows:

[Division II only]

"(2) Division II—In each sport, there shall be a limit on the total number of paid visits an institution may provide prospective student-athletes during an academic year, as follows: Football—Thirty-seven; Basketball—Eleven; Baseball—Five; Cross Country/Track—Seven; Fencing—Three; Golf—Two; Gymnastics—Three; Ice Hockey—Nine; Lacrosse—Six; Skiing—Four; Soccer—Five; Swimming—Five; Tennis—Three; Volleyball—Three; Water Polo—Three; Wrestling—Five. In addition, there shall be an overall limit of thirty-two on the total number of visits each academic year for all sports excluding football and basketball. The institution must maintain a written record of the paid visits of prospective student-athletes pursuant to this paragraph."

Source: NCAA Council (Division II Steering Committee).

Intent: To rescind the limitations on the number of paid campus visits which a Division II institution may provide to prospective student-athletes in each sport.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Division II.

NO. 114 CAMPUS VISITATION—MEAL

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 122, following Bylaw 1-5-(j), page 40, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 122. A prospective student-athlete may visit a member institution's campus at his own expense as often as he wishes. During such visits, the institution may not pay any expense or provide any entertainment except a meal in the institution's on-campus student dining facilities and a maximum of three complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event for the exclusive use of admitting the prospective student-athlete and those persons accompanying him on the visit. Payments of any expenses or providing any entertainment, except as noted, on such a trip shall constitute an expense-paid trip."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To eliminate the free meal allowed for prospective student-athletes when they visit an institution's campus at their own expense.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 115 CAMPUS VISITATION—ADMISSIONS

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 122, following Bylaw 1-5-(j), page 40, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 122. A prospective student-athlete may visit a member institution's campus at his own expense as often as he wishes. During such visits, the institution may not pay any expense or provide any entertainment except a meal in the institution's on-campus student dining facilities and a *maximum of three one complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event for the exclusive use of admitting the prospective student-athlete and those persons accompanying him on the visit.* Payment of any expenses or providing any entertainment, except as noted, on such a trip shall constitute an expense-paid trip."

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference.

Intent: To reduce from three to one the number of complimentary admissions to a campus athletic event which may be given to a prospective student-athlete visiting an institution's campus at his own expense.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 116 RECRUITING AIDS

Bylaws: Add a new O.I. 105, following Bylaw 1-1-(a), page 32, re-numbering subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 105. The use of recruiting aids shall be limited to those materials and procedures normally used by the institution's admissions office personnel in the admissions process. Recruiting aids including, but not limited to, photographs, films, slides, brochures, calendars and magazines shall be restricted to on-campus use only."

Source: Virginia Military Institute.

Intent: To prohibit the use of any recruiting aids not normally used by the institution's admissions personnel in the admissions process and to limit the use of such aids to the campus only.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 116—1 RECRUITING AIDS

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 116, as follows:

"O.I. 105. The use provision of recruiting aids materials (such as photographs, slides, calendars and brochures) to prospective student-athletes shall be limited to those materials and procedures normally used provided all prospective students by the institution's admissions office personnel in the admissions process. Otherwise, recruiting aids including, but not limited to, photographs, films, slides, brochures, calendars and magazines materials shall be restricted to on-campus use only."

Source: Virginia Military Institute.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 117 COACHING STAFF LIMITATIONS

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, pages 94-95, by deleting all of Section 1.
[Division I only]

Source: University of Alabama.

Intent: To rescind the limitations on number of coaches.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I.

NO. 118 FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 1-(a), page 94, as follows:
[Division I football only]

"(a) Division I Football—One head coach, *eight ten* assistant coaches, two part-time *graduate* assistant coaches."

Source: University of South Carolina.

Intent: To increase the permissible number of assistant football coaches in Division I institutions from eight to 10 and to specify that the two permissible part-time assistant coaches shall be graduate students.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Withdrawn.

NO. 119 FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF

Bylaws: Amend Article 12, Section 1-(a), page 94, as follows:
[Division I football only]

"(a) Division I Football—One head coach, *eight ten* assistant coaches, *two part-time assistant coaches*."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To specify that the football coaching staff at a Division I institution shall be limited to a head coach and ten assistant coaches, rather than requiring that two assistant coaches must be part-time.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated by Division I football.

NO. 119—1 FOOTBALL COACHING STAFF

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 119, as follows:

"(a) Division I Football—One head coach, *ten nine* assistant coaches."

Source: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Action: Defeated by Division I football.

NO. 128 COACHES' COMPENSATION

Bylaws: Amend Article 12 by adding new Section 3, page 95, as follows:

[Divided Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"Section 3. Extra Compensation to Coaches. (a) A member in-

stitution shall not give extra compensation or remuneration of any sort to any coach conditioned upon or because of the number of games his team wins, or because his team goes to a bowl game or tournament, or because his team participates in championship meets or tournaments.

"(b) These limitations on extra compensation to coaches do not apply where enforceable contracts or formal security of employment commitments in effect on August 15, 1976, make it impossible to comply with the limitations. These exceptions are continued until existing contracts or formal security of employment commitments expire."

Source: Northern Illinois University.

Intent: To prohibit a member institution from giving its coaches extra compensation or remuneration based on their coaching success in the specified situations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by Divisions II and III. Defeated by Division I, 101-112.

NO. 129 OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP— LEGAL COSTS

Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 2, by adding new paragraph (f), page 20, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(f) To abide by the following standards concerning litigation:

"(1) No member shall commence any legal proceeding against the Association (or any of its members, Officers or employees) challenging any action or legislation of the Association until all procedures of the Association for appeal and review of the disputed action or legislation shall have been exhausted. Such procedures shall not require an appeal to or review by the members in Convention.

"(2) No member shall encourage or induce, directly or indirectly, any other person to commence such legal proceedings as described above until all of the aforesaid procedures of the Association for appeal and review of the disputed action or legislation shall have been exhausted by such member.

"(3) If any legal proceeding against the Association (or any of its members, Officers or employees) challenging any action or legislation of the Association is commenced by any other person, the member whose athletic affairs are involved shall cooperate fully with the Association in defending such legal proceeding or, if a party, shall duly defend such legal proceeding; provided that such cooperation shall not involve sharing the Association's expenses of such defense.

"(4) Any member who violates either subparagraph (1), subparagraph (2) or subparagraph (3) shall be subject to discipline pursuant to Section 6 of this Article following final and unappealable termination of such legal proceeding, providing the final judgment in such proceeding does not determine the disputed action or legislation to be unlawful. Such discipl-

pline shall be determined pursuant to the official procedure governing the Association's enforcement program and may include, in addition to other disciplinary measures, a charge against such member for all or part of the Association's expenses, including legal fees, incurred by the Association in defending such legal proceeding.

"(5) Any member who, having exhausted all of the aforesaid procedures of the Association for appeal and review, commences such a legal proceeding as described in subparagraph (1), or induces another to commence such a legal proceeding, or fails to cooperate with the Association in defending such a legal proceeding filed by another, may be charged by action of the Council following final and unappealable termination of the legal proceeding, for all or part of the Association's expenses, including legal fees, incurred by the Association in defending such legal proceeding, providing the final judgment in such proceeding does not determine the disputed action or legislation to be unlawful; and the act of nonpayment of any such charge shall subject the institution to possible disciplinary action under Section 6 of this Article, which shall be determined pursuant to the official procedure governing the Association's enforcement program.

"(6) The foregoing provisions shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the State of Kansas, where the national office of this Association is located."

Source: University of Michigan.

Intent: To require a member to pursue internal appeal and review procedures of the Association before becoming involved, directly or indirectly, in legal actions designed to exempt the member institution from legislation adopted by the Association; to require a member to cooperate in the defense of lawsuits brought by others, and to hold a member liable for part or all of the legal costs incurred by the Association in defending a suit brought by the member or another at its behest if the suit is denied by the courts.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Defeated as amended by No. 129—1.

NO. 129—1 OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP—LEGAL COSTS

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 129 by adding new subparagraph (6), renumbering current subparagraph (6), as follows:

"(6) Any member who, having exhausted all of the aforesaid procedures of the Association for appeal and review, commences such a legal proceeding as described in subparagraph (1), shall be reimbursed by the Association for all expenses incurred in the proceeding, providing the final judgment in such proceeding determines the disputed action or legislation to be unlawful."

Source: University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Action: Approved.

NO. 131 VARSITY SPORT DEFINITION

Constitution: Add a new O.I. 19, following Constitution 4-2-(a), page 20, renumbering subsequent O.I.'s, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 19. The Constitution, Bylaws and other legislation of this Association, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to all sports recognized by the member institution as varsity intercollegiate sports. To be so recognized, a sport must be officially accorded varsity status by the institution's chief executive officer or committee responsible for intercollegiate athletic policy, administered by the department of intercollegiate athletics, the eligibility of the student-athletes is reviewed and certified by a staff member designated by the institution's chief executive officer or committee responsible for intercollegiate athletic policy and qualified participants receive the institution's official varsity awards."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To affirm that the Association's legislation, and therefore the members' obligation to abide by that legislation, applies to all sports recognized by the institution as varsity intercollegiate activities and to define "varsity intercollegiate sport" in accordance with the definition used in the Executive Regulations.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved as amended by No. 131—1.

NO. 131—1 VARSITY SPORT DEFINITION

Constitution: Amend Proposal No. 131, as follows:

"O.I. 19. The Constitution, Bylaws and other legislation of this Association, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to all sports recognized by the member institution as varsity intercollegiate sports and which involve all-male teams, mixed teams of males and females and those all-female teams used by the institution to satisfy the membership requirements of Constitution 4-2-(e)." [Remainder of paragraph unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

NO. 132 ALLIED MEMBERS—VOTING PRIVILEGE

Constitution: Amend Article 4, Section 3-(b)-(2)-(ii), page 21, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(ii) It must be composed of at least six members in a single division, except that those allied members with at least six members which meet all other criteria for voting shall be permitted to vote on all constitutional issues and on those Bylaws which apply to all three divisions of the Association as specified in Bylaw 9-1-(a). They shall not vote on those Bylaws which may be amended by one or more divisions acting separately."

Source: NCAA Council (Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference).

Intent: To permit those conferences which meet all voting criteria except the requirement of at least six members in a single division to vote on those matters which apply to the Association as a whole; i.e., amendments to the Constitution and to the "common" Bylaws, but not to "divided" Bylaws.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 138 TRAVEL UNIFORMS

Constitution: Amend Article 3, Section 1-(h), by adding new paragraph (6), renumbering subsequent paragraph, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(6) An institution may provide travel uniforms to its student-athletes which shall not exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials. During the student-athlete's college career, the travel uniform is to be checked in at the end of the season for that sport. The travel uniform may be given to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility."

Source: Southeastern Conference.

Intent: To permit an institution to provide travel uniforms which are to be checked in at the end of the season.

Effective Date: August 1, 1977.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 142 COUNCIL

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(a)-(4), page 24, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(4) Among the sixteen vice-presidents, eight shall represent Division I members, four shall represent Division II members and four shall represent Division III members. At the adjournment of the 73rd NCAA Convention in January 1979, and thereafter, one half of those in each division shall be chief executive officers, who shall serve only as vice-presidents-at-large."

Source: Auburn University, Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To require that one-half of the membership of the NCAA Council from each division shall be chief executive officers, who shall serve as vice-presidents-at-large.

Effective Date: Immediately; Council membership shall conform to these provisions not later than adjournment of the 1979 NCAA Convention.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 143 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 2-(a)-(2), page 25, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(2) Eight members shall be selected by the Council immediately following the annual Convention, or by mail vote promptly thereafter, to serve for a term of one year. At least one new member shall be elected each year. Of the eight members to be elected, four shall be chief executive officers effective as of the first Council meeting following the 74th NCAA Convention in January 1980, and thereafter."

Source: Auburn University, Pacific-8 Conference.

Intent: To require that one-half of the membership of the NCAA Executive Committee shall be chief executive officers.

Effective Date: Immediately; Executive Committee membership shall conform to these provisions not later than the first Council meeting after the 1980 NCAA Convention.

Action: Defeated.

NO. 144 COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 1-(a), page 24, by adding new paragraph (6), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(6) To be eligible to serve on the Council, an individual currently must be serving the member institution or organization as (i) director of athletics, or (ii) faculty athletic representative, or (iii) chief executive officer, and shall otherwise meet the provisions specified in O.I. 800. If a Council member's status is altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets these requirements, the individual shall be replaced on the Council at the time of the next annual Convention."

B. Constitution: Amend Article 5, Section 2-(a), page 25, by adding new paragraph (5), as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"(5) To be eligible to serve on the Executive Committee, an individual currently must be serving the member institution or organization as (i) director of athletics, or (ii) faculty athletic representative, or (iii) chief executive officer, and shall otherwise meet the provisions specified in O.I. 800. If an Executive Committee member's status is altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets these requirements, the individual shall be replaced on the Executive Committee at the time of the next annual Convention."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To specify eligibility requirements for continuing service on the NCAA Council and Executive Committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 152 COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Bylaws: Amend Article 8, Section 2, by adding new paragraph (u), page 78, as follows:

[Common Bylaw, all divisions, divided vote]

"(u) The Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics shall be responsible for studying the development and status of women's intercollegiate athletics, keeping the membership informed of the legal and societal obligations of the NCAA in this area of activity, meeting on behalf of the Association with representatives of other organizations to discuss matters of mutual interest concerning women's intercollegiate athletics and recommending policies and procedures consistent with its findings. The Committee shall consist of nine persons, with at least one representative from each of the eight NCAA districts and with at least two representatives from each of the three divisions in the Association."

Source: NCAA Council (Mandated by 70th Convention).

Intent: To establish the Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics as a standing committee.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved by all three divisions.

NO. 154 COMMITTEE SERVICE

Bylaws: Amend O.I. 800, following Bylaw 8-6, page 85, as follows:

[All divisions, common vote]

"O.I. 800. 'On the staff,' as it applies to individuals serving on the committees listed in Bylaw 8, refers to those individuals who are salaried on a regular basis by the member institution or organization and who are performing a regular staff function, *although the person may not be classified as a full time employee to which they devote at least fifty per cent of their time.* If a committee member's status is altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets this requirement, the individual shall be replaced on the committee at the time of the NCAA Council meeting immediately following his change in status. By a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, the Council shall have the authority to waive this provision or to approve a later replacement date if it deems that application of the interpretation would be detrimental to the work of the committee involved."

Source: NCAA Council.

Intent: To clarify the definition of "on the staff" and establish a replacement procedure for those no longer meeting that definition.

Effective Date: Immediately.

Action: Approved.

NO. 157 RESOLUTION: REVISION OF NCAA MANUAL

[All divisions, common vote]

"Whereas, portions of the Association's legislation are in need of re-writing, relocation within the Constitution and Bylaws, revised outlining, and editing to remove inconsistencies in word usage and in writing style; and

"Whereas, the NCAA Council has studied such revisions and has determined that all such revisions are essentially editorial in nature and do not in any case involve a substantive change in the Association's legislation; and

"Whereas, the Council believes the proposed revisions will improve the clarity and usefulness of the NCAA Manual;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws Committee be authorized to implement the revisions, as approved by the Council, in the next edition of the Manual, and that the revisions thus implemented shall be subject to review by the 72nd NCAA Convention in January 1978."

Source: NCAA Council.

Action: Approved.

Appendix B

71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

REVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

[The Association's Executive Committee is empowered by the Constitution to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or the Bylaws. Following are the revisions of the Executive Regulations as adopted by the Executive Committee during 1976. Those letters and words which have been deleted appear in *small italics* and those letters and words which have been added appear in **bold face**. Page numbers listed refer to corresponding pages in the 1976-77 NCAA Manual. While the 71st Convention did not consider the Revisions of Executive Regulations, all remain in effect inasmuch as Executive Regulations are in effect until overturned by an NCAA Convention.]

NO. 161 CONVENTION ORGANIZATION AND ARRANGEMENTS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 1, page 96, as follows:

"Section 1. The agenda of the business session of an NCAA Convention shall be established by the Council, which shall serve as the convention program committee, the convention resolutions committee and the committee on convention standing rules. All other arrangements for the Convention of the Association shall be made by the executive director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee, which shall serve as the convention arrangements committee.

"Section 2. The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers, or the *Executive Committee Council*, for the conduct of the business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or Bylaws.

"Section 3. In applying Constitution 7 and Bylaw 9, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors.

"Section 4. In groupings of related amendments or amendments to amendments, the Convention shall consider first the proposal which contemplates the greatest modification of the present circumstance, followed by other proposals in the order of decreasing modification.

"Section 4 5. The methods of voting at an NCAA Convention shall be as follows: (1) voice, (2) paddle, (3) roll call and (4) secret, marked ballot.

"(a) The presiding officer shall determine the use of voice and paddle votes and shall judge the results. If in doubt, or

upon the request of any delegate, he shall order a count.

"(b) Voting by roll call or by secret, marked ballot shall occur only when voted by the Convention. A request for a roll call vote or a secret, marked ballot must be moved and seconded and approved by a majority of eligible voters present and voting."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To conform responsibilities for arrangements to current practice and to clarify voting procedures for the Convention.

NO. 162 APPEALS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 1-(a), page 96, as follows:

"(a) The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, or his designated representative, and the chairman of the governing sports committee, who shall serve as chairman. The chairman of the governing sports committee shall conduct the competition with the approval of the governing sports committee. The Executive Committee will not consider an appeal from the decision of a governing sports committee, or a subcommittee designated by it, during the conduct of an NCAA championship or forty-eight hours immediately preceding the beginning of the championship. During such period, the governing sports committee shall be the final authority in acting upon protests concerning the conduct of the event, subject to the provisions of Executive Regulation 2-3 pertaining to individual eligibility questions."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish the authority of governing sports committees and games committees to conduct Association meets and tournaments.

NO. 163 MISCONDUCT

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 1-(j), page 97, as follows:

"(j) A governing sports committee, or a games committee appointed by it, may disqualify student-athletes and/or representatives of an institution from further participation in the NCAA championship involved for reasons of misconduct. Student-athletes and/or representatives of institutions shall receive a hearing upon request to the chairman of the appropriate committee. If it is determined that misconduct occurred, by student-athletes and/or representatives of an institution, the institution, student-athletes or other representatives of the institution may be declared ineligible to compete in the Association's next championship of the sport involved. Each games committee will hold a pre-tournament meeting with the competing coaches to review and explain this policy."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To specify that student-athletes and other institutional representatives may be declared ineligible for a future NCAA championship due to misconduct.

NO. 164 COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 1, by adding new paragraph (k), page 97, as follows:

"(k) An individual, organization or company which seeks to exhibit, but not sell, products at an NCAA championship shall submit its request to the chairman of the governing sports committee for that particular championship. The governing sports committee shall approve or deny all such requests. In making its decision the governing sports committee shall determine if there is adequate space available at the site of the championship and whether the host institution's policy precludes exhibitors. A fee based upon the size of the exhibit space, its location and anticipated attendance at the NCAA championship shall be established by each governing sports committee, subject to annual review by the Executive Committee, and all revenue derived from exhibitor booth fees shall be included as a part of the championship's gross receipts. All exhibitor booths shall be located in a pre-determined area at the site of the championship."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish guidelines and policies for commercial exhibitors at NCAA championships.

NO. 165 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 2-(b), page 98, as follows:

"(b) Division II and Division III institutions may enter student-athletes in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments provided the institution and individuals meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the following individual criteria of successful performance in the particular Division II or Division III championships:

"(2) Golf—first four finishers in Division II and first two finishers in Division III; (Note: In the event of a tie for any of these positions, a sudden-death playoff shall be held immediately to determine the representatives.)

"(7) Wrestling—first two finishers champion in each weight classification in Division II and champion in each weight classification in Division III, plus additional at-large selections as may be annually recommended by the Wrestling Committee and approved by the Executive Committee. (Note: At-large selections may be awarded to the Division II or III tournaments to enable additional wrestlers to qualify for Division I regardless of their weight class.)"

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Golf Committee, Wrestling Committee).

Intent: To establish a playoff procedure in the event of a tie in Division II or III golf competition, and to provide additional at-large selection opportunities in the Division II wrestling tournament.

NO. 166 INELIGIBLE PARTICIPATION

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 3-(e), page 99, as follows:

"(e) When a student-athlete, representing his institution in a team championship, is declared ineligible subsequent to the tournament, or a penalty has been imposed or action taken as set forth in Section 7-(a)-(11) or Section 10 of the NCAA enforcement program, the record of the team's performance and records shall be deleted, its the team's place in the final standings shall be vacated and any awards involved the team's trophy and the ineligible student-athlete's award shall be returned to the Association."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To require return of the awards of individuals who compete in NCAA championships while ineligible.

NO. 167 INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 4-(e), page 100, as follows:

"(e) To be eligible to enter a student-athlete or a team in an NCAA championship, the institution must first recognize the sport involved as a regular varsity intercollegiate sport. To be recognized as a varsity intercollegiate activity, a sport must be A 'varsity intercollegiate sport' is a sport which officially has been accorded varsity status by the institution's chief executive officer or committee responsible for intercollegiate athletic policy, which is administered by the department of intercollegiate athletics, for which the eligibility of the student-athletes must be supervised in the same manner as all other varsity intercollegiate sports is reviewed and certified by a staff member designated by the institution's chief executive officer or committee responsible for intercollegiate athletic policy and in which qualified participants on the team must receive officially established receive the institution's official varsity awards."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To clarify the definition of a "varsity intercollegiate sport."

NO. 168 ENTRIES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 4, by adding new paragraph (g), page 100, as follows:

"(g) Individuals and teams required to meet performance standards to qualify for NCAA championship competition must achieve such standards in meets held during the same academic year as the particular championship."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Swimming Committee).

Intent: To specify the period of time during which individuals and teams must meet performance standards to qualify for NCAA competition.

NO. 169 MARKETING INCOME

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 8-(a)-(2), pages 102-103, as follows:

"(2) Income from food and beverage concessions shall accrue to the host institution or sponsoring agency; however, the NCAA reserves the right to sell items developed through the NCAA marketing program at the site of the event. *Distribution of revenue from products sold in this manner shall be determined by the Executive Committee.* The Association shall retain ten per cent of the net income (sales less expense) from marketing items sold at the site of a championship and the remaining ninety per cent shall be included in gross receipts of the championship."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To specify the percentage of net income from marketing to be included in gross receipts of a championship.

NO. 170 PER DIEM ALLOWANCE

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 9, page 104, re-lettering subsequent paragraphs, as follows:

"Section 9. Distribution of Net Receipts for Individual-Team Championships. The net receipts from those NCAA championships in which both team and individual championships are determined (cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling) shall be distributed as follows:

"(a) An amount equal to the *traveling* transportation expenses of the competitors shall be paid or prorated to those competitors who place and receive official awards. Such *traveling* transportation expenses shall be based upon the actual cost of transportation up to commercial jet coach fare by direct route *with no allowance for hotel bills, meals and other expenses.*

"(b) (1) For *travel* transportation expense purposes, each competitor shall be counted once regardless of the number of times he may place in a championship.

"(2) Provided sufficient receipts are available, a per diem allowance of twenty dollars shall be paid or prorated to those competitors who place and receive official awards. In any championship which is telecast nationally, the per diem allowance shall be twenty-five dollars.

"(3) The number of days of per diem for each championship shall be as follows: One for cross country; two for fencing; four for golf; three for gymnastics; four for skiing; three for outdoor track; four for swimming; three for wrestling; and in tennis, four for quarterfinalists, five for semifinalists and six for finalists."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish a per diem allowance for individual-team championships.

NO. 171 CHAMPIONSHIPS TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2 by adding new Section 11, page 105, renumbering subsequent Sections, as follows:

"Section 11. Transportation Expense for Championship Events. Subject to the availability of funds, the Executive Committee may establish a reserve fund to be used to pay the transportation expenses incurred by teams and individual medal winners in NCAA championships.

"(a) At its August meeting, the Executive Committee shall determine and announce to the membership the percentage of transportation expense to be guaranteed for the coming academic year.

"(b) The executive director shall administer the reserve fund according to the guidelines established by the Executive Committee."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To establish a championships transportation reserve.

NO. 172 MEDIA AND FILM RIGHTS

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2 by deleting Sections 12, 16 and 17; renumbering Sections 13, 14 and 15, and adding a new Section 15, pages 106-107, as follows:

"Section 15. Media and Film Rights. The NCAA owns all rights to each and all of its National Collegiate Championships (see Bylaw 6). These rights include, in addition to the rights with respect to participation and admission, rights to television (live and delayed), radio broadcasting, filming and commercial photography.

"(a) NCAA policy is to award television, radio and film rights in such a manner as to most fully advance the following interests: gate attendance, the promotion of interest in the sport, promotion of intercollegiate athletics as a part of collegiate education and the promotion of the NCAA and its purposes and fundamental policy.

"(b) Specific policy decisions under the foregoing are determined by the governing sports committee for the particular event, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Negotiations with respect to the awarding of any such rights shall be conducted by the executive director, who shall have authority to determine the specific terms and conditions and to execute contracts for the award of such rights in behalf of the Association. Inquiries concerning all such rights should be directed to the NCAA executive director at the national office. In accordance with the policies stated herein, the executive director shall negotiate with any party interested in such rights, when available.

"(c) The games committee of a particular NCAA championship may permit a single television station or a television network to broadcast on a live or delayed basis on its regular television news programs not to exceed two minutes of action footage of the event without securing the rights from the NCAA and payment of a rights fee. Such a 'news program' must be a regularly scheduled program devoted exclusively to general news and/or sports news. Sports entertainment programs do not qualify under this provision. The executive director shall be authorized to interpret and apply these provisions as necessary.

"(d) During the telecast of any NCAA championship, there shall not be more than two promotional announcements for telecasts of professional sports contests. Each such announcement shall not exceed fifteen seconds in length, it may be of a billboard nature only and it shall not include any action footage of any professional sports contest. If less than the complete championship event is televised, then only one such promotional announcement shall be permitted.

"(e) The NCAA Official Film Service shall film certain NCAA championships, as recommended by the particular sports committees and approved by the Executive Committee, and its cost in filming an NCAA championship and producing prints for the NCAA film library shall be entered as an item of game expense for that championship. The filming of other NCAA championship competition, including the recording by or for commercial photographers, may be permitted only with the written consent of the NCAA executive director."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To clarify and place in the same Section Association policy regarding television, radio and film rights.

NO. 173 CHAMPIONSHIP SITES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 2, Section 13-(a)-(2), page 106, as follows:

"(2) In a team championship, the governing sports committee must receive approval in advance from the NCAA Executive Committee in order to conduct a tournament or game at a site other than on the campus of one of the competing institutions. The executive director is authorized to administer this provision when the proposed off-campus facility is the regular home facility of a member institution."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To permit the executive director to make the exception indicated.

NO. 174 COMMITTEE EXPENSES

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 3, Sections 2-(a)-(5) and 2-(c)-(4), pages 109-110, as follows:

"(5) Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate

Championships of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Ice Hockey, Soccer, Track and Field and Wrestling Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championships.]"

"(4) The yearly expenditure of a committee which meets more than once a year may not exceed the fifteen per cent limit when applied to the total number of meetings that year.

[Note: The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball Rules, Ice Hockey, Soccer, Track and Field and Wrestling Committees to meet at the sites of their respective Division I championships.]"

Source: NCAA Executive Committee (Ice Hockey Committee).

Intent: To permit the Ice Hockey Committee to meet at the site of the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship.

NO. 175 INDEMNIFICATION

Executive Regulations: Amend Regulation 3 by adding new Section 5, page 110, as follows:

"Section 5. Indemnification. (a) The Association shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Association) by reason of the fact that he is or was a member of the Council, Officer, employee, committee member or agent of the Association, or is or was serving at the request of the Association as a director, officer, employee or agent of another association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Association, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Association, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

"(b) The Association shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Association to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he is or was a member of the Council,

Officer, employee, committee member or agent of the Association or is or was serving at the request of the Association as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Association and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Association unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

"(c) To the extent that a Council member, Officer, employee, committee member or agent of the Association has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b), or in the defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, he shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith.

"(d) Any indemnification under paragraphs (a) or (b), unless ordered by a court, shall be made by the Association only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the Council member, Officer, employee, committee member or agent is proper in the circumstances because he has met the applicable standards of conduct set forth in paragraphs (a) or (b). Such determination shall be made (1) by the Council by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of members who were not parties to such action, suit or proceeding, or (2) if such a quorum is not obtainable, or, even if obtainable if a quorum of disinterested Council members so directs, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion, or (3) by the annual Convention.

"(e) Expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding may be paid by the Association in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized in the manner provided in paragraph (d) upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the Council member, Officer, employee, committee member or agent to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be determined that he is entitled to be indemnified by the Association as authorized in this section.

"(f) The indemnification provided by this section shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, vote of members or disinterested Council members or otherwise,

both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a Council member, officer, employee, committee member or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

"(g) The Association may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a Council member, Officer, employee, committee member or agent of the Association, or is or was serving at the request of the Association as a member of the Council, director, officer, employee or agent of another association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Association would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this Section."

Source: NCAA Executive Committee.

Intent: To specify that the Association shall indemnify its Officers, members of the Council and Executive Committee, members of general and sports committees, members of special committees and the national office staff.

Appendix C

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

1. From the Financial Aid Application Form calculate Adjusted Gross Income minus Amount of Deductions claimed, for each person for whom these entries are made. Find the total of these calculations. This sum gives the *Net Income* figure needed in order to use the table.
2. Add up the number of exemptions claimed by each person for whom income entries are made. For a two-parent family, subtract 2 from this total. For a one-parent family, subtract 1 from the total. The difference gives the *Number of Dependent Children* figure needed in order to use the table.
3. Go to following table (Appendix C). In column headed "Net Income," find the figure nearest to that obtained in 1 above. Opposite this figure, in the column corresponding to the Number of Dependent Children obtained in 2 above, read the figure for *Expected Family Contribution*.
4. An Expected Family Contribution may be adjusted as follows:
 - (a) *Other children in college*: The Expected Family Contribution is divided by an Adjustment Factor which is determined as follows:
 - (1) For each child in college who lives at home, add .50.
 - (2) For each child, other than the applicant, living at a college, add (1.00 minus the fraction of expenses paid by scholarship aid). Express per cent as a decimal. For example, 45 per cent = .45; $1 - .45 = .55$. Hence, in this case, .55 would be added.
 - (3) For applicant, add 1.00.Divide Expected Family Contribution by Adjustment Factor. This adjusted figure is then used in calculating the maximum allowable financial aid.
 - (b) *Applicant is self-supporting*: Calculate Net Income, as in 1 above, for the applicant (and spouse). Add 1 to the Number of Dependent Children for determining the table reading. This means that if there are no children, the table is read as though there were one child. If there is one child, the table reading for two children is used.

Illustrative Examples

Example 1: Father and Mother filed joint return; Adjusted Gross Income of \$19,175, Deductions of \$2,875; two dependent children, counting applicant, and dependent grandmother; only applicant is in college.

Net Income = \$19,175 — \$2,875 = \$16,300

In table, opposite \$16,300, under 3 Dependent Children (grand-

mother is counted in same manner as a dependent child), \$1,000 is identified as the Expected Family Contribution.
No adjustment is made, since no other children are in college.

Example 2: Father and Mother filed joint return; Adjusted Gross Income of \$23,300, Deductions of \$2,500; four children, counting the applicant; two children, other than the applicant, are in college, and one lives at home, other at college with 25 per cent scholarship aid.

Net Income = \$23,300 — \$2,500 = \$20,800

In table, opposite \$20,800, under 4 Dependent Children, \$1,505 is identified as Expected Family Contribution.

Adjustment Factor Computation:

1 child in college, living at home		.50
1 child living at college, 25 per cent aid:	1.00 — .25 =	.75
Applicant		1.00

Adjustment Factor 2.25

Adjusted Expected Family Contribution:

\$1,505 divided by 2.25 = \$669, to nearest dollar.

Example 3: Father deceased; Mother has Adjusted Gross Income of \$10,000, with 15 per cent standard deduction of \$1,500; four children, none in college other than applicant.

Net Income = \$10,000 — \$1,500 = \$8,500

This figure lower than any entry in table; Expected Family Contribution is zero; applicant may be awarded full aid.

An Adjusted Gross Income of \$10,000 or less, with standard 15 per cent deduction, would fall below the lowest entry in the table, thus indicating that the applicant would be eligible for maximum institutional financial assistance.

[NOTE: When the Expected Family Contribution Table is compared with that of the College Scholarship Service, it is relatively similar with regard to the columns for 1 and 2 dependent children. Thereafter, the Expected Family Contribution begins to be a lower amount than the College Scholarship Service formula and becomes increasingly lower as the number of dependent children increases.]

Appendix D

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FORMULA

(Revised November 1975)

NET INCOME	NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8600	0									
8700	26									
8800	48									
8900	71									
9000	93									
9100	112									
9200	135									
9300	157									
9400	168									
9500	195									
9600	213									
9700	236									
9800	258									
9900	281	0								
10000	300	22								
10100	315	45								
10200	333	67								
10300	356	90								
10400	375	112								
10500	397	135								
10600	416	153								
10700	438	171								
10800	461	189								
10900	483	207	0							
11000	502	225	15							
11100	525	243	35							
11200	547	261	50							
11300	570	283	70							
11400	592	301	90							
11500	615	324	110							
11600	637	342	125							
11700	660	360	145							
11800	682	378	160							
11900	705	400	180	0						
12000	727	418	195	20						
12100	750	441	215	40						
12200	772	459	230	60						
12300	795	481	250	80	0					
12400	817	499	270	100	20					
12500	840	522	290	120	40					
12600	862	540	305	135	55					
12700	885	562	325	150	70	0				
12800	907	580	340	165	85	15				
12900	930	603	360	185	100	30				
13000	952	621	375	200	115	45				
13100	975	643	395	215	130	60	0			
13200	997	661	410	230	145	75	15			
13300	1020	684	430	250	165	95	35	0		
13400	1042	706	450	265	180	110	50	20	0	
13500	1065	729	470	280	200	130	70	40	15	30

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

NET INCOME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13600	1087	747	485	295	215	140	80	50	40	0
13700	1113	769	505	310	230	155	95	65	50	10
13800	1140	787	525	325	245	165	105	75	60	25
13900	1166	810	545	345	260	180	120	90	70	35
14000	1192	828	560	360	275	195	135	100	80	50
14100	1218	850	580	375	290	210	150	115	90	65
14200	1245	868	600	390	315	225	165	125	100	80
14300	1275	891	620	410	320	240	180	140	115	95
14400	1297	913	640	425	335	255	195	155	125	110
14500	1320	936	660	440	350	270	210	170	140	120
14600	1346	954	675	455	365	285	220	185	150	135
14700	1376	976	695	470	380	300	235	200	165	145
14800	1406	994	715	485	395	310	250	210	175	160
14900	1436	1017	735	505	410	325	265	225	190	175
15000	1466	1035	750	520	425	340	275	235	205	190
15100	1496	1057	770	535	440	355	290	250	220	200
15200	1522	1075	790	550	455	365	305	265	230	215
15300	1552	1098	810	570	470	380	320	280	245	225
15400	1582	1120	830	585	485	395	335	295	255	240
15500	1612	1143	850	600	500	410	350	310	270	250
15600	1638	1161	865	615	515	425	360	320	280	265
15700	1668	1179	885	635	530	440	375	335	295	275
15800	1698	1197	905	650	545	455	385	345	305	290
15900	1728	1219	925	670	565	470	400	360	320	305
16000	1755	1237	940	685	580	485	415	375	335	320
16100	1785	1260	960	700	595	500	430	390	350	330
16200	1811	1278	980	715	610	515	440	400	360	345
16300	1841	1300	1000	735	630	530	455	415	375	355
16400	1867	1318	1020	750	645	545	465	425	385	370
16500	1897	1341	1040	770	660	560	480	440	400	380
16600	1927	1368	1055	785	675	575	490	450	410	395
16700	1957	1395	1075	805	690	590	505	465	425	405
16800	1983	1422	1095	820	705	605	520	475	435	420
16900	2013	1449	1115	840	725	620	535	490	450	430
17000	2043	1476	1130	855	740	635	545	505	465	440
17100	2073	1503	1150	870	755	650	560	520	480	450
17200	2100	1530	1170	885	770	665	575	530	490	465
17300	2130	1557	1190	905	790	680	590	545	505	475
17400	2160	1584	1210	920	805	695	605	555	515	490
17500	2190	1611	1230	940	820	710	620	570	530	500
17600	2216	1638	1245	955	835	725	635	585	540	515
17700	2246	1665	1265	975	850	740	650	600	555	525
17800	2272	1692	1285	990	865	755	665	610	565	540
17900	2302	1719	1305	1010	885	770	685	625	580	555
18000	2332	1746	1320	1025	900	785	700	640	595	575
18100	2362	1773	1340	1040	915	800	715	655	610	580
18200	2388	1800	1360	1055	930	815	730	665	620	595
18300	2418	1827	1380	1075	950	830	750	680	635	605
18400	2445	1854	1400	1090	965	845	765	695	645	620
18500	2475	1881	1420	1110	980	860	780	710	660	635
18600	2501	1908	1440	1125	995	875	795	725	675	650
18700	2531	1935	1465	1145	1015	890	810	740	690	660
18800	2557	1962	1485	1160	1030	905	820	750	700	675
18900	2583	1989	1510	1180	1045	920	835	765	715	690
19000	2610	2016	1530	1195	1060	935	850	780	730	705
19100	2640	2043	1555	1210	1080	950	865	795	745	715

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

NET INCOME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19200	2666	2070	1580	1225	1095	965	875	810	755	715
19300	2696	2097	1605	1245	1110	980	890	820	770	730
19400	2722	2124	1625	1260	1025	995	905	835	785	745
19500	2752	2151	1650	1280	1140	1010	920	850	800	760
19600	2778	2178	1675	1295	1155	1025	935	865	815	775
19700	2808	2205	1700	1315	1170	1040	950	880	830	790
19800	2835	2232	1725	1330	1185	1055	965	890	840	800
19900	2861	2259	1750	1350	1205	1070	980	905	855	815
20000	2887	2286	1775	1365	1220	1085	995	920	870	830
20100	2917	2313	1800	1380	1235	1100	1010	935	885	845
20200	2943	2340	1825	1395	1250	1115	1025	945	895	855
20300	2973	2367	1850	1415	1270	1130	1040	960	910	870
20400	3000	2394	1875	1430	1285	1145	1055	975	925	885
20500	3030	2421	1900	1450	1300	1160	1070	990	940	900
20600	3056	2448	1925	1470	1315	1175	1085	1005	950	910
20700	3086	2475	1950	1490	1330	1190	1100	1020	965	925
20800	3112	2502	1975	1505	1345	1205	1110	1030	975	935
20900	3138	2529	2000	1525	1365	1220	1125	1045	990	950
21000	3165	2556	2025	1545	1380	1235	1140	1060	1005	965
21100	3195	2583	2050	1565	1395	1250	1155	1075	1020	980
21200	3221	2610	2075	1580	1410	1265	1165	1085	1030	990
21300	3251	2637	2100	1600	1425	1280	1180	1100	1045	1005
21400	3277	2664	2125	1620	1440	1295	1195	1115	1055	1015
21500	3307	2691	2150	1640	1460	1310	1210	1130	1070	1030
21600	3333	2718	2175	1660	1475	1325	1225	1145	1085	1040
21700	3363	2745	2200	1685	1495	1340	1240	1160	1100	1055
21800	3390	2772	2225	1705	1510	1355	1255	1170	1110	1065
21900	3416	2799	2250	1730	1530	1370	1270	1185	1125	1080
22000	3442	2821	2275	1750	1545	1385	1285	1200	1140	1095
22100	3472	2848	2300	1770	1560	1400	1300	1215	1155	1110
22200	3498	2871	2325	1790	1575	1415	1315	1225	1165	1120
22300	3528	2898	2350	1815	1595	1430	1330	1240	1180	1135
22400	3555	2925	2375	1835	1610	1445	1345	1255	1195	1145
22500	3585	2952	2400	1860	1630	1460	1360	1270	1210	1160
22600	3611	2974	2425	1880	1650	1475	1375	1285	1220	1175
22700	3637	3001	2450	1905	1670	1490	1390	1300	1235	1190
22800	3663	3028	2475	1925	1690	1505	1400	1310	1245	1200
22900	3690	3055	2500	1950	1715	1525	1415	1325	1260	1215
23000	3716	3078	2525	1975	1735	1540	1430	1340	1275	1230
23100	3742	3105	2550	2000	1755	1555	1445	1355	1290	1245
23200	3768	3132	2575	2020	1775	1570	1455	1365	1300	1255
23300	3795	3159	2600	2045	1800	1590	1470	1380	1315	1270
23400	3821	3186	2625	2065	1820	1605	1485	1395	1325	1285
23500	3847	3213	2650	2090	1840	1620	1500	1410	1340	1300
23600	3873	3240	2670	2110	1860	1640	1515	1420	1350	1310
23700	3900	3267	2695	2135	1880	1660	1530	1435	1365	1325
23800	3926	3289	2720	2155	1900	1680	1545	1445	1375	1335
23900	3956	3316	2745	2180	1925	1700	1565	1460	1390	1350
24000	3982	3343	2765	2200	1945	1720	1580	1475	1400	1360
24100	4008	3370	2790	2220	1965	1740	1595	1490	1420	1370
24200	4035	3393	2815	2240	1985	1760	1610	1500	1430	1380
24300	4065	3420	2840	2265	2010	1780	1630	1515	1445	1395
24400	4091	3447	2865	2285	2030	1800	1645	1525	1455	1405
24500	4117	3474	2890	2310	2050	1820	1660	1540	1470	1420
24600	4143	3496	2910	2330	2070	1840	1680	1555	1485	1430
24700	4170	3523	2935	2350	2090	1860	1700	1575	1500	1445

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

NET INCOME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24800	4196	3546	2960	2370	2110	1880	1715	1590	1515	1455
24900	4222	3573	2985	2395	2135	1900	1735	1610	1530	1470
25000	4248	3600	3010	2410	2155	1920	1755	1630	1545	1485
25100	4275	3627	3030	2435	2175	1940	1775	1650	1560	1500
25200	4301	3649	3055	2455	2195	1960	1790	1660	1575	1510
25300	4327	3676	3080	2480	2220	1980	1810	1685	1590	1525
25400	4353	3699	3105	2500	2240	2000	1830	1700	1605	1535
25500	4380	3726	3130	2520	2260	2020	1850	1720	1620	1550
25600	4406	3748	3155	2540	2280	2040	1870	1740	1635	1565
25700	4432	3775	3180	2565	2300	2060	1890	1760	1655	1585
25800	4458	3798	3205	2585	2320	2075	1905	1775	1670	1600
25900	4485	3825	3230	2610	2340	2095	1925	1795	1690	1620
26000	4511	3852	3255	2630	2360	2115	1945	1815	1710	1635
26100	4537	3879	3280	2650	2380	2135	1965	1835	1730	1650
26200	4563	3901	3305	2670	2400	2150	1980	1850	1745	1670
26300	4590	3928	3330	2695	2420	2170	2000	1870	1765	1685
26400	4616	3951	3355	2715	2440	2190	2020	1890	1780	1700
26500	4642	3978	3380	2740	2460	2210	2040	1910	1800	1720
26600	4668	4000	3400	2760	2480	2230	2055	1925	1815	1735
26700	4695	4027	3425	2780	2500	2250	2075	1945	1835	1755
26800	4721	4050	3450	2800	2520	2270	2090	1960	1850	1770
26900	4747	4077	3475	2825	2540	2290	2110	1980	1870	1790
27000	4773	4104	3495	2845	2560	2310	2130	1995	1885	1810
27100	4800	4131	3520	2865	2580	2330	2150	2010	1900	1830
27200	4826	4153	3545	2885	2600	2350	2160	2025	1915	1845
27300	4852	4180	3570	2910	2620	2370	2185	2045	1935	1865
27400	4878	4203	3595	2930	2640	2390	2200	2060	1950	1880
27500	4905	4230	3620	2950	2660	2410	2220	2080	1970	1900
27600	4931	4257	3645	2973	2682	2431	2240	2099	1988	1917
27700	4957	4284	3670	2996	2704	2452	2260	2118	2006	1934
27800	4983	4311	3695	3019	2726	2473	2280	2137	2024	1951
27900	5010	4338	3720	3042	2748	2494	2300	2156	2042	1968
28000	5036	4365	3745	3065	2770	2515	2320	2175	2060	1985
28100	5062	4392	3770	3088	2792	2536	2340	2194	2078	2002
28200	5088	4419	3795	3111	2814	2557	2360	2213	2096	2019
28300	5115	4446	3820	3134	2836	2578	2380	2232	2114	2036
28400	5141	4473	3845	3157	2858	2599	2400	2251	2132	2053
28500	5167	4500	3870	3180	2880	2620	2420	2270	2150	2070
28600	5193	4527	3895	3203	2902	2641	2440	2289	2168	2087
28700	5220	4554	3920	3226	2924	2662	2460	2308	2186	2104
28800	5246	4581	3945	3249	2946	2683	2480	2327	2204	2121
28900	5272	4608	3970	3272	2968	2704	2500	2346	2222	2138
29000	5298	4635	3995	3295	2990	2725	2520	2365	2240	2155
29100	5325	4662	4020	3318	3012	2746	2540	2384	2258	2172
29200	5351	4689	4045	3341	3034	2767	2560	2403	2276	2189
29300	5377	4716	4070	3364	3056	2788	2580	2422	2294	2206
29400	5403	4743	4095	3387	3078	2809	2600	2441	2312	2223
29500	5430	4770	4120	3410	3100	2830	2620	2460	2330	2240
29600	5456	4797	4145	3433	3122	2851	2640	2479	2348	2257
29700	5482	4824	4170	3456	3144	2872	2660	2498	2366	2274
29800	5508	4851	4195	3479	3166	2893	2680	2517	2384	2291
29900	5535	4878	4220	3502	3188	2914	2700	2536	2402	2308
30000	5561	4905	4245	3525	3210	2935	2720	2555	2420	2325
30100	5587	4932	4270	3548	3232	2956	2740	2574	2438	2342
30200	5613	4959	4295	3571	3254	2977	2760	2593	2456	2359
30300	5640	4986	4320	3594	3276	2998	2780	2612	2474	2376

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

NET INCOME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30400	5666	5013	4345	3617	3298	3019	2800	2631	2492	2393
30500	5692	5040	4370	3640	3320	3040	2820	2650	2510	2410
30600	5718	5067	4395	3663	3342	3061	2840	2669	2528	2427
30700	5745	5094	4420	3686	3364	3082	2860	2688	2546	2444
30800	5771	5121	4445	3709	3386	3103	2880	2707	2564	2461
30900	5797	5148	4470	3732	3408	3124	2900	2726	2582	2478
31000	5823	5175	4495	3755	3430	3145	2920	2745	2600	2495
31100	5850	5202	4520	3778	3452	3166	2940	2764	2618	2512
31200	5876	5229	4545	3801	3474	3187	2960	2783	2636	2529
31300	5902	5256	4570	3824	3496	3208	2980	2802	2654	2546
31400	5928	5283	4595	3847	3518	3229	3000	2821	2672	2563
31500	5955	5310	4620	3870	3540	3250	3020	2840	2690	2580
31600	5981	5337	4645	3893	3562	3271	3040	2859	2708	2597
31700	6007	5364	4670	3916	3584	3292	3060	2878	2726	2614
31800	6033	5391	4695	3939	3606	3313	3080	2897	2744	2631
31900	6060	5418	4720	3962	3628	3334	3100	2916	2762	2648
32000	6086	5445	4745	3985	3650	3355	3120	2935	2780	2665
32100	6112	5472	4770	4008	3672	3376	3140	2954	2798	2682
32200	6138	5499	4795	4031	3694	3397	3160	2973	2816	2699
32300	6165	5526	4820	4054	3716	3418	3180	2992	2834	2716
32400	6191	5553	4845	4077	3738	3439	3200	3011	2852	2733
32500	6217	5580	4870	4100	3760	3460	3220	3030	2870	2750
32600	6243	5607	4895	4123	3782	3481	3240	3049	2888	2767
32700	6270	5634	4920	4146	3804	3502	3260	3068	2906	2784
32800	6296	5661	4945	4169	3826	3523	3280	3087	2924	2801
32900	6322	5688	4970	4192	3848	3544	3300	3106	2942	2818
33000	6348	5715	4995	4215	3870	3565	3320	3125	2960	2835
33100	6375	5742	5020	4238	3892	3586	3340	3144	2978	2852
33200	6401	5769	5045	4261	3914	3607	3360	3163	2996	2869
33300	6427	5796	5070	4284	3936	3628	3380	3182	3014	2886
33400	6453	5823	5095	4307	3958	3649	3400	3201	3032	2903
33500	6480	5850	5120	4330	3980	3670	3420	3220	3050	2920
33600	6506	5877	5145	4353	4002	3691	3440	3239	3068	2937
33700	6532	5904	5170	4376	4024	3712	3460	3258	3086	2954
33800	6558	5931	5195	4399	4046	3733	3480	3277	3104	2971
33900	6585	5958	5220	4422	4068	3754	3500	3296	3122	2988
34000	6611	5985	5245	4445	4090	3775	3520	3315	3140	3005
34100	6637	6012	5270	4468	4112	3796	3540	3334	3158	3022
34200	6663	6039	5295	4491	4134	3817	3560	3353	3176	3039
34300	6690	6066	5320	4514	4156	3838	3580	3372	3194	3056
34400	6716	6093	5345	4537	4178	3859	3600	3391	3212	3073
34500	6742	6120	5370	4560	4200	3880	3620	3410	3230	3090
34600	6768	6147	5395	4583	4222	3901	3640	3429	3248	3107
34700	6795	6174	5420	4606	4244	3922	3660	3448	3266	3124
34800	6821	6201	5445	4629	4266	3943	3680	3467	3284	3141
34900	6847	6228	5470	4652	4288	3964	3700	3486	3302	3158
35000	6873	6255	5495	4675	4310	3985	3720	3505	3320	3175
35100	6900	6282	5520	4698	4332	4006	3740	3524	3338	3192
35200	6926	6309	5545	4721	4354	4027	3760	3543	3356	3209
35300	6952	6336	5570	4744	4376	4048	3780	3562	3374	3226
35400	6978	6363	5595	4767	4398	4069	3800	3581	3392	3243
35500	7005	6390	5620	4790	4420	4090	3820	3600	3410	3260
35600	7031	6417	5645	4813	4442	4111	3840	3619	3428	3277
35700	7057	6444	5670	4836	4464	4132	3860	3638	3446	3294
35800	7083	6471	5695	4859	4486	4153	3880	3657	3464	3311
35900	7110	6498	5720	4882	4508	4174	3900	3676	3482	3328

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

NET INCOME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36000	7136	6525	5745	4905	4530	4195	3920	3695	3500	3345
36100	7162	6552	5770	4928	4552	4216	3940	3714	3518	3362
36200	7188	6579	5795	4951	4574	4237	3960	3733	3536	3379
36300	7215	6606	5820	4974	4596	4258	3980	3752	3554	3396
36400	7241	6633	5845	4997	4618	4279	4000	3771	3572	3413
36500	7267	6660	5870	5020	4640	4300	4020	3790	3590	3430
36600	7293	6687	5895	5043	4662	4321	4040	3809	3608	3447
36700	7320	6714	5920	5066	4684	4342	4060	3828	3626	3464
36800	7346	6741	5945	5089	4706	4363	4080	3847	3644	3481
36900	7372	6768	5970	5112	4728	4384	4100	3866	3662	3498
37000	7398	6795	5995	5135	4750	4405	4120	3885	3680	3515
37100	7425	6822	6020	5158	4772	4426	4140	3904	3698	3532
37200	7451	6849	6045	5181	4794	4447	4160	3923	3716	3549
37300	7477	6876	6070	5204	4816	4468	4180	3942	3734	3566
37400	7503	6903	6095	5227	4838	4489	4200	3961	3752	3583
37500	7530	6930	6120	5250	4860	4510	4220	3980	3770	3600
37600	7556	6957	6145	5273	4882	4531	4240	3999	3788	3617
37700	7582	6984	6170	5296	4904	4552	4260	4018	3806	3634
37800	7608	7011	6195	5319	4926	4573	4280	4037	3824	3651
37900	7635	7038	6220	5342	4948	4594	4300	4056	3842	3668

Appendix E

FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION FORM

FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION FORM
The National Collegiate Athletic Association

Name of Applicant _____ Birthdate _____
(last) (first) (middle)
Street Address _____ Applicant's Marital Status _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ If Applicant has children, how many? _____
Was applicant claimed as dependent on 1975 Federal Income Tax Return filed by parent (or guardian) Yes _____; No _____

INCOME INFORMATION

A. 1974—Refer to 1974 Federal Income Tax Returns and include all income received in 1974.

	Father (or Guardian)	Mother	Applicant	Applicant's Spouse
Name	_____	_____	_____	_____
Social Security Number	_____	_____	_____	_____
Filed 1974 Federal Tax Return? ("Yes" or "No")	_____	_____	_____	_____
If joint return, with whom?	_____	_____	_____	_____
1974 Adjusted Gross Income (Copy from Form 1040, Line 18)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Amount of Deductions claimed (Copy from Form 1040, Schedule A, Line 41 or enter 15% of Adjusted Gross Income)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Number of exemptions claimed (Copy from Form 1040, Line 7)	_____	_____	_____	_____

(for applicant only, do not include income from wages or salary)

B. 1975—Refer to 1975 Federal Income Tax Returns (if completed and filed) and include all income received in 1975.

	Father (or Guardian)	Mother	Applicant	Applicant's Spouse
Name	_____	_____	_____	_____
Social Security Number	_____	_____	_____	_____
Filed 1975 Federal Tax Return? ("Yes" or "No")	_____	_____	_____	_____
If joint return, with whom?	_____	_____	_____	_____
1975 Adjusted Gross Income (Copy from Form 1040, Line 18)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Amount of Deductions claimed (Copy from Form 1040, Schedule A, Line 41, or enter 15% of Adjusted Gross Income)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Number of exemptions claimed (Copy from Form 1040, Line 7)	_____	_____	_____	_____

(for applicant only, do not include income from wages or salary)

Financial Aid Application Form (Continued)

C. List all brothers and sisters of applicant or other persons who attend college anywhere and who are claimed as Federal Income Tax exemptions by applicant's parents (or guardian).

NAME	AGE	GRADE	NAME OF COLLEGE	DOES CHILD LIVE AT HOME OR COLLEGE?	If living at college, what per cent of living and college expenses are paid by scholarship or grant-in-aid funds?

D. List any other persons claimed as Federal Income Tax exemptions by applicant's parents (or guardian)

NAME	ADDRESS	RELATIONSHIP	AGE

E. Describe any extraordinary circumstances which applicant and his family believe should be considered in determining the Expected Family Contribution.

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge, the information given herein is correct and complete. We authorize the National Collegiate Athletic Association to use this information solely for the purpose of determining the "Expected Family Contribution" under the terms of NCAA financial aid legislation, and agree that it has our permission to verify the information contained herein. We agree to release copies of our Federal Income Tax Returns, upon request, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association solely for the purpose herein stated.

Father (or guardian) _____ Date _____
 Mother _____ Date _____
 Applicant _____ Date _____
 Applicant's Spouse _____ Date _____

Appendix F

SUMMARY OF 'UNIFORM METHODOLOGY'

This appendix is a brief summarization of the "Uniform Methodology" used by the College Scholarship Service (CSS) and the American College Testing Service (ACT) in determining an expected contribution from parents. Full and detailed explanations of the "Uniform Methodology" may be obtained from either of these need analysis services. This appendix is presented for information purposes only to provide the reader some general understanding of the system proposed by the Big Ten Conference. A table is included to illustrate what parents might be expected to contribute under this system for the 1977-78 academic year.

1. From the information supplied on the financial statement submitted by the parents, a determination of total income from all sources is made. This includes wages, interest and dividends, Social Security, Welfare and Veterans Benefits and any other nontaxable income.

2. From the income, deductions and allowances are made for medical and dental expenses, casualty and theft losses, Federal and state taxes and an employment allowance if both parents are employed.

3. Next, a family expense allowance is made which reflects the basic costs of supporting a family. This allowance is adjusted to reflect the number of children and other people being supported by the parents.

4. A computation then is done to determine if there should be any contribution from the parent's assets. Whether or not there is a contribution depends upon the family's net worth and takes into account debts and other liabilities, the age of the wage earner, and provides for an asset reserve for the family.

5. Finally, a further adjustment is made if the family has more than one child in college at the same time.

6. From this result a determination is made of what contribution the parents will make toward the support of their child. [Note: If the student qualifies as "self-supporting," a similar procedure is used, taking into account the student's income and assets (and those of his spouse, if any) rather than those of the parents.]

7. Following is a table illustrating what a parent's contributions might be at selected "before tax" income levels. This information is taken from "CSS Need Analysis Theory and Computation Procedures" for 1977-78. The table assumes a two-parent family.

Before Tax Income	Parent Contribution Number of Family Members			
	3	4	5	6
\$10,000	\$ 420	\$ 130	\$ 0	\$ 0
12,500	790	500	250	50
15,000	1,180	870	620	430
17,500	1,730	1,330	1,030	830
20,000	2,390	1,880	1,500	1,250

Appendix G

71st ANNUAL CONVENTION

Nominating Committee

Chairman—Harry E. Troxell

District 1—Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
District 2—Olav B. Kollevoll, Lafayette College
District 3—Charley Scott, University of Alabama
District 4—William D. Rohr, Ohio University
District 5—James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)
District 6—Edwin P. Horner, Baylor University
District 7—Harry E. Troxell, Colorado State University
District 8—Richard Post, San Jose State University
At-Large—Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute
At-Large—Clarence H. Kellogg, Regis College
At-Large—David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley
At-Large—Fred Martinelli, Ashland College

Committee on Committees

Chairman—Eugene F. Corrigan

District 1—Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University
District 2—David B. Eavenson, Dickinson College
District 3—Peter R. Elliott, University of Miami
District 4—George S. King Jr., Purdue University
District 5—A. L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University
District 6—Harry Fouke, University of Houston
District 7—Richard W. Burns, University of Texas, El Paso
District 8—John R. Davis, Oregon State University
At-Large—Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia
At-Large—Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College
At-Large—Joe W. McDaniel, Marietta College
At-Large—Paul Rundell, San Francisco State University

Committee on Voting

Chairman—Aldo A. Sebben

District 1—Robert W. Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
District 2—Daniel T. Mullin, Geneseo State University College
District 3—Mandell Glicksberg, University of Florida
District 4—C. D. Henry, Big Ten Conference
District 5—Keith Colson, New Mexico State University
District 6—John W. Hook, Pan American University
District 7—Col. Philip J. Erdle, U.S. Air Force Academy
District 8—Raymond H. Thornton, University of California, Irvine
At-Large—Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University

Committee on Memorial Resolutions

Chairman—Ronald D. Roberts

Father John Carven, Niagara University

Ronald D. Roberts, Lawrence University

Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis

Committee on Credentials

Chairman—Ralph H. Coleman

T. H. Anderson, University of Northern Arizona

Ralph H. Coleman, University of Evansville

John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University

Parliamentarian

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University

Chairman of Business Sessions

John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University

Chairman of General Round Table

Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University

Appendix H

Past and Future NCAA Convention Sites, 1944-1980

(Hotels in parentheses.)

38th	1944	New York City (Biltmore)
39th	1945	Columbus, Ohio (Deshler-Wallick)
40th	1946	St. Louis (Jefferson)
41st	1947	New York City (New Yorker)
42nd	1948	New York City (New Yorker)
43rd	1949	San Francisco (Saint Francis)
44th	1950	New York City (Commodore)
45th	1951	Dallas (Adolphus)
46th	1952	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
47th	1953	Washington (Mayflower)
48th	1954	Cincinnati (Netherland Plaza)
49th	1955	New York City (New Yorker)
50th	1956	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
51st	1957	St. Louis (Jefferson)
52nd	1958	Philadelphia (Bellvue Stratford)
53rd	1959	Cincinnati (Netherland Hilton)
54th	1960	New York City (Astor)
55th	1961	Pittsburgh (Penn Sheraton)
56th	1962	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
57th	1963	Los Angeles (Statler Hilton)
58th	1964	New York City (Commodore)
59th	1965	Chicago (Conrad Hilton)
60th	1966	Washington (Sheraton Park)
61st	1967	Houston (Sheraton Lincoln)
62nd	1968	New York City (Biltmore)
63rd	1969	Los Angeles (Hilton)
64th	1970	Washington (Statler Hilton)
65th	1971	Houston (Astroworld)
66th	1972	Hollywood, Florida (Diplomat)
67th	1973	Chicago (Palmer House)
1st Special	1973	Chicago (Regency Hyatt House)
68th	1974	San Francisco (Saint Francis)
69th	1975	Washington (Sheraton-Park)
2nd Special	1975	Chicago (Palmer House)
3rd Special	1976	St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
70th	1976	St. Louis (Stouffer's Riverfront Inn)
71st	1977	Miami Beach (Fontainebleau)

NOTE: Prior to 1944, the annual Convention was held in December. No meeting was held in 1943, and commencing with 1944 the Convention has been held in January. The 1st and 2nd Special Conventions were held in August. The 3rd Special Convention was held immediately prior to the 70th Convention in January.

1978 Convention

Peachtree Plaza, Atlanta, Georgia, January 11-13

1979 Convention

Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, California, January 8-10

1980 Convention

Hyatt Regency, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 8-10

Appendix I

Past and Present Officers of the NCAA

President

1906-1913	Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1914-1916	LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University
1917-1929	Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy
1930-1932	Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University
1933-1937	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1938-1940	William B. Owens, Stanford University
1941-1944	Philip O. Badger, New York University
1945-1946	Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University, University of Wyoming
1947-1949	Karl E. Leib, University of Iowa
1950-1952	Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California
1953-1954	Albert B. Moore, University of Alabama
1955-1956	Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
1957-1958	Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
1959-1960	Herbert J. Dorricott, Western Colorado State College
1961-1962	Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
1963-1964	Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
1965-1966	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1967-1968	Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
1969-1970	Harry M. Cross, University of Washington
1971-1972	Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
1973-1974	Alan J. Chapman, Rice University
1975-1976	John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University
1977-	J. Nells Thompson, University of Texas, Austin

Secretary-Treasurer

*1906-1908	Louis A. Bevier, Jr., Rutgers University
*1908	William A. Lambeth, University of Virginia
1909-1939	Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University
1940-1944	Maj. John L. Griffith, Intercollegiate Conference
1945-1951	Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference
1952-1954	Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
1955-1956	Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
1957-1958	Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
1959-1960	Gen. Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
1961-1962	Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, Santa Clara University
1963-1964	Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
1965-1966	Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines
1967-1968	Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
1969-1970	William J. Flynn, Boston College
1971-1972	Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University, District of Columbia Teachers College
1973-1974	Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University
1975-1976	Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University
1977-	Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College

*Bevier served as secretary, Lambeth as treasurer, in 1908.